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LETTER TO

WILLIAM H. WELLS

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Europe

EUROPEAN POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

Statement by the Secretary of State on German Reply to Note of the United States

[Released to the press July 5]

The Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, made the following statement on July 5:

"The American Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin has communicated to the Department the text of a note dated July 1, which he has received from the German Minister of Foreign Affairs.

"The note in question refers to the note delivered by the American Chargé d'Affaires under instructions of the Government of the United States on June 18,¹ in which this Government informed the Government of the German Reich that it would not recognize any transfer of a geographical region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power, and that it would not acquiesce in any attempt to undertake such transfer.

"The German Minister of Foreign Affairs states that the Government of the German Reich is unable to perceive for what reason the Government of the United States of America has addressed this communication to the Reich Government. He states that in contrast with other countries, especially in contrast with England and France, Germany has no territorial possessions in the American Continent, and has given no occasion whatever for the assumption that it intends to acquire such possessions, and

he asserts that thus insofar as Germany is concerned, the communication addressed to the Reich Government is without object.

"The German Minister of Foreign Affairs continues by remarking that in this case the interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine implicit in the communication of the Government of the United States would amount to conferring upon some European countries the right to possess territories in the Western Hemisphere and not to other European countries. He states that it is obvious that such an interpretation would be untenable. He concludes by remarking that apart from this, the Reich Government would like to point out again on this occasion that the nonintervention in the affairs of the American Continent by European nations which is demanded by the Monroe Doctrine can in principle be legally valid only on condition that the American nations for their part do not interfere in the affairs of the European Continent.

"The foregoing is the substance of the German note.

"I feel that no useful purpose will be served at this time for this Government to undertake to make any further communication to the Government of the German Reich on the subject matter of the communication above quoted.

"The fundamental questions involved are entirely clear to all of the peoples of the American republics, and undoubtedly as well to the majority of the governments and peoples in the rest of the world.

¹ See the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 52), pp. 681-682.

"The Monroe Doctrine is solely a policy of self-defense, which is intended to preserve the independence and integrity of the Americas. It was, and is, designed to prevent aggression in this hemisphere on the part of any non-American power, and likewise to make impossible any further extension to this hemisphere of any non-American system of government imposed from without. It contains within it not the slightest vestige of any implication, much less assumption, of hegemony on the part of the United States. It never has resembled, and it does not today resemble, policies which appear to be arising in other geographical areas of the world, which are alleged to be similar to the Monroe Doctrine, but which, instead of resting on the sole policies of self-defense and of respect for existing sovereignties, as does the Monroe Doctrine, would in reality seem to be only the pretext for the carrying out of conquest by the sword, of military occupation, and of complete economic and political domination by certain powers of other free and independent peoples.

"The Monroe Doctrine has, of course, not the remotest connection with the fact that certain European nations exercise sovereignty over colonies in the Western Hemisphere and that certain other European nations do not. This situation existed before the Monroe Doctrine was proclaimed. The Doctrine did not undertake to interfere with the existing situation, but did announce that further incursions would not be tolerated. It made clear that the future transfer of existing possessions to another non-American state would be regarded as inimical to the interests of this hemisphere. This has become a basic policy of the Government of the United States. As already stated in the communication addressed to the German Government by this Government under date of June 18, the Government of the United States will neither recognize nor acquiesce in the transfer to a non-American power of geographical regions in this hemisphere now possessed by some other non-American power.

"The Government of the United States pursues a policy of nonparticipation and of non-involvement in the purely political affairs of Europe. It will, however, continue to cooperate, as it has cooperated in the past, with all other nations, whenever the policies of such nations make it possible, and whenever it believes that such efforts are practicable and in its own best interests, for the purpose of promoting economic, commercial, and social rehabilitation, and of advancing the cause of international law and order, of which the entire world stands so tragically in need today."

♦ ♦ ♦

NEWSPAPER INTERVIEW OF GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL IN NEW ORLEANS

[Released to the press July 5]

Through the courtesy and assistance of the Governor of Louisiana, the Department of State has now received a report concerning the interview given by Edgar Freiherr Spiegel von und zu Peckelsheim, German Consul General in New Orleans, to a reporter for the *New Orleans States* on June 14, 1940, excerpts from which appeared in that newspaper and were later reproduced or summarized in other papers. It would appear that the German Consul General in this instance thought he was not speaking for quotation, and that his statement was not for publication, and that, perhaps due to a misunderstanding, publication was made.

The matter has been taken up with the German Embassy here, and it has been pointed out that public discussion of questions relating to this country's policies and attitudes does not properly come within the province of foreign government officials in the United States. It was pointed out that permission granted to foreign government officials to continue to remain in this country is dependent on observance of this rule.

The incident is considered closed.

The American Republics

THE ALTERED ECONOMIC POSITION OF LATIN AMERICA, 1931-1939

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady ²

[Released to the press July 2]

It is a pleasure for me to have been given the opportunity of taking part in this Conference on International Relations of the Institute of Latin American Studies. Such meetings not only serve to focus public attention on the importance of the general subject of our political, economic, and cultural relations with the other American republics, but more particularly they bring together scholars and specialists in that field to exchange views and define the problems for whose solution attention needs most specifically to be directed. The objective of the Conference is, I understand, the formulation of definite proposals or plans for the prosecution of research projects, rather than the discussion of current problems alone, with a view to providing a firm foundation upon which future discussions can be more intelligently conducted on the basis of new information developed by such projects. The work of such conferences as this one, opening today, deserves every encouragement and support.

A consideration at this time of the altered economic position of Latin America during the last decade has more significance than the mere recital of a series of developments with which a group such as is gathered here today is, to a considerable extent, already familiar. Its greater significance and value lie in the opportunity to analyze the effects of world-wide developments and trends during the last 10 years on the other American republics, individually and severally, and to examine the status of our own relations with those countries. Only from such an analysis can come an intelligent approach to today's problems.

Although the individual nations of Latin America possess economic personalities which in some cases are as different from one another as from that of the United States, and while it is therefore difficult to indulge in generalities applying to 20 nations, there are nevertheless certain basic economic factors common to all of them.

The economy of the republics of Latin America is closely linked with that of the world because of the position of those countries as producers of raw materials for export, upon the sale of which they depend to a large extent for means of covering the debit items in their balances of international payments. One of the most significant developments during the last decade has been the loss of control by many Latin-American nations of the proceeds of a considerable part of their exports through the operation of bilateral agreements with European countries which forced such proceeds to be utilized only for imports from such countries or for specific financial purposes. Since the nations of Latin America have remained to a considerable extent producers of primary goods for world markets, their exports have been highly sensitive to conditions in world markets over which those nations have had little control. So long as the trend continues toward bilateral trade, and controls of the proceeds of Latin-American exports are operated as they have been in recent years or increased by European importing nations, the more vulnerable the southern countries of the Western Hemisphere will become to pressure from abroad. We cannot fail to take note of the possibility of such pressure being applied for other than economic ends.

Aggravating the problem just mentioned is that of the unitary nature of Latin-American exports: the effects of developments outside the

² Delivered at the third session of the Conference on International Relations of the Institute of Latin American Studies, at the University of Texas, Austin, Tex., July 2, 1940.

hemisphere on the production of tin in Bolivia, copper and nitrate in Chile, coffee and cotton in Brazil, coffee and petroleum in Colombia, and coffee in Venezuela and in the Central American republics, to mention but a few outstanding examples, have a profound influence on a large part of the economy of each of the affected countries. Although definite steps have been taken during the last decade looking toward diversification of agriculture and industry in a number of countries and a certain degree of progress has been achieved, the basic "one-crop" situation in the majority of the Latin-American countries remains substantially unchanged today.

Closely allied to the problems just mentioned has been the relationship between foreign trade and governmental finances. Although considerable headway has been made in a few of the more economically advanced countries of Latin America during the last decade to broaden the tax base, it is still largely true that the most important single source of government revenue is customs duties. Developments in foreign trade, therefore, are especially significant in Latin America from the point of view of public finance, including the servicing of foreign obligations, and of the bearing of such finance on various aspects of national economic activity and growth.

The basic position of the Latin-American countries as debtors on international account has not changed during the past decade. There is today and will be for some decades to come a real need for the investment of new capital in enterprises sound for both the lender and the borrower. The movement of capital for productive investment has in the past been closely related to the effect upon the national economies of sharp fluctuations in foreign trade. Thus, the rapid decrease in foreign trade at the beginning of the past decade coincided with the cessation of our foreign lending which accelerated the downward economic trend. I do not, of course, mean to imply that the basis or methods of much foreign lending by this country during the twenties was sound. Continued indiscriminate lending to Latin America would

not have been wise and very probably could not in any event have offset the effects upon that area of the general world situation. Nevertheless, new capital carefully directed into lines which would have increased local productive capacity and raised living standards would have been of value during that period to both lender and borrower.

At the beginning of the last decade the economies of the American republics were, generally speaking, in a relatively prosperous condition although the first rumblings were audible of the troubled days ahead. Foreign trade, at that time as now, one of the most obvious barometers of general conditions, was at a high level, supported by high prices and a relative freedom of movement. The effect of foreign borrowing, although beginning to taper off, was still sufficient to permit international payments to be balanced and currencies to remain fairly stable.

By the middle of 1930, however, appeared the first marked signs of the depression as raw-material price declines gained momentum. Falling more rapidly and to considerably lower levels than prices of finished goods and semimanufactures, world prices for such important Latin-American export commodities as copper, wheat, coffee, sugar, and tin had declined by the end of 1932 to hardly more than 40 percent of the levels at the beginning of 1928. The price index for finished goods and semimanufactures in the United States, on the other hand, declined during that period only to 73 and 62 percent, respectively, of the 1928 levels. The effect on Latin-American foreign trade, of course, and in turn on the internal economy, was rapid and severe. Chilean foreign trade, hardest hit, had by 1932 declined to but 13 percent of its value in 1929. The practical cessation of foreign investments aggravated the difficulties resulting from the shrinking value of exports. Government revenues, dependent to an important extent upon customs duties, declined rapidly and resulted not only in internal difficulties but also in suspension of foreign debt service in various countries. Gold stocks were depleted and currency depreciation set in. Practically all elements of the national economies were caught in the descending spiral.

The United States, of course, must accept its share of the blame for the trade-strangling measures throughout the world which have had a particularly destructive effect on the economies of the countries of Latin America. The Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930, the sanitary embargo imposed by that act as a protection against foreign competition rather than against the danger of harmful diseases, and other restrictive measures not only contributed directly to economic difficulties in certain Latin-American countries but set in motion retaliatory or defensive measures in many countries in other parts of the world which in turn restricted the trade of the nations of this hemisphere. During the last few years we have made some progress through the trade-agreements program in meeting this problem but much of the task still lies before us.

The Latin-American governments were faced early in the depression with the necessity of adopting drastic measures to meet the rapidly changing situation. Since the causes of the difficulties resulted primarily from the deterioration of economic relationships with the rest of the world, it was natural that the first defensive measures should involve readjustments in those relations. Thus, controls were established which, although varying in their details and manner of application from one country to another, were designed to restrict imports within reduced exchange availabilities and secondly to control those availabilities in a manner which would permit their most efficient use from the point of view of what seemed to be the national interest.

These were in the first instance the primary objectives of increases in tariff rates and the operation of exchange control. Increased import duties were directed in a large part against articles regarded as luxuries and, in the case of exchange control, exchange for payments of such articles and for noncommercial purposes was subject to long delays or was supplied only at unfavorable rates in order that exchange availabilities could be utilized primarily for essential imports.

Soon, however, the operation of exchange and

trade controls became subject to pressure from foreign countries. The usual export surplus of Latin-American countries presented certain European importing nations with an opportunity to accomplish two purposes: the liquidation of balances blocked in Latin-American countries for lack of exchange and the forcing of their own exports. Thus a large number of bilateral clearing or compensation agreements came into existence. This development has presented to the United States Government one of its most difficult problems in inter-American economic relations.

The growth of manufacturing activities in Latin America during the past decade has been considerable, particularly in Argentina, Brazil, Chile, and Mexico. This expansion of industrial activity constitutes the second important period of industrialization in Latin America, the first having occurred during the 1914-18 war-period when manufacturing was stimulated primarily by the loss of European sources of supply. During the past decade, however, the marked expansion of industrial activity may be ascribed largely to the foreign trade situation and its effect on foreign exchange availabilities, together with higher import duties imposed for protective purposes.

As the economies of the American republics grow and mature, the trend toward industrialization may be expected to increase and, insofar as it rests on a sound economic basis, it may be reflected in a growing volume of international trade resulting in benefits to all countries concerned. The marked trend toward industrialization which has taken place in the last decade has been due partly, however, to abnormal economic conditions brought about by the development of bilateralism in the trade relations of Latin-American republics as well as of other countries. It reflects in part the disintegration of the international economic system on which the prosperity of Latin America is especially dependent.

Comprehensive statistics showing the growth of manufacturing activity in all of the other American republics are not available. In Argentina, however, an industrial census was

taken in 1935 and another in 1937. The expansion during this 2-year period is evidence of the rapidity of growth in one of the leading countries. Between 1935 and 1937 the number of persons engaged in manufacturing in Argentina increased from 526,000 to 642,000, or by 22 percent; wages and salaries increased more than 200 million pesos, from 737 million to 948 million pesos, or by 28.6 percent, and the value of finished goods increased from 3.4 to 4.7 billion pesos, or by 36.1 percent.

Similar developments in Brazil have, among other things, placed that country on an export basis in textiles, and manufacturing has also expanded tremendously in many other lines.

In the light of developments over the last decade, it is of interest to examine certain changes in the economies of the nations of Latin America: the apparent necessity in the majority of countries for some form of governmental control over foreign trade or the means of international payment; the trend toward the canalizing of foreign trade and the payments therefor into bilateral channels; certain gradual changes in the composition of both exports and imports, brought about not only by adjustments in the domestic economies of the Latin-American countries but more importantly because of trends in commercial policy in other countries, such as the movement in various European countries for self-sufficiency in certain products deemed essential; and a somewhat greater dependence on domestic sources for new investment capital.

Continuing governmental controls over trade and payments in Latin America is a phenomenon which seems attributable to two causes: the operation of a not inconsiderable part of Latin-American foreign trade under compensation agreements largely imposed from abroad, and the necessity of controlling the actual or potential demand for foreign exchange which for all purposes considerably exceeds exchange availabilities in many countries. With respect to the former, it is not possible to foretell to what extent the post-war trade between a large part of Europe and Latin America will be conducted on any more liberal

lines than during the last few years. In regard to exchange, the potential demand in the nations of Latin America is as great if not greater now than it was prior to the depression, particularly if we include the demand for exchange for noncommercial purposes. The supply of exchange, on the other hand, is much smaller than it was 10 years ago, largely because of a much lower level of export values.

The trend which has developed during the last few years to force trade and payments into bilateral channels is, of course, to the long-run disadvantage of the countries of Latin America, whose real interest is in the development of international trade with a minimum of restrictions or artificial controls.

The changes which have taken place in the composition of Latin-American foreign trade over the last decade are more noticeable in imports than in exports. Reflecting, among other things, increased industrial activity, imports of raw materials and semifinished goods have in many lines of trade gradually tended to displace to some extent semifinished goods and manufactures, respectively, and imports of machinery have increased. On the side of exports, noteworthy trends have included increased exports of petroleum from Colombia and of cotton from Brazil.

The net result of the foregoing factors upon the trade of the United States with Latin America, and upon our financial relationships with that area, may be summarized as follows:

Our import trade, in dollar value, has undergone a considerable change: in 1929 our imports from the 20 republics of Latin America amounted to \$1,014,127,000. While having recovered from depression levels, they nevertheless have averaged only \$548,053,000 during the last 3 years. This is similarly true in the case of our exports to Latin America: a decrease from \$911,749,000 in 1929 to an average of \$547,275,000 in 1937-39. These changes might be found to be even more marked if account were taken of the change in the value of the dollar between 1929 and the present time. On the import side there have not been any marked changes in the commodities enter-

ing into the trade. On the export side, the changes have been somewhat more marked: as various American republics tended to become more economically developed, there was a trend toward greater industrialization and a resultant shift toward the exportation from this country to Latin America of machinery and other producers goods. The share of the United States in the import trade of Latin America has remained steady during the last decade, amounting to 35.9 percent in 1930 and 34.6 percent in 1938. The relative importance of Latin America as a market for our products and as a source of imports likewise has remained about the same: Latin America took 17.4 percent of our exports in 1929 and 17.9 percent in 1939, and supplied us with 22.3 percent of our imports in 1939 as compared with 23.1 percent 10 years earlier.

Turning to other aspects of our economic relations with Latin America over the past decade, we find that most of our problems stem from the generally lower level of foreign trade throughout the world today than 10 years ago. In 1929, when Latin-American exports were at a high level and the proceeds therefrom could be freely utilized, the excess of Latin-American exports to Europe over imports from that area were used as needed to meet commercial and financial obligations in the United States.

The unsatisfactory situation resulting from a lower level of Latin-American export values has been aggravated by the control which various European countries have exercised over the proceeds of Latin-American exports in order to promote the sale of their own products or for other purposes. Where such controls affect the proceeds of a large part of the exports of a particular Latin-American country, the general result has been that the supply of exchange available for payments to the United States has been limited and that our exporters have received the first call on this limited supply while our other economic interests, chiefly our investors, have received less favorable treatment. Although a number of Latin-American governments have made sincere efforts to resume serv-

ice on their obligations on which service was suspended during the depression, their efforts, as well as the efforts of those governments which have not resumed service in any degree, have been hampered by the exchange problem. A substantial increase in the value of Latin-American exports for which free foreign exchange can be obtained would improve the position of our investors as well as that of our exporters.

This Government can contribute in considerable measure to the easing of exchange difficulties in Latin America through the reduction of those trade barriers which have prevented a larger flow of imports from that area into this country and through the maintenance of those conditions under which goods moving freely may continue to be imported without restrictions. During the last few years the trade-agreements program has been the most effective means utilized by this Government to create conditions favorable to a sound and profitable expansion of our foreign trade, imports as well as exports. We have concluded 12 agreements with 11 of the Latin-American nations, including a supplementary agreement with Cuba. Negotiations are in progress with another country, Chile.

The fact is that the administration has throughout its term been actively seeking to promote economic relations with the other countries of this hemisphere. Our efforts have, of course, not in all instances been successful, but the progress has been steady. The situation that faces us today calls for redoubled efforts toward inter-American economic cooperation. This is demanded, not only for sound business reasons, but also by our common interest in defense.

We must continue and intensify our efforts, through our trade and other commercial policies, to develop for our common benefit trade relations within this hemisphere. At the same time, we cannot intelligently ignore the plain fact that the trade relations of the Americas are not, and cannot be dealt with as if they were, trade relations within the American hemisphere alone. A large share of the trade of this

hemisphere is, and must continue to be, with the populous areas of the Old World, and in significant degree we nations of this hemisphere are not only mutual suppliers of each others' needs, but competitors in overseas markets. Even competitors, however, have common interests, and we should study and clarify the nature of those interests in order to find the best means of furthering them by cooperative action.

We frequently hear it proposed that production in Latin-American countries be adjusted so as to make it possible to substitute our markets for their markets in the Old World. It is suggested in this connection that we assist the development in the Americas of the production of commodities such as rubber, cocoa, and tin, for which our necessity provides abundant and profitable markets and for which we are now dependent upon sources in remote corners of the earth.

Proposals of this sort do not of course offer a solution to the current economic problems of the Americas. Even if ways can be found to surmount the difficult technical problems involved in such proposals, such as the question of labor supply, of climatic requirements, or of transportation, substantial results will require an extended period of persevering endeavor, and the needs of the situation are current and pressing. The problems of failing or blockaded markets, of unsold surpluses, and of their economic and political consequences among our neighbors are problems of today's finances and balances of payments for their governments, and of today's livelihood for their peoples.

But while the immediate problem of export surpluses is demanding our attention, we must not lose sight of the long-range view of our economic relations with the other American republics. This includes not only their possibilities of supplying more of our import needs, but also the opportunities for furthering their economic development which, in raising standards of living, will provide improved markets in this hemisphere for our own products.

I have attempted to point out some of the more important economic developments in

Latin America during the past decade. It has been a period which has witnessed sharp fluctuations between prosperity and depression in nearly every phase of national life. If the difficulties which have arisen during the last 10 years have served no other purpose, they have at least given us an insight into the problems we may expect to face in the near future upon a greatly intensified scale. It is important, therefore, that we have a thorough understanding of economic developments in Latin America in the recent past in order that we may be better equipped to solve the difficulties which lie ahead for the nations of that area in their relations with the rest of the world and in our own relations with them. Accordingly, it would seem desirable in formulating projects for the study of present and future inter-American economic problems to give adequate attention to recent trends and the factors involved in order that they may be understood and dealt with intelligently.

Pressure upon the democracies of this hemisphere by the totalitarian powers, which has begun even before the cannon in Europe have ceased thundering, challenges directly the ability of this country to establish a basis for inter-American economic relations which will permit the other nations of this hemisphere to resist trade bargains with political strings attached. Our first task, therefore, is to be as completely informed as possible, in the light of past developments, on the problems faced by the Latin-American republics. To this the present gathering can contribute effectively by giving the widest possible dissemination to the results of the research projects it initiates. In the sense of a more positive program, groups such as this can also aid materially by their efforts to secure widespread support for the practical measures necessary if we are to maintain political and defensive unity in this hemisphere through strengthened economic cooperation. Specifically, if we are going to implement the good-neighbor policy at a time when it faces its severest test, we must be prepared to extend to the nations of Latin America every assistance in the solution of their export problems with a view

to safeguarding their interests and ours against the totalitarian weapons of politico-economic penetration. In a word, we must exert ourselves in every way in order to maintain in this hemisphere the spirit and substance of those liberal economic and political relationships which make life worth while.

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MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT HABANA

Final Agenda

The Governing Board of the Pan American Union has approved the final program or agenda for the forthcoming consultative meeting at Habana of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, or their representatives. The final agenda as approved is identical with the draft agenda which appeared on pages 705-706 of the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 53), with the exception of paragraph 4 of section I, which reads in the final agenda as follows:

"(4) Consideration of the humanitarian activities which, in a coordinated manner, can be conducted by the Governments of the American Republics, the National Red Cross societies, and other entities created for the purpose, for the benefit of refugees, prisoners, and other victims of the war."

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VENEZUELA: NATIONAL ANNIVERSARY

[Released to the press July 5]

The following telegram was sent July 5 by President Roosevelt to the President of Venezuela, Señor Eleazar López Contreras:

"JULY 5, 1940.

"On this anniversary which the people of Venezuela are celebrating today I take great pleasure in extending to Your Excellency on behalf of the people of the United States and in my own name sincere congratulations and earnest wishes for the prosperity of the Republic.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT."

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS FROM THE UNITED STATES OF MUNITIONS, MATERIALS, AND MACHINERY ESSENTIAL TO NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press by the White House July 2]

The President on July 2 signed H. R. 9850, providing legal authority for the control of exports from the United States of munitions, materials, and machinery essential to our national defense. A proclamation issued under this authority sets up the controls considered necessary at this time.

The items and materials listed in the proclamation include certain strategic materials as well as semifinished products and machine tools of which there are actual or prospective shortages as a result of the national defense program.

The Materials and Production Divisions of the National Defense Advisory Commission are collaborating with the Administrator of Export Control in the determination of the items to be controlled and the extent and character of the controls to be exercised.

While the control of exports is primarily a national-defense matter, the Department of State provides the machinery for the actual issue of licenses under which any controlled items are released for export.

The President also signed and issued the following military order:

"The administration of section 6 of the act of Congress entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense,' approved July 2, 1940, is essentially a military function, and by virtue of the authority vested in me as President of the United States and as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, I hereby designate Lieutenant Colonel Russell L. Maxwell, U. S. Army, Administrator of Export Control to administer the provisions of the said section under the direction and supervision of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States.

"FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT
"Commander-in-Chief.

"THE WHITE HOUSE,
"July 2, 1940."

The text of the above-mentioned proclamation follows:

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE" APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein.

In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this Act shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, acting under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the said act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that the administration of the provisions of section 6 of that act is vested in the Administrator of Export Control, who shall administer such provisions under such rules and regulations as I shall from time to time prescribe in the interest of the national defense.

AND I do hereby further proclaim that upon the recommendation of the aforesaid Administrator of Export Control, I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after July 5, 1940, the articles and materials hereinafter listed shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as hereinafter provided:

1. Arms, ammunition, and implements of war as defined in my Proclamation No. 2237, of May 1, 1937.³
2. The following basic materials and products containing the same:

- a. Aluminum
- b. Antimony
- c. Asbestos
- d. Chromium
- e. Cotton linters
- f. Flax
- g. Graphite
- h. Hides
- i. Industrial diamonds
- j. Manganese
- k. Magnesium
- l. Manila fiber
- m. Mercury
- n. Mica

³ See the *Bulletin* of January 27, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 31), pp. 119-120.

- o. Molybdenum
- p. Optical glass
- q. Platinum group metals
- r. Quartz crystals
- s. Quinine
- t. Rubber
- u. Silk
- v. Tin
- w. Toluol
- x. Tungsten
- y. Vanadium
- z. Wool

3. Chemicals as follows:

- a. Ammonia and ammonium compounds
- b. Chlorine
- c. Dimethylaniline
- d. Diphenylamine
- e. Nitric acid
- f. Nitrates
- g. Nitrocellulose, having a nitrogen content of less than 12 percent
- h. Soda lime
- i. Sodium acetate, anhydrous
- j. Strontium chemicals
- k. Sulphuric acid, fuming

4. Products as follows:

- a. Aircraft parts, equipment, and accessories other than those listed in my proclamation of May 1, 1937.
- b. Armor plate, other than that listed in my proclamation of May 1, 1937.
- c. Glass, nonshatterable or bullet proof.
- d. Plastics, optically clear.
- e. Optical elements for fire control instruments, aircraft instruments, etc.

5. Machine tools as follows:

Metal-working machinery for—

- (1) Melting or casting
- (2) Pressing into forms
- (3) Cutting or grinding, power driven
- (4) Welding

AND I do hereby empower the Secretary of State to issue licenses authorizing the exportation of any of the said articles and materials the exportation of which is not already subjected to the requirement that a license be obtained from the Secretary of State authorizing their exportation and I do hereby authorize and enjoin him to issue or refuse to issue licenses authorizing the exportation of any of the ar-

ticles or materials listed above in accordance with the aforesaid rules and regulations or such specific directives as may be, from time to time, communicated to him by the Administrator of Export Control.

AND I do hereby admonish all citizens of the United States and every person to abstain from every violation of the provisions of section 6 of the act above set forth, of the provisions of this proclamation, and of the provisions of such regulations as may be issued thereunder, and I do hereby warn them that all violations of such provisions will be rigorously prosecuted.

AND I do hereby enjoin upon all officers of the United States, charged with the execution of the laws thereof, the utmost diligence in preventing violations of the said act, of this my proclamation, and of any regulations which may be issued pursuant hereto, and in bringing to trial and punishment any offenders against the same.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 2nd day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fourth, at 11 a. m., E. S. T.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

[No. 2413]

The text of the regulations governing the exportation of articles and materials designated in the President's proclamation of July 2, 1940 (No. 2413), issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, appears in the *Federal Register* of July 4, 1940 (Vol. 5, No. 130), pages 2469-2472.

DOCUMENTARY REQUIREMENTS FOR ALIEN RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 3]

Aliens already admitted into the United States for permanent residence have not been required under the new passport and visa regulations to obtain passports from the governments to which they owe allegiance, for continued residence in the United States.

Under the Alien Registration Act of 1940, aliens in the United States will, however, be required to register. It is understood that appropriate instructions regarding the procedure to be followed in registering, will be given publicity in due course.

Alien residents of the United States desiring to proceed to neighboring countries on visits, may, upon return to the United States, present a reentry permit obtained from the United States immigration authorities before departing from the United States, or a nonquota immigration visa obtained from an American consular officer abroad. Aliens who have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence with immigration visas and who have been issued border identification cards, do not require further documentation for reentry into the United States.

The text of the regulations, effective July 1, 1940, relating to entries from Canada and Mexico, follows:

REGULATIONS EFFECTIVE JULY 1, 1940, RELATING TO ENTRIES FROM CANADA AND MEXICO

Persons Other Than American Citizens

I. TEMPORARY VISITS TO THE UNITED STATES; TRANSIT JOURNEYS THROUGH THE UNITED STATES.

Passports. Citizens of Canada and citizens of Mexico should obtain passports or similar documents from the Canadian and Mexican authorities. Nationals of other countries

should similarly obtain passports from the representatives of their governments.

Visas. Application for a visitor's visa or transit certificate should be made at an American consular office.

Cost of Visa. In the case of Canadian and Mexican citizens, no charge will be made for the visa. (The charge for visas issued to persons of other nationalities will depend upon the schedule of fees applicable thereto).

Validity of Visa. The visa will be valid for twelve months if the passport is valid for this period and may be used for any number of entries during the period of validity.

Procedure When Entering and Departing From the United States. The visa will be placed upon consular form 257, which should be presented with the passport to the immigration authorities at the port of entry. The form will be retained by the immigration authorities during the holder's sojourn in the United States and will be returned to him upon his application at the immigration office when leaving the United States, for use in applying for further entries.

Departure Through Different Port of Entry. If the holder of the visa intends to depart through a different port of entry, he should so advise the immigration authorities in order that the form bearing the visa may be sent to the immigration office at the proposed point of departure.

Departure Without Awaiting Return of Form. If the person should depart from the United States without obtaining the form bearing the visa, he should write promptly to the immigration authorities requesting that the form be sent to the nearest American consular office to be returned to the person upon personal application; or if the person expects to return to the United States shortly through the same

port of entry, he may write to the immigration authorities and request that the form be retained until he shall call at the immigration office.

Passengers on Through Transportation Lines which run from the territory of one country through the territory or waters of both countries, do not require a passport or visa if passing in direct transit under supervision of the immigration authorities.

II. IMMIGRATION INTO THE UNITED STATES.

New Immigrants. Persons desiring to immigrate into the United States should obtain a passport from the Canadian or Mexican authorities or from representatives of the country to which they owe allegiance. Application should be made at a consular office authorized to issue immigration visas.

Immigrants Returning From a Temporary Visit Abroad. Aliens admitted into the United States for permanent residence may upon return from a temporary visit abroad, present a reentry permit obtained from the immigration authorities before departing from the United States, or a non-quota immigration visa obtained from an American consular officer abroad.

Aliens who have been admitted into the United States for permanent residence with immigration visas and who have been issued border identification cards, do not require further documentation for reentry into the United States.

PROCEDURE RELATING TO ENTRIES FROM CANADA AND MEXICO

American Citizens

American citizens do not require American passports either to leave or to reenter the United States. It is recommended, however, that they be in possession of such personal papers and other documents as may be helpful in establishing that they are American citizens.

ESTABLISHMENT OF TEMPORARY AMERICAN CONSULATES IN CANADA FOR NONIMMIGRATION VISA SERVICES

[Released to the press July 11]

With reference to the Executive order issued by the President on June 5, 1940,⁴ which requires that all aliens entering the United States on and after July 1, 1940, be in possession of passports or other documents of identity and nationality and have visas obtained from American consular officers, the Department of State has established temporary American Consulates for the performance of nonimmigration visa services only, at the following places in Canada:

Fort Erie, Ontario
Kingston, Ontario
Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario
Sherbrooke, Quebec
Trail, British Columbia.

The regular consular offices in Canada will also perform these services. For the greater convenience of the public, the American Consulate in London, Ontario, has been moved to Sarnia, Ontario.

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of June 8, 1940 (Vol. 11, No. 50), pp. 622-624.

Legislation

Joint Resolution To authorize the postponement of payment of amounts payable to the United States by the Republic of Finland on its indebtedness under agreements between that Republic and the United States dated May 1, 1923, and May 23, 1932. (Public Res. 84, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Joint Resolution To amend section 4 of Public Resolution Numbered 54, approved November 4, 1939, entitled "Joint resolution to preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests." (Public Res. 87, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Departmental Service

DIVISION OF COMMERCIAL TREATIES AND AGREEMENTS

Departmental Order

[Released to the press July 1]

The Secretary of State has signed the following Departmental order:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER

"In order most effectively to carry out the Department's function of the protection of American foreign commerce, there is hereby created in the Department of State a Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements which shall have general charge of the formulation, negotiation, and administration of all commercial treaties and agreements having to do with the international commercial relations of the United States and shall cooperate in the formulation of international commercial policy. The new division shall have general responsibility for the Department's correspondence and contacts with American export and import interests, with our representatives abroad, and with representatives of foreign governments in this Country with regard to the negotiation, interpretation and enforcement of the terms of commercial treaties and agreements and problems arising in connection with the importation and exportation of goods. In carrying out these functions, the Division of Commercial Treaties

and Agreements shall have the responsibility of enlisting the collaboration of other interested divisions and offices of the Department, particularly those charged with functions involving the formulation of policies, and shall maintain effective liaison with other interested departments and agencies of the Government.

"The Division of Trade Agreements is hereby abolished and its functions and staff transferred to the new division.

"Mr. Harry C. Hawkins is designated Chief of the Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements and Mr. Henry L. Deimel, Jr., and Mr. William A. Fowler are designated Assistant Chiefs.

"The Division shall function under the supervision of the Assistant Secretary of State charged with economic, financial, tariff, and general trade questions. The symbol designation of the Division shall be TA.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective on July 1, 1940 and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

"CORDELL HULL

"JUNE 29, 1940."

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 6]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State:

"The recent creation of a new Division of Commercial Treaties and Agreements was another of a number of steps taken, from time to time, for the purpose of improving and making more effective the administrative machinery of the Department. The new Division will provide unified direction for carrying out im-

portant functions in the field of commercial policy formerly handled by a number of divisions.

"Far from signifying an abandonment or weakening of the trade-agreements program, this administrative change is intended to strengthen and make more efficient our efforts in the direction of the widest practicable implementation of the program and of the basic principles of liberal commercial relations, which underlie that program. Continued advocacy of

these principles has been and remains our fixed policy. The only alternative, especially after the war, would be the destructive course of totalitarian antarchy.

"I should like to call attention again to the following statement made by the President on June 21, 1940,⁵ in connection with some of the emergency features of our current work in the field of inter-American economic cooperation:

"... In some of its essential features, this program of cooperative economic action by the American republics, and possibly by other

countries, is being undertaken in response to new—but, we hope, temporary—developments in international relations. It is not intended to replace the program of reciprocal trade agreements which has been steadfastly pursued by the Government of the United States. We continue to believe that the basic principles of that program offer the most effective basis for mutually beneficial economic relations among nations, and we are determined to work, as circumstances permit, for their fullest possible application."

Foreign Service of the United States

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 6]

Changes in the Foreign Service since June 15, 1940:

Erle R. Dickover, of Santa Barbara, Calif., Consul General at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul General at Melbourne, Australia.

Walter A. Foote, of Hamlin, Tex., Consul at Melbourne, Australia, has been assigned as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Reginald S. Castleman, of Riverside, Calif., Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Consul at Bahia, Brazil.

Daniel M. Braddock, of Grand Rapids, Mich., Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela, has been assigned as Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil.

Gerald A. Drew, of San Francisco, Calif., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Quito, Ecuador, and will serve in dual capacity.

John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo., now serving in the Department of State, has been

designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

The assignment of Whitney Young, of New York, N. Y., as Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Young has now been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John Davies, Jr., of Cleveland, Ohio, Vice Consul at Hankow, China, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Elim O'Shaughnessy, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Natal, Brazil.

Troy L. Perkins, of Lexington, Ky., Vice Consul at Yünnanfu, China, has been assigned as Consul at Yünnanfu, China.

J. Graham Parsons, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, and will serve in dual capacity.

Prescott Childs, of Holyoke, Mass., Consul at Barbados, British West Indies, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

⁵ See the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 52), p. 675.

Edward D. McLaughlin, of Arkansas, Second Secretary of Embassy at Mexico City, Mexico, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert English, of Hancock, N. H., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Ottawa, Ontario, Canada, has been assigned as Consul at Wellington, New Zealand.

Leys A. France, of Ohio, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Commerce for duty, has been assigned as Consul at Mexico City, Mexico.

The following officers of the Foreign Service have been detailed to the places indicated, where American consulates have been established for the purpose of performing nonimmigrant visa services only:

Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md., to Fort Erie, Ontario, Canada.

Norris B. Chipman, of Washington, D. C., to Kingston, Ontario, Canada.

Benjamin M. Hulley, of De Land, Fla., to Sault Ste. Marie, Ontario, Canada.

Hedley V. Cooke, Jr., of Orange, N. J., to Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Thomas J. Cory, of Glendale, Calif., to Trail, British Columbia, Canada.

The American Consulate at London, Ontario, Canada, has been transferred to Sarnia, Ontario, Canada. Charles E. B. Payne, of Michigan, has been appointed Vice Consul at Sarnia, Ontario, Canada.

William R. Morton, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Warsaw, Poland, has been appointed Vice Consul at Quebec, Canada.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

AVIATION

Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, 1933, and Additional Protocol, 1938

A statement regarding the ratification by Italy of the Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Aircraft to Third Parties on the Surface, signed at Rome on May 29, 1933, and the Additional Protocol signed at Brussels on September 29, 1938, was printed in the *Bulletin* of March 2, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 36), page 273. The following is a translation of a *note verbale* dated June 4, 1940, which was received in reply to a request made to the Foreign Office regarding the deposit of the instrument of ratification by Italy:

"With reference to Note Verbale F. O. No. 1470 of the Embassy of the United States of America, the Royal Ministry of Foreign Affairs has the honor to state that Italy has deposited neither the instruments of ratification of the International Convention for the Unification of Certain Rules Relating to Damages Caused by Airplanes to Third Parties on the Surface, signed at Rome May 29, 1933, nor of the Additional Protocol to the same Convention signed at Brussels September 29, 1938.

"Up to the present time, the following States have deposited the instruments of ratification of the above-mentioned Convention on the dates indicated:

Spain—June 28, 1934

Rumania—March 23, 1935

Belgium—October 14, 1936

Guatemala—July 6, 1939

"The Republic of Guatemala has also deposited, as of the same date, July 6, 1939, the instrument of ratification of the Additional Protocol.

"The Convention is not yet in effect since the condition provided for in its Article 24 (Paragraph 2) has not arisen.

"ROME, June 4, 1940."

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series Nos. 867 and 948)

Guatemala

The American Minister to Guatemala reported by a despatch dated June 21, 1940, that the *Diario de Centro América* published on June 18, 1940, a decree, No. 2456, dated April 26, 1940, by which the Guatemalan Assembly approved with reservations the International Telecommunication Convention and Telegraphic Regulations signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, as well as the General Radio Regulations and Additional Radio Regulations signed at Cairo on April 8, 1938.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Allocation of Tariff Quota on Heavy Cattle During the Calendar Year 1940: Proclamation by the President of the United States Issued on November 30, 1939, Pursu-

ant to Article III of the Reciprocal Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Signed November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 149). Executive Agreement Series No. 170. Publication 1474. 4 pp. 5¢.

Trans-Isthmian Joint Highway Board: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Panama.—Effected by Exchanges of Notes Signed October 19 and 23, 1939, December 20, 1939, and January 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 168. Publication 1475. 5 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Universal Postal Union Convention of Buenos Aires (May 23, 1939). (Post Office Dept.) 246 pp., tables. 25¢.

Regulations

Government regulations of interest to readers of the "Bulletin":

Anchorage Regulations: Regulations for the Control of Vessels in the Territorial Waters of the United States [issued under authority of the President's proclamation, No. 2412, of June 27, 1940]. (Treasury Department: Bureau of Customs.) T. D. 50182. *Federal Register*, Vol. 5, No. 128, July 2, 1940, p. 2442 (The National Archives of the United States).

Delegation of Powers and Definition of Duties [relating to the administration of the Immigration and Naturalization Service]. (Department of Justice.) [Order No. 3888.] *Federal Register*, Vol. 5, No. 129, July 3, 1940, pp. 2454-2455 (The National Archives of the United States).

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JULY 13, 1940

Vol. III: No. 55—Publication 1485

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

AUG 7 1970

Europe

ENTRY OF BRITISH REFUGEE CHILDREN INTO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 11]

Officials of the Department of State have cooperated whole-heartedly and enthusiastically with other officials of this Government charged with the control of immigration and also with interested private organizations, including the United States Committee for the Care of European Children, which has its headquarters in New York City. The fact is that all the red tape has been cut and all of the non-essential requirements have been eliminated, and this has been effective to the extent that up to today no visa has been refused to any qualified child in England. The American Embassy at London has provided every facility for the prompt issuance of visas, and no delay whatever exists in acting in these cases. Within the last 24 hours the Department of State has been on several occasions in contact with Ambassador Kennedy at London by telegraph and telephone, in addition to numerous communications to and from him since the subject of British refugee children first came up. The fact is that the United States is prepared to take children under its present requirements in much greater number than have been made available by the British authorities. Under the present arrangements for visas, 13,000 children can leave Great Britain for the United States by August 1. Only a fraction of that number have arrived in the past few weeks, though our officers in England have offered every facility at their command for this

purpose. The issuance of visas in greater number than now authorized would not appear to be necessary until the present quota has been approximated.

Any delay that may be occurring in the emigration from England of children refugees for the United States or Canada is not attributable in any way to American regulations or to failure of American officials to cooperate.

The following excerpt of a telegram from Ambassador Kennedy to the Department of State last night is indicative of the situation in London:

"I note in the press and elsewhere a disposition to blame red tape for the small number of British children thus far sent to America. There is nothing to this charge. I dislike red tape more than most people, but I must admit that in this instance children are being passed by the American Consulate General faster than the British are able to find shipping accommodations for them. As a matter of record, many applicants who have received appointments for visa interviews report that they have not yet been able to procure their British passports. Visas for 1,735 additional children are now in process of issuance. The number who have actually been able to secure shipping accommodations is estimated to be around 600. In view of this situation, any discussion about cutting the red tape is purely academic at the moment."

REGULATIONS RELATING TO TRAVEL IN COMBAT AREA

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations; Chapter I: Department of State; and Subchapter A: The Department, in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:

PART 55C—TRAVEL

By virtue of the authority vested in me by the President's proclamation numbered 2410,¹ of June 11, 1940, to promulgate such rules and regulations not inconsistent with law as may be necessary and proper to carry out the provisions of section 3 of the joint resolution of Congress approved November 4, 1939, as amended June 26, 1940, as made effective by that and previous proclamations, I hereby amend 22 CFR 55C.4 (c) to read as follows:

§ 55C.4 *American vessels in combat areas—*
(c) *Vessels authorized to evacuate American citizens and those under direction of American Red Cross.* The provisions of the proclamation do not apply to any American vessel which, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, is commissioned to proceed into or through this combat area in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war, or to any American vessels proceeding into or through this area, unarmed and not under convoy, under charter or other direction and control of the American Red Cross, on a mission of mercy only and carrying only Red Cross materials and personnel: *Provided*, That where permission has not been given by the blockading power, no American Red Cross vessel shall enter a port where a blockade by aircraft, surface vessel, or submarine is being attempted through the destruction of vessels, or into a port of any

country where such blockade of the whole country is being so attempted. (Secs. 3, 4, Public Res. 54, 76th Cong., 2d sess., approved Nov. 4, 1939, as amended by Public Res. 87, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 26, 1940; Proc. No. 2410, June 11, 1940)

[SEAL]

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

JULY 5, 1940.

[Released to the press July 8]

REGULATION UNDER SECTION 3 OF THE JOINT
RESOLUTION OF CONGRESS APPROVED NOVEMBER 4, 1939, AS AMENDED JUNE 26, 1940

The Secretary of State announces that the S. S. *McKeesport* has, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, been commissioned to proceed into and through the combat area defined by the President in his proclamation, numbered 2410,² of June 11, 1940, under charter by the American Red Cross. The provisions of the President's proclamation of June 11, 1940, therefore, shall not apply to the voyage which the S. S. *McKeesport* has been commissioned to undertake under the aforesaid auspices.

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

JULY 5, 1940.

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN
CITIZENS

[Released to the press July 13]

The American steamship *Manhattan* sailed from Lisbon, Portugal, for New York at 4:35 p. m., Lisbon time, July 12. She embarked

¹ 5 F. R. 2209.

² See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 51), pp. 641-643.

approximately 800 American citizens and members of their families at Lisbon.

All belligerent governments have been informed of the date of sailing and the course the vessel will follow and that the vessel is returning to the United States with Americans evacuated from Europe. She carries no cargo taken aboard in Europe. She carries American flags prominently displayed, is proceeding fully lighted at night, is unarmed, and is moving without convoy. The belligerent governments have also been informed that the Government of the United States expects the vessel to make its return voyage without interruption or molestation by the air, naval, or military forces of any belligerent.

The *Manhattan* is due at New York on July 18.

Greenland

VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF NORTH GREENLAND TO THE UNITED STATES

[Released to the press July 9]

The Governor of North Greenland, Mr. E. Brun, with a group of Danish officials connected with the administration of Greenland, will arrive in Boston July 9 on board the U. S. Coast Guard cutter *Campbell*. They will be accompanied by Mr. James K. Penfield, the American Consul to Greenland, and will be met by a representative of the Secretary of State.

Governor Brun and his associates are visiting the United States for the purpose of discussing economic matters pertaining to the trade and commerce of Greenland, which for the time being has been diverted from Denmark by the interruption of direct communication with the mother country. After meeting Danish officials in New York, the Greenland delegation will visit Washington, where they will confer with American officials.

An American Consulate was recently temporarily established in Greenland for the purpose of facilitating commerce between the United States and that Danish colony.

The American Republics

MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS AT HABANA

[Released to the press July 13]

Following is the delegation of the United States of America to the Second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics, Habana, July 20, 1940:

Delegate:

The Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State

Advisers:

The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State

The Honorable William Dawson, Ambassador to Panama

Mr. Green H. Hackworth, Legal Adviser, Department of State

Mr. Leo Pasvolsky, Special Assistant to the Secretary of State

Mr. Laurence Duggan, Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Mr. Harry D. White, Director of Monetary Research, Department of the Treasury

Mr. Grosvenor M. Jones, Assistant Director, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce

Mr. Leslie A. Wheeler, Director, Office of Foreign Agricultural Relations, Department of Agriculture.

Legislation

An Act To provide for exercising the right with respect to red cedar shingles reserved in the trade agreement concluded November 17, 1938, between the United States of America and Canada, and for other purposes. (Public No. 698, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Departmental Service

CENTRAL TRANSLATING OFFICE

[Released to the press July 12]

The Secretary of State, on July 9, issued the following departmental order establishing a Central Translating Office in the Department of State:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 862

"For the purpose of further implementing the program of cooperation with the other American Republics, there is hereby established a Central Translating Office in the Department of State.

"The Office shall have general charge of translating from English for distribution in the other American Republics certain publications of this Government, such as those of an educational, scientific, and technical character and those relating to public health, commerce, and conservation. In cooperation with Divisions and Offices of the Department of State and the Interdepartmental Committee on Cooperation with the American Republics, it shall have responsibility under the general supervision hereinafter indicated for the initiation and formulation of policy with respect to the adaptability of publications for distribution; and it shall have general charge of the administration of programs adopted for the distribution of translated material.

"The Central Translating Office shall function under the general supervision of the Under Secretary of State and shall maintain effective liaison with the Divisions of the American Republics, Cultural Relations, and International Communications of the Department of State, and with interested Divisions and Offices of

other Departments and Agencies as well. The symbol designation of the Office shall be TC.

"The Director of Personnel shall provide the necessary personnel and equipment for the new Office within the limitations of appropriated funds.

"The provisions of this Order shall be effective on July 9, 1940, and shall supersede the provisions of any existing Order in conflict therewith.

CORDELL HULL"

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 12]

By departmental order, the Secretary has appointed Mr. Bryton Barron as Assistant Chief of the Division of Research and Publication, and Mr. Henry S. Villard as an Assistant Chief of the Division of Near Eastern Affairs.

The Secretary has designated Mr. Edgar P. Allen as Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Controls. Mr. Leonard H. Price has been designated to serve as Acting Assistant Chief of the same division in the absence of the Chief, the Assistant Chief, or the Acting Assistant Chief.

Mr. Philip W. Bonsal has been designated Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics.

Mr. Richard Pattee has been designated Acting Assistant Chief of the Division of Cultural Relations.

Treaty Information

Compiled by the Treaty Division

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Philippine Islands

The American Ambassador to Argentina reported by a despatch dated June 28, 1940, that the instrument of ratification by the Government of the Commonwealth of the Philippines of the Universal Postal Convention, the regulations for its execution, the provisions for air-mail transportation, and their final protocols, all signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939, was recorded by the Argentine Ministry for Foreign Affairs on May 13, 1940.

PUBLICATIONS

Agreement With Brazil for the Exchange of Official Publications

An agreement effected by an exchange of notes undertaking a complete exchange of official publications between the United States and Brazil entered into force on June 24, 1940.

The agreement provides that the exchange office for the transmission of the publications of the United States is the Smithsonian Institution and that the exchange office on the part of Brazil is the Instituto Nacional do Livro. Each Government agrees to furnish to the other a full set of the official publications of its several branches, departments, bureaus, offices, and institutions. It also provides that publications of any new instrumentalities which may be created by either Government in the future shall be included without the necessity of subsequent negotiation. Neither Government is obligated by the agreement to furnish confidential publications, blank forms, or circular letters not of a public nature. Each

party agrees to bear the postal, railroad, steamship, and other charges arising in its own country.

SOCIAL

Convention and Statute Establishing an International Relief Union

Burma

According to a circular letter from the League of Nations dated May 29, 1940, the British Government has notified the Secretary General of its desire that the Convention and Statute Establishing an International Relief Union, signed at Geneva on July 12, 1927, in which Burma formerly participated as a part of India, should be regarded as applying to Burma as a British overseas territory as from April 1, 1937, the date on which Burma was separated from India and acquired its new status.

The letter adds that the notification which was received by the Secretariat on May 10, 1940, states that the declaration made at the time of the adherence of Great Britain, excluding from the operation of the Convention His Britannic Majesty's colonies, protectorates, or territories under suzerainty or mandate, should not be regarded as applying to Burma.

According to information received from the League of Nations the following countries have ratified or adhered to the convention: Albania, Belgium, Great Britain and Northern Ireland, New Zealand, India, Bulgaria, China, Cuba, Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Egypt, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iran, Iraq, Italy and Italian colonies, Luxemburg, Monaco, Poland and Free City of Danzig, Rumania, San Marino, Sudan, Switzerland, Turkey, Venezuela, and Yugoslavia.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

JULY 20, 1940

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REPRESENTATIVE OF DEPARTMENT

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Europe

ADMISSION OF REFUGEE CHILDREN FROM THE WAR ZONES

[Released to the press July 14]

The Department of State and the Department of Justice announced on July 14 the adoption of simplified procedure which will make possible the admission of refugee children from the war zones in whatever numbers shipping facilities and private assurances of support will permit.

It is contemplated that visas and the necessary travel papers shall at all times during the period of the emergency be in the hands of at least 10,000 children in excess of those for whom shipping facilities are currently available. The plan is designed to facilitate evacuation of children regardless of their financial circumstances.

The new regulations apply only to children under 16 years of age who seek to enter the United States to escape the dangers of war. The regulations authorize issuance of visitors' visas to such children upon a showing of intention that they will return home upon the termination of hostilities. For children traveling upon either visitors' visas or quota visas the regulations provide for acceptance of a corporate affidavit that they will not be permitted to become a public charge, to be given by such charitable corporations as the United States Committee for the Care of European Children.

The corporate affidavit will be backed by affidavits in greatly simplified form to be given to the corporation by individuals willing to care for children. It will be supported also by a trust fund equal to 50 dollars for each child

brought to the United States under the corporation's auspices. This fund will be in the nature of an insurance fund to meet all contingencies respecting the care and departure of the children which may arise from failure of individual assurances of support.

Formalities in the issuance of visas and other travel papers have been cut to the legal minimum. American Consuls abroad will be notified through the Department of State that visas may be issued to named children or to a certain number of children for whom means of support are available. In the latter case the particular children will be selected by arrangement with representatives abroad of the United States Committee for the Care of European children, or other such charitable corporation acting under the plan. Arrangements have been made to assure that there will be no delay in giving medical examinations. The form of the various papers to be issued has been materially simplified.

Any charitable corporation acting under the new regulations must be organized for the purpose of assuring the care and support of refugee children and must be approved by the Attorney General for such purpose. The corporation must furnish the Attorney General with a general affidavit covering all children admitted under its auspices, assuring that they will be in proper custody during their stay in the country and that they will be cared for in conformity with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

The corporation itself will receive from individuals wishing to help refugee children either money, promises to pay money to support a child, or promises to receive a child and support it directly. The 50 dollars for each child, which is to be placed in a trust fund, will be used solely to meet contingencies arising after the child's initial placement. Children will be placed in private homes only after investigation by child-welfare agencies approved by the Children's Bureau and acting in accordance with the standards of the Children's Bureau.

The new procedure is set forth in the following regulation adopted by the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization with the approval of the Attorney General:

ORDER

By virtue of the authority conferred by Section 3 of the Immigration Act of 1917 and all other authority conferred by law upon the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization and the Attorney General, the following rule is issued governing the admission of alien children under sixteen years of age who seek to enter the United States to be safe from the dangers of war.

1. Such children, when presenting visitors' visas and when otherwise admissible under this rule and under other applicable provisions of the immigration laws and regulations, may be admitted for a period of two years subject, however, to the power of the Attorney General to shorten or extend the period of admission.

2. Such children, whether presenting visitors' visas or quota visas, shall not be excludable on the ground that, being under sixteen years of age, they are unaccompanied by or not coming to one or both of their parents, provided that they are admissible under the provisions of Paragraphs 4 or 5 of this rule.

3. Such children, when presenting visitors' visas, shall not be excludable on the ground that their ticket or passage has been paid for by any corporation, association, society, municipality, or foreign government, nor, when presenting quota visas, on the ground that their tickets or passage has been paid for by any

corporation not for profit and not operated, directly or indirectly, for profit.

4. Such children, when presenting visitors' visas, shall not be excludable as likely to become a public charge, provided either that they would be admissible independently of the provisions of this rule or that the following conditions have been satisfied:

That a corporation not for profit organized for the purpose of assuring the care and support of refugee children, and approved by the Attorney General for such purpose, has given the Attorney General, with such supporting evidence as he may require and in such form as he may require, the following assurances: first, that an identified child or a child for whom provision for identification has been or will be made will not become a public charge; second, that arrangements have been or will be made for the reception and placement of such child in accordance with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; and third, that the sum of fifty dollars for each such child has been or, upon the initial placement of the child, will be deposited in a trust fund established by and to be used by the corporation to meet all contingencies, not otherwise met or provided for, arising after such initial placement respecting either the care of the child while in the United States or its departure therefrom. Every corporation approved by the Attorney General to act under the provisions of this rule shall furnish the Attorney General with an affidavit containing an undertaking that the children admitted under the provisions of this paragraph will be under continuous supervision, during the period of their stay in the country, assuring that they are in proper custody and are being cared for in conformity with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and a further undertaking to comply with such directions as the Attorney General shall make respecting the admission, care and support, and departure of the children.

5. Such children, when presenting quota visas, shall not be excludable, as likely to become a public charge, provided either that they would be admissible independently of the provisions of this rule or that the following conditions have been satisfied:

That a corporation not for profit, approved by the Attorney General as provided in Paragraph 4 of this rule, has given the Attorney General, with such supporting evidence as he may require and in such form as he may require, the following assurances: first, that an identified child or a child for whom provision for identification has been or will be made will not become a public charge; second, that arrangements have been or will be made for the reception and placement of such child in accordance with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor; and third, that the sum of fifty dollars for each such child has been or, upon the initial placement of the child, will be deposited in the trust fund hereinbefore mentioned to be used by the corporation to meet all contingencies, not otherwise met or provided for, arising after such initial placement respecting the care of the child while in the United States. Every corporation approved by the Attorney General to act under the provisions of this rule shall furnish the Attorney General with an affidavit containing an undertaking that the children admitted under the provisions of this paragraph will be under continuous supervision, until they have reached the age of eighteen and for such further period as the Attorney General may require assuring that they are in proper custody and are being cared for in conformity with the standards of the Children's Bureau of the Department of Labor, and a further undertaking to comply with such directions as the Attorney General shall make respecting the admission, care and support of the children.

6. Trust funds established in accordance with the provisions of this rule shall be subject to

such terms, including terms respecting the termination of the trust and distribution for the benefit of American children of any balance remaining in the trust, as the Attorney General shall approve.

7. This rule shall not be construed as modifying any provision of existing regulations respecting the admission of aliens sixteen years of age or more, nor the provisions of existing regulations not inconsistent with this rule respecting the admission of aliens under sixteen years of age.

EDWARD J. SHAUGHNESSY,
*Acting Commissioner of Immigration
and Naturalization*

Approved:

LEMUEL B. SCHOFIELD
*Special Assistant in Charge,
Immigration and Naturalization Service*

FRANCIS BIDDLE
Acting Attorney General

JULY 13, 1940.

PROPERTY OF LATVIA, ESTONIA, AND LITHUANIA IN THE UNITED STATES

On July 15, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8484, extending all the provisions of Executive Order No. 8389 of April 10, 1940, as amended,¹ to "property in which Latvia, Estonia or Lithuania or any national thereof has at any time on or since July 10, 1940, had any interest of any nature whatsoever . . ." The text of Executive Order No. 8484 appears in the *Federal Register* for July 17, 1940 (Vol. 5, No. 138), page 2586, and the regulations of the Treasury Department, issued on July 15, 1940, under authority of this order, appear in the same issue of the *Federal Register*, page 2593.

¹ See the *Bulletin* of May 11, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 46), p. 493, and June 22, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 52), p. 682.

American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 18]

Following is a statement by the Secretary of State made upon leaving Washington to attend the Second Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics which will convene at Habana, Cuba, on July 21:

"The 21 American republics, pursuant to procedures agreed to at the Buenos Aires, Lima, and Panamá conferences, are once again about to meet in conference through their Foreign Ministers or their representatives. A major purpose of the Habana Meeting is full and free consultation among the American republics with respect to the conditions, problems, difficulties, and dangers confronting each of them. The complete exchange of information enables each government thoroughly to understand the problems, needs, and viewpoints of the others. The ground will thus be prepared for the adoption of basic and concrete measures, having common support, for the common benefit of each and all of the republics.

"The agenda of the forthcoming Meeting calls for the consideration of certain immediate problems of economic and political security.² The American republics approach their task in a spirit of complete friendliness toward all nations demonstrating their will to conduct international relations on the basis of peace and friendship. The American republics will deal with their problems realistically in the light both of emergency needs and broad objectives.

"I am looking forward with great pleasure to meeting again the representatives of our sis-

ter republics, many of whom are old friends and colleagues with whom it has been my privilege to be associated at previous inter-American gatherings."

United States Delegation

[Released to the press July 15]

Following is an additional list³ of the personnel of the United States of America who will attend the Habana Meeting:

Secretary General:

Dr. Warren Kelchner, Chief, Division of International Conferences, Department of State

Assistants to the Secretary of State:

Mr. Cecil W. Gray, Assistant to the Secretary of State

Mr. Birney Imes, Editor and Publisher, *Commercial Dispatch*, Columbus, Miss.

Press Officer:

Mr. Michael J. McDermott, Chief, Division of Current Information, Department of State

Secretaries:

Mr. Ellis O. Briggs, Assistant Chief, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Mr. Emilio G. Collado, Division of the American Republics, Department of State

Assistant Secretary:

Mr. Guillermo Suro.

² See the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 53), pp. 705-706, and July 6, 1940 (Vol. III, No. 54), p. 11.

³ For the previous list, see the *Bulletin* of July 13, 1940 (Vol. III, No. 55), p. 25.

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO URUGUAY⁴

[Excerpt]

As we look back over developments in inter-American relationships in the last few years, we can find, I believe, reason for quiet confidence. We have placed the relationships between our countries on a basis of law, not force. We recognize the juridical equality of every nation of this hemisphere, without regard to size or power. At the conference held here in Montevideo in 1933 we reached agreement on the essential principles of what might be termed an inter-American Bill of Rights, including complete respect for the sovereignty of every country, the elimination of intervention, and the perfecting of the mechanisms by which disputes can be solved by peaceful means.

Three years later, in 1936, when the danger of warfare overseas was becoming apparent, the 21 American republics met at Buenos Aires at the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and concluded certain agreements for the purpose of making possible common action by all of the republics in the event that peace was threatened.

During the next two years affairs in other parts of the world continued to deteriorate, and there were indications that foreign governments were interesting themselves unduly in the affairs of the American Continent. The Eighth International Conference of American States, which met at Lima in 1938, therefore conceived its task to be that of setting up the principles and the mechanics for defending the peace of the New World against any attempt to subvert it by any outside power or force. By the Declaration of Lima the 21 American republics agreed that they would defend and maintain the integrity of the republican institutions to which the New World is committed; that they would regard an attack on any one of these nations as an attack on all; and that they would consult together to take measures for the common defense in the

event of a threat to peace or attack on any one of the American republics.

On the outbreak of the war last September the machinery of consultation was set in motion, and a great demonstration of the unity and solidarity of the Americas took place at the Conference in Panamá, where the first inter-American meeting was held over a hundred years ago.

The striking advances made by the American republics in the attainment of this ideal of inter-American solidarity must not be endangered through carelessness or laxity. In confronting the dangers which threaten us all, we can work more effectively if we work together. For over 100 years the American republics have happily been able to maintain themselves free from the threat of foreign aggression. They oppose all intervention in their internal or external affairs. They are earnestly desirous of preserving the liberty for which they fought in the early days of their independence. Today these liberties are gravely menaced. We of the Americas must accordingly reaffirm our strong determination to defend ourselves against any intervention coming from abroad and to protect ourselves against poorly concealed activities which threaten our very sovereignty. I am authorized to state that it is the intention and avowed policy of my Government to cooperate fully, whenever such cooperation is desired, with all of the other American governments in crushing all activities which arise from non-American sources and which imperil our political and economic freedom. Here in the Americas we have abundant resources and abundant man power to cope with the task. We are proud of the free and independent spirit of our virile peoples; we are confident of our power to meet and repel any attack.

Gentlemen, I invite you to raise your glasses to the health of His Excellency President Baldomir, to the prosperity of the noble Republic of Uruguay, to the progress of the Uruguayan armed forces, and to the solidarity of our 21 American republics.

⁴Delivered by the Minister, Mr. Edwin C. Wilson, at an official luncheon in honor of Captain Wickham of the U. S. S. *Quincy*, at Montevideo, Uruguay, June 23, 1940.

The Far East

EXTRATERRITORIALITY IN CHINA

Comment by the Acting Secretary of State

[Released to the press July 19]

In response to inquiries from press correspondents with regard to the British Prime Minister's comments upon the question of extraterritoriality in China included in his statement of July 18,⁵ the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, commented as follows:

"The most recent statement of this Government on this subject is contained in a note presented on December 31, 1938,⁶ to the Japanese Government, which mentions *inter alia* the progress made toward the relinquishment of certain rights of a special character which the United States together with other countries has long possessed in China. In 1931 discussions of the subject between China and each of several other countries, including the United States, were suspended because of the occurrence of the Mukden incident and subsequent disrupting developments in 1932 and 1935 in the relations between China and Japan. In 1937 this Government was giving renewed favorable consideration to the question when there broke out the current Sino-Japanese hostilities, as a result of which the usual processes of government in large areas of China were widely disrupted.

"It has been this Government's traditional and declared policy and desire to move rapidly by process of orderly negotiation and agreement with the Chinese Government, whenever conditions warrant, toward the relinquishment of extraterritorial rights and of all other so-called 'special rights' possessed by this country as by other countries in China by virtue of international agreements. That policy remains unchanged."

⁵ Not printed.

⁶ See the *Press Releases* of December 31, 1938 (Vol. XIX, No. 483), pp. 490-493.

BURMA TRADE ROUTE TO CHINA

[Released to the press July 16]

The Secretary of State, in reply to inquiries by press correspondents for comment in regard to reports that, at the instance of the Japanese Government, the British Government would prohibit temporarily the movement of certain commodities through Burma into China over what is known as the Burma Route, said that this Government has a legitimate interest in the keeping open of arteries of commerce in every part of the world and considers that action such as this, if taken, and such as was taken recently in relation to the Indochina railway would constitute unwarranted interpositions of obstacles to world trade.

IMPORTATION OF JAPANESE COTTON GOODS INTO THE PHILIPPINES

[Released to the press July 15]

The Department of State and the Japanese Embassy at Washington have arranged the continuance for a further period of one year, beginning August 1, 1940, of the existing arrangement relating to the importation of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands, which will expire on July 31, 1940. Under this arrangement the Association of Japanese Exporters of Cotton Piece Goods into the Philippine Islands agrees to limit the annual importation of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippines to 45,000,000 square meters.

General

IMMIGRATION AT CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS

[Released to the press July 15]

The Department of State has been closely watching developments along the Canadian and Mexican borders arising from the recently imposed immigration regulations which require

Canadian and Mexican visitors to obtain passports from their governments and visas from American consular officers.⁷ Consuls have been submitting reports every few days in order that the personnel needs of the various consular establishments may be given the fullest consideration.

At a number of posts in Canada and in Mexico the added burden occasioned by the closer supervision of persons coming to the United States has been cushioned by the inability of prospective visitors to obtain passports on short notice from their governments. At others, there has been an unprecedented demand for visas, and consular officers have labored long hours daily and on holidays and week-ends in order that persons who have been accustomed to cross our borders frequently will be subjected to as little inconvenience and delay as possible. The Department of State has substantially augmented the personnel of all such offices and is prepared to authorize additional assistance where needed. Representations have been made to the Department to open a number of new consular establishments.

⁷ See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (Vol. II, No. 51), pp. 666-667.

Several such offices have already been opened at border points at which traffic converges upon entering the United States. While it is not possible to open consular offices at points opposite every port of entry into the country, every effort is being made to meet the situation.

The Department is assigning consular officers for temporary duty at various points along both borders. Vice Consul Frederick E. Farnsworth at Montreal has been ordered to proceed to Cornwall, Ontario, for temporary duty in order to deal with the visa applications of Canadian visitors residing in the area of Cornwall and Prescott. After dealing with urgent cases in that area, Mr. Farnsworth or some other officer will be assigned temporarily to other points along the Canadian border at which there is urgent need for similar work.

Vice Consul James G. Byington, now at Torreón, Mexico, is being ordered to proceed to Matamoros and thence to Reynosa in order to handle urgent visa cases at Reynosa. After a short period at Reynosa, Mr. Byington or some officer will be assigned to other points along the Mexican border for similar duty. Both Mr. Byington and Mr. Farnsworth are proceeding immediately to their new assignments.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice *Thailand*

There is printed below the text of a letter received by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on May 22, 1940, from the Government of Thailand concerning the attitude of certain governments in regard to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice:

"The Minister of Foreign Affairs has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of several communications from the Secretary-General of the League of Nations relative to notifications from the Governments of the French Republic, Great Britain, India and certain of the Commonwealth, that they will not regard their acceptance of the Optional Clause as covering disputes arising out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"His Majesty's Government in taking note of these communications desires to state that, having itself accepted the Optional Clause, it reserves its point of view."

COMMERCE

Importation of Japanese Cotton Goods Into the Philippines

An announcement regarding the continuation of the arrangement relating to the importation of Japanese cotton piece goods into the Philippine Islands appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

REFUGEES

Conventions and Additional Protocol Concerning Refugees

British Dependencies

According to the League of Nations' publication *Registration of Treaties*, No. 224, for May 1940, the instruments of adherence by certain British dependencies to the Convention Relating to the International Status of Refugees, signed October 28, 1933; the Convention Concerning the Status of Refugees Coming From Germany, signed February 10, 1938; and the Additional Protocol to the Provisional Arrangement and to the Convention (signed July 4, 1936, and February 10, 1938, respectively) Concerning the Status of Refugees Coming From Germany, signed September 14, 1939, were registered with the Secretariat on May 30, 1940. These dependencies are: Aden Colony, Bahamas, Basutoland, Bechuanaland Protectorate, British Guiana, British Honduras, British Solomon Islands Protectorate, Ceylon, Cyprus, Falkland Islands and Dependencies, Fiji, Gambia (Colony and Protectorate), Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, Gold Coast (Colony, Northern Territories, Ashanti, Togoland under British mandate), Hong Kong, Kenya (Colony and Protectorate), Leeward Islands (Antigua, Montserrat, St. Christopher and Nevis, Virgin Islands), Federated Malay States (Negri Sembilan, Pahang, Perak, Selangor), Unfederated

Malay States (Johore, Kedah, Kelantan, Perlis, Trengganu, and Brunei), Mauritius, Nigeria (Colony, Protectorate, Cameroons under British mandate), Nyasaland Protectorate, St. Helena and Ascension, Sierra Leone (Colony and Protectorate), Somaliland Protectorate, Straits Settlements, Swaziland, Trinidad and Tobago, Uganda Protectorate, Windward Islands (Dominica, Grenada, St. Lucia, St. Vincent), and Zanzibar Protectorate.

LABOR

Conventions of the International Labor Conference

Switzerland

According to circular letters received from the League of Nations dated June 12, 1940, the instruments of ratification by Switzerland of the following conventions adopted by the International Labor Conference at various sessions were registered with the Secretariat on May 23, 1940:

Convention concerning the rights of association and combination of agricultural workers (third session, Geneva, October 25–November 19, 1921)

Convention concerning forced or compulsory labor (fourteenth session, Geneva, June 10–28, 1930)

Convention concerning employment of women on underground work in mines of all kinds (nineteenth session, Geneva, June 4–25, 1935)

Convention concerning safety provisions in the building industry (twenty-third session, Geneva, June 3–23, 1937)

Convention concerning statistics of wages and hours of work in the principal mining and manufacturing industries, including building and construction, and in agriculture (twenty-fourth session, Geneva, June 2–22, 1938).

In regard to the last-named convention the ratification excludes parts III and IV of the convention in accordance with the first paragraph of its article 2.

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

AUG 27 1940

American Republics

EXPORT-IMPORT BANK OF WASHINGTON

Message of the President Regarding Increase in Capital and Lending Power

[Released to the press by the White House July 22]

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

As a result of the war in Europe, far-reaching changes in world affairs have occurred, which necessarily have repercussions on the economic life both of the United States and of the other American republics. All American republics in some degree make a practice of selling, and should sell, surplus products to other parts of the world, and we in the United States export many items that are also exported by other countries of the Western Hemisphere.

The course of the war, the resultant blockades and counterblockades, and the inevitable disorganization is preventing the flow of these surplus products to their normal markets. Necessarily this has caused distress in various parts of the New World, and will continue to cause distress until foreign trade can be resumed on a normal basis and the seller of these surpluses is in a position to protect himself in disposing of his products. Until liberal commercial policies are restored and fair trading on a commercial plane is reopened, distress may be continued.

I therefore request that the Congress give prompt consideration to increasing the capital and lending power of the Export-Import Bank of Washington by \$500,000,000, and removing some of the restrictions on its operations to the end that the Bank may be of greater assistance to our neighbors south of the Rio Grande, including financing the handling and orderly marketing of some part of their surpluses.

It is to be hoped that before another year world trade can be reestablished, but, pending this adjustment, we in the United States should join with the peoples of the other republics of the Western Hemisphere in meeting their problems. I call the attention of Congress to the fact that by helping our neighbors we will be helping ourselves. It is in the interests of the producers of our country, as well as in the interests of producers of other American countries, that there shall not be a disorganized or cut-throat market in those commodities which we all export.

No sensible person would advocate an attempt to prevent the normal exchange of commodities between other continents and the Americas, but what can and should be done is to prevent excessive fluctuations caused by distressed selling resulting from temporary interruption in the flow of trade, or the fact that there has not yet been reestablished a system of free exchange. Unless exporting countries are able to assist their nationals, they will be forced to bargain as best they can.

As has heretofore been made clear to the Congress, the Export-Import Bank is operated by directors representing the Departments of State, Treasury, Agriculture, and Commerce, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and is under the supervision of the Federal Loan Administrator, so that all interested branches of our Government participate in any

loans that are authorized, and the directors of the Bank should have a free hand as to the purposes for which loans are authorized and the terms and conditions upon which they are made.

I therefore request passage of appropriate legislation to this end.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
July 22, 1940.

HABANA MEETING OF THE FOREIGN MINISTERS

Address by the Secretary of State¹

[Released to the press July 22]

Mr. Chairman, Fellow Representatives of the American Republics:

Permit me, first of all, to express my deep personal pleasure in setting foot once more on the soil of the great nation whose guests we are at this time. Forty years have passed since my first visit to these shores, when I had the honor to serve with my regiment in the cause of Cuba's liberation. I doubly welcome the present opportunity to re-visit this country—both because of the personal gratification which it affords me and because of the vital importance of the purpose which has brought us together in this beautiful city of Habana.

We are here as representatives of the 21 free and independent American republics. We meet when world conditions are perhaps graver than they have ever been before. Our purpose is to devise concrete measures by which a number of pressing problems may be met. Our objective is to safeguard the independence, the peace, and the well-being of the American republics.

For nearly a year now, a new major war has raged with increasing fury over important areas of the earth. It came as a culmination of a process of deterioration of international conduct and international morality, extending over a period of years, during which forces of ruthless conquest were gathering strength in several parts of the world.

These forces, now at work in the world, shrink from no means of attaining their ends. In their contempt for all moral and ethical val-

ues, they are bent on uprooting the very foundations of orderly relations among nations and on subverting, undermining, and destroying existing social and political institutions within nations. They have already left in their wake formerly sovereign nations with their independence trampled into dust and millions of proud men and women with their liberties destroyed.

Our American republics had no part in kindling the tragic conflagration which has thus been sweeping across the world. On the contrary, severally and jointly, we did everything in our power to stay its outburst. Once the conflict had begun, we did everything we could to limit its spreading. But it has been increasingly clear that in the vast tragedy which has befallen large portions of the earth there are dangers to the American nations as well which it would be suicidal not to recognize in time and not to prepare to meet fully and decisively.

It has been increasingly clear that our nations must not blind themselves into fatal complacency—as so many nations have done to their mortal sorrow—regarding the possibility of attack against them from without or of externally directed attempts from within to undermine their national strength and to subvert their cherished social and political institutions, or both. Too many nations have only recently paid a tragic price for confidently placing reliance for their safety and security solely upon clearly expressed desire to remain at peace, upon unequivocally proclaimed neutrality, upon scrupulous avoidance of provocation. Con-

¹ Delivered by Mr. Hull at Habana, July 22, 1940.

querors, invaders, and destroyers ignore or brush aside reasons such as these.

Looming ominously on our horizon is the danger that attempts may be made to employ against our nations, too, the same means of subordinating their destinies to control and dictation from abroad that have already been notoriously employed elsewhere against numerous other countries. We must recognize the serious possibility that no effort or method may be spared to achieve, with respect to some of us, economic domination and political penetration, and to sow, among our nations, the seeds of suspicion, dissension, and discord—the frequent prelude to even more menacing action.

Lest our nations, too, suffer the fate that has already befallen so many other peace-loving and peace-seeking nations, wisdom and prudence require that we have in our hands adequate means of defense. To that end, in the face of common danger, our nations are already working together, in accordance with their firmly established practice of free consultation among equals and of voluntary cooperation with regard to problems which are of common concern to all of us. It is to examine such of these problems as are immediately pressing and to seek for them most effective solutions that the representatives of the 21 American republics have come together at this time.

I

I should like to consider first the situation which confronts us in the economic sphere.

The war now in progress has brought with it a disruption in the channels of international commerce and a curtailment of foreign markets for the products of the Western Hemisphere. This has meant to many American nations a diminution of foreign-exchange resources and a loss of purchasing power sufficiently serious to place severe strains on their national economies. In some cases, stagnant surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries concerned, have accumulated and continue to accumulate. Their existence is a matter of present and future concern to farmers, workers, business-

men, and governments throughout the continental area.

We must assume that these difficulties will continue certainly as long as the war exists. We must anticipate that these problems, and possibly others, will continue for some time after the war ends.

If the standards of living of the American peoples are to be maintained at levels already achieved, and particularly if they are to be raised in accordance with the legitimate aspirations of these peoples, production and distribution must expand, not only in this hemisphere, but throughout the world. This same condition is essential to the well-being of all other areas. For no nation or group of nations can hope to become or to remain prosperous when growing poverty stalks the rest of the earth.

Under existing conditions, the problem is singularly pressing. Though war now is in progress, we must contemplate its eventual end. At that time, perhaps 80 millions of people in Europe, and many millions in other parts of the world, who have been entirely engaged in war-work, must find a new place for themselves in the economics of peace. At the same time, it is to be assumed that, once the pressures of war are ended, there will be a general demand that reasonable conditions of life may be restored. To effect this transition, and to supply the world with what it then needs, will necessitate a great increase in production, distribution, and exchange of goods. Failure to achieve this can only mean that the tragedy of war would be followed by the still greater horror of disintegration in great areas.

It is plain that international commerce is indispensable if economic rehabilitation is to be achieved. It is also plain that the only available means of doing this is to resume, as soon as circumstances permit, the normal currents of world trade. I have no doubt that the American republics are ready and indeed anxious to do their part in bringing this about; though the extent to which we can thus play our part must depend materially on the economic methods and policies pursued by other countries.

We are confronted with two opposite trading methods. Open trade, freed as rapidly as may be practicable from the obstruction and regimentation of excessive restrictions, can accomplish the necessary task. Prosperity for the American republics or for any part of the world cannot be achieved—even the necessities of the war-torn areas of the earth cannot be met—by regimented or restricted trade, especially directed under a policy of national or regional autarchy. We recognize the need for a transition period; but we are convinced that there can be only one satisfactory permanent policy.

We have long known from experience that international trade inevitably declines in volume and usefulness when it is conducted on a basis of exclusive bilateralism, or is pressed to unfair advantage, or is used to attempt economic domination. Eventually, such methods destroy the trade and the trader alike. In the present situation, they are totally unable to provide that volume and distribution of goods which alone can save great areas from intense distress. Only where equal treatment, fair practices, non-discrimination, and peaceful motives lie beneath trade, can it develop to the degree needed to rehabilitate a shattered world and to provide a foundation for further economic progress.

Today, in spite of what has occurred in other parts of the world, the American nations continue to adhere to liberal trade principles and are applying them in their relations with each other as fully as the present state of affairs permits. They should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world on this basis as rapidly as other nations are willing to do likewise.

In the meantime, the American nations must and should do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position, to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves, and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers of the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions. To accomplish these purposes, the nations of the Western Hem-

isphere should undertake the fullest measure of economic cooperation, so designed and so conducted as to serve the best interests of each nation and to bring injury to none.

Progress has already been made toward the forging of new tools to carry out certain phases of economic cooperation on an inter-American basis. The Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which was established last November pursuant to a resolution of the Panamá Meeting, has proven itself to be an efficient body for considering and working out such mechanisms. It has recently created the Inter-American Development Commission to carry out the work of planning and promoting the development of new productive facilities in the American republics. In addition, it prepared the framework for the establishment of an Inter-American Bank to foster cooperation in the spheres of long-term development and of money and foreign exchange. The Government of the United States is taking steps to implement the Inter-American Bank Convention and urges that the Governments of the other American republics give their cooperation so that this important institution may be placed into operation as rapidly as possible.

Useful as these organizations can be in the long run, there remains the immediately pressing situation confronting the American republics as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. Fully realizing that under present disturbed conditions no nation can expect to maintain a normal economic situation, and in order to meet the emergencies which confront their nations, the Governments of the American republics, it is believed, should give consideration to the following program of immediate cooperative action:

1. Strengthening and expansion of the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as an instrument for continuing consultation with respect to trade matters, including especially the situation immediately confronting the American republics as a result of the curtail-

ment and changed character of important foreign markets.

2. Creation of facilities for the temporary handling and orderly marketing of accumulated surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of the American republics, whenever such action becomes necessary.

3. Development of commodity agreements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned.

4. Consideration of methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public-health measures, nutrition studies, and suitable organizations for the relief distribution of some part of any surplus commodities.

The Government of the United States of America has already utilized its existing agencies to enter into mutually advantageous cooperative arrangements with a number of American republics in connection with programs for the development of their national economies and by way of assistance to their central banks in monetary and foreign-exchange matters.

It is now taking steps which will make possible the extension of both the volume and character of the operations of such agencies. When these steps have been completed, the Government of the United States of America will be in a position to expand its cooperative efforts with other American nations in the fields of long-term development and of monetary and exchange matters.

It will also be able to participate in immediate joint action with other nations of this hemisphere to meet pressing trade situations which may arise before the program outlined has come into operation.

Finally, it will be enabled to enter effectively into the cooperative program as it proceeds, assisting in the temporary handling and orderly marketing of the important commodities of the hemisphere; implementing, on its part, the commodity agreements which are developed;

and carrying out other operations involving such export products.

While the proposed measures are being developed, consideration should be given to the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade matters to complement inter-American cooperative organizations in the field of long-term economic development and of money and foreign exchange.

By helping each other, by carrying out with vigor, determination, and loyalty whatever decisions are reached, the American nations can build a system of economic defense that will enable each of them to safeguard itself from the dangers of economic subordination from abroad and of economic distress at home. It is no part of our thought to obstruct in any way logical and natural trade with Europe or with any other portion of the world, but rather to promote such trade with nations willing to meet us, in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing. Against any other kind of dealing, we naturally will protect ourselves.

II

The solution of our economic problems alone is not enough to preserve the peace and security of this hemisphere. There exist also other problems, which are of an altogether different character but the solution of which is of no less importance to our freedom and independence.

I refer to the threat to our security arising from activities directed from without the hemisphere but which operate within our respective borders. A new and evil technique has been invented which seeks by devious methods to corrupt the body politic in order to subject it to alien purposes. With cynical effrontery, sanctuary within the generous citadels of free speech and freedom of assembly is demanded by agents whose masters would obliterate those institutions and foment instead dissension, prejudice, fear, and hatred.

Make no mistake concerning the purposes of this sinister campaign. It is an attempt to acquire domination of the American republics by

foreign governments in their own interest. Already we have seen the tragic results abroad when governmental structures have been undermined and the fabric of established institutions riddled by the termites of alien propaganda.

We long ago recognized the sources and extent of this infection and have already taken some steps to eradicate it. At Lima we declared that it was incompatible with the sovereignty of any American republic that persons or groups within our countries should be controlled by any outside government for its own purposes. It is now urgently incumbent upon us to take decisive remedial action to the end that the independence and political integrity of each of the American republics may be fully safeguarded.

To this, no friendly government can legitimately object. The inter-American system carries no implication of aggression and no threat to any nation. It is based solely on a policy of self-defense, designed to preserve the independence and the integrity of each of the American nations. It implies no hegemony on the part of any member of the inter-American group; but it equally rejects the thesis of hegemony by anyone else. It resembles in no way regional policies recently pursued in other parts of the world, which pretend to invoke our inter-American system as precedent. The difference is that our sole purpose is self-defense, while these other policies seem instead to be pretexts for conquest by the sword, for military occupation, and for complete economic and political domination of other free and independent peoples.

III

There are other pressing political problems arising out of the vast changes which have taken place on the Continent of Europe. The principles on which we act with respect to these problems have been forged by the American republics through years of discussion and practice. They are applied entirely without discrimination, solely for the purpose of assuring that the security of the American hemisphere shall not be impaired by the repercussions of warfare elsewhere.

Specifically, there is before us the problem of the status of European possessions in this hemisphere. These geographic regions have not heretofore constituted a menace to the peace of the Americas; their administrations were established, for the most part, many generations ago and, in our time, have acted as congenial neighbors. We have no desire to absorb these possessions or to extend our sovereignty over them or to include them in any form of sphere of influence.

We could not, however, permit these regions to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European differences or a battleground for the adjustment of such differences. Either situation could only be regarded as a threat to the peace and safety of this hemisphere, as would any indication that they might be used to promote systems alien to the inter-American system. Any effort, therefore, to modify the existing status of these areas—whether by cession, by transfer, or by any impairment whatsoever in the control heretofore exercised—would be of profound and immediate concern to all the American republics.

It is accordingly essential that we consider a joint approach to this common problem. We must be in a position to move rapidly and without hesitation.

It has been suggested that our action take the form of the establishment of a collective trusteeship, to be exercised in the name of all of the American republics. The Government of the United States endorses this suggestion and is prepared to cooperate, should occasion arise, in its execution.

The establishment of a collective trusteeship for any region must not carry with it any thought of the creation of a special interest by any American republic. The purpose of a collective trusteeship must be to further the interests and security of all of the American nations, as well as the interest of the region in question. Moreover, as soon as conditions permit, the region should be restored to its original sovereign or be declared independent when able to establish and maintain stable self-government.

IV

Seldom has a meeting of friendly nations opened in an atmosphere of more widespread misconception and more flagrant misrepresentation as to its aims and purposes than has emanated in recent weeks, from responsible and irresponsible quarters, in connection with this meeting.

We have met to consult together regarding our own pressing problems. We covet nothing anywhere in the world. We are free from the spirit of enmity toward any nation. But we cannot fail to be acutely conscious of the dangers which confront us as a result of present world conditions and against which we are taking and intend to take fully adequate measures of defense. National life itself today imposes as an absolute obligation the will to national defense, should national institutions or integrity ever be threatened. Achievement of this requires that we call out anew the endless energy, the complete spirit of sacrifice, the iron will, which characterized the pioneers, the liberators, and the defenders to whom we owe our present freedom. Let no man say that in the world of today any nation not willing to defend itself is safe. The fortitude and resolution of our forefathers won for us our free institutions. We proudly have inherited them and proudly are prepared to maintain them.

At the same time, while meeting the imperative needs of emergency conditions we must—and, I am certain, we will—continue our abiding faith that what is happening today is but a temporary interruption in the progress of civilization. Mankind can advance only when human freedom is secure; when the right of self-government is safeguarded; when all nations recognize each other's right to conduct its internal affairs free from outside interference; when there exist among nations respect for the pledged word, determination to abstain from the use of armed force in pursuit of policy, and willingness to settle controversies by none but peaceful means; when international economic

relations are based upon mutual benefit, equality of treatment, and fair-dealing.

In 1937, in an attempt to prevent the impending catastrophe of a new war, the Government of the United States addressed a communication to all nations, reciting these basic principles of orderly international relations under the rule of law as the foundation of its foreign policy and inviting comment thereon. More than 50 nations expressed on that occasion their belief in the validity of these principles. At Montevideo, at Buenos Aires, at Lima, at Panamá, the 21 American republics proclaimed their acceptance.

I am confident that, sooner or later, the entire world must return to a system of international relations based on those principles. They are the only possible foundation stones of an organized society assured of enduring peace and of sustained prosperity. The price of their abandonment is the chaos of international anarchy and the inexorable impoverishment of nations and individuals, such as we witness today in Europe and in Asia.

In a system of cooperative peace such as we envisage there is no exclusion. Its underlying principles are universal in their applicability; they can be accepted by all nations to the benefit of each and all; they must be accepted by all, if the light of modern civilization is not to be extinguished. Any nation which in good faith accepts and practices them automatically shares in the vast benefits they confer.

At this time, when these principles and these ideals are being widely challenged, when institutions based on them are being crushed by force over large areas of the world, it is doubly essential that our nations keep them alive and rededicate themselves to the cause of their preservation.

It is in this spirit, and in this spirit alone, that the Government which I have the honor to represent approaches the tasks that are before our present meeting—in complete confidence that in this vital respect all of the American nations stand today as united as ever.

SEVERANCE BY SPAIN OF DIPLO- MATIC RELATIONS WITH CHILE

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, made the following statement at his press conference on July 23, 1940:

"The Chilean Ambassador came yesterday by instruction of his Government to communicate to me the declaration made to the Government of Chile by the Government of Spain and the reply made by the Government of Chile.² I

think that the constitutional, democratic, and elected Government of Chile, with which this Government maintains the closest and most friendly relations, is amply capable of making such public statement in regard to this incident as may be necessary. I think, however, that I can add that any attempt on the part of any foreign government to interfere by direction or by indirection in the domestic concerns of any American republic will be unanimously resented by all of the American peoples."

Europe

BALTIC REPUBLICS

Statement by the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles

[Released to the press July 23]

During these past few days the devious processes whereunder the political independence and territorial integrity of the three small Baltic republics—Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania—were to be deliberately annihilated by one of their more powerful neighbors, have been rapidly drawing to their conclusion.

From the day when the peoples of these republics first gained their independent and democratic form of government the people of the United States have watched their admirable progress in self-government with deep and sympathetic interest.

The policy of this Government is universally known. The people of the United States are opposed to predatory activities no matter

whether they are carried on by the use of force or by the threat of force. They are likewise opposed to any form of intervention on the part of one state, however powerful, in the domestic concerns of any other sovereign state, however weak.

These principles constitute the very foundations upon which the existing relationship between the 21 sovereign republics of the New World rests.

The United States will continue to stand by these principles, because of the conviction of the American people that unless the doctrine in which these principles are inherent once again governs the relations between nations, the rule of reason, of justice, and of law—in other words, the basis of modern civilization itself—cannot be preserved.

² Not printed herein.

General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE³

ADMINISTRATION OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT
ENTITLED, "AN ACT TO EXPEDITE THE
STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE"
APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress
entitled "AN ACT To expedite the strengthen-
ing of the national defense," approved July 2,
1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it
is necessary in the interest of national defense
to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any
military equipment or munitions, or compo-
nent parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or ma-
terial or supplies necessary for the manufac-
ture, servicing or operation thereof, he may by
proclamation prohibit or curtail such exporta-
tion, except under such rules and regulations
as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation
shall describe the articles or materials included
in the prohibition or curtailment contained
therein. In case of the violation of any pro-
vision of any proclamation, or of any rule or
regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or
violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by
a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprison-
ment for not more than two years or by both
such fine and imprisonment. The authority
granted in this Act shall terminate June 30,
1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise
provide."

AND WHEREAS by my proclamation No. 2413
of July 2, 1940,⁴ entitled "ADMINISTRATION OF

SECTION 6 OF THE ACT ENTITLED 'AN ACT TO
EXPEDITE THE STRENGTHENING OF THE NATIONAL
DEFENSE' APPROVED JULY 2, 1940," I proclaimed
that upon the recommendation of the Admin-
istrator of Export Control I had determined
that it was necessary in the interest of the
national defense that certain listed articles and
materials should not be exported from the
United States except when authorized in each
case by a license as provided for in the said
proclamation.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
President of the United States of America,
acting under and by virtue of the authority
vested in me by the said act of Congress, do
hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation
of the aforesaid Administrator of Export Con-
trol I have determined that it is necessary in
the interest of the national defense that on and
after August 1, 1940, the additional materials
hereinafter listed shall not be exported from
the United States except when authorized in
each case by a license as provided for in the
aforesaid proclamation:

1. Petroleum products
2. Tetraethyl lead
3. Iron and steel scrap

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my
hand and caused the seal of the United States
of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 26th
day of July, in the year of our Lord nineteen
hundred and forty, and of the Independence
of the United States of America

[SEAL] the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

SUMNER WELLES

Acting Secretary of State.

[No. 2417]

³ For monthly statistics on the traffic in arms, tin-
plate scrap, etc., see *post*, pp. 50-60.

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54),
pp. 12-13.

REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE EXPORTATION OF ARTICLES AND MATERIALS DESIGNATED IN THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION OF JULY 2, 1940, ISSUED PURSUANT TO THE PROVISIONS OF SECTION 6 OF THE ACT OF CONGRESS APPROVED JULY 2, 1940

Pursuant to the authority vested in me by the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense", I hereby prescribe the following additional regulations governing the exportation of:

1. Petroleum products
2. Tetraethyl lead
3. Iron and steel scrap

1. As used in my proclamation of July 26, 1940,⁵ issued pursuant to the provisions of section 6 of the Act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and in these regulations, the following terms shall be construed as defined herein:

A. Petroleum Products.—(a) Aviation Motor Fuel, i. e. high octane gasolines, hydrocarbons, and hydrocarbon mixtures (in-

cluding crude oils) boiling between 75° and 350° F. which with the addition of tetraethyl lead up to a total content of 3 c. c. per gallon will exceed 87 octane number by the A. S. T. M. Knock Test Method; or any material from which by commercial distillation there can be separated more than 3% of such gasoline, hydrocarbon or hydrocarbon mixture. (b) Aviation Lubricating Oil, i. e. any lubricating oil of 95 or more seconds Saybolt Universal Viscosity at 210° F. with a viscosity index of 85 or more.

B. Tetraethyl Lead.—Pure tetraethyl lead, ethyl fluid, or any mixture containing more than 3 c. c. of tetraethyl lead per gallon.

C. Iron and Steel Scrap.—Number 1 heavy melting scrap.

2. Regulations Nos. 2 to 12, inclusive, of the regulations issued on July 2, 1940, pursuant to the Act of July 2, 1940, are applicable to the exportation of aviation motor fuel, tetraethyl lead, and aviation lubricating oil.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE

July 26, 1940.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.⁶

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press July 22]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

⁵ *Supra*.

In certain cases shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war included in the tabulation of exports were not, in fact, shipped to the country indicated in the table. By reason of lack of accurate information it has been found impossible to correct in all cases the tabulation of exports to take into account the diversion of some shipments licensed for exportation to certain countries when the governments of those countries, due to conditions resulting from the European war, decided, after exportation had taken place, to divert the shipments to other destinations.

⁶ For text of the proclamation of July 2, 1940, for the control of exportation of certain munitions, materials, and machinery essential to national defense, see the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13. For text of the proclamation of July 26, 1940, specifying additional materials, see *ante*, p. 49.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of June:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)		\$57.00
Angola.....	I (4)		24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		505.00
Total.....			3,729.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)	\$5,245.00	5,415.00
	(5)		2,300.00
	III (2)		5,141.84
	IV (1)		4,212.00
	(2)	3,761.00	6,481.00
	V (1)	3,625.00	34,025.00
	(2)	3,250.00	155,232.71
	(3)	2,500.00	40,937.50
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	23,952.00	87,901.51
Total.....		42,333.00	364,928.06
Australia.....	I (1)		446.53
	(4)	39.14	458.08
	III (1)		1,509,520.00
	(2)	13,680.00	13,680.00
	IV (1)		271.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		8,348.00
	(2)	251,074.00	844,746.10
	(3)		1,409,705.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total.....		264,793.14	3,805,959.12
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		103,200.00
	(4)		28,779.00
	III (1)		2,292,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		243,957.00
	(3)		419,400.00
Total.....			3,108,367.00
Bermuda.....	I (4)		16.00
	V (1)	4,000.00	8,000.00
Total.....		4,000.00	8,016.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)		1,161.00
	(2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)	751.36	1,953.68
	(2)	1.50	1.50
Total.....		752.86	56,349.78

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Brazil.....	I (1)	\$224.00	\$829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	1,472.00	5,570.00
	III (1)		978,200.00
	IV (1)	493.00	6,812.75
	(2)	108.14	19,836.14
	V (1)	290,400.00	345,153.00
	(2)	13,750.60	103,105.06
	(3)	100,122.00	239,009.50
Total.....		406,569.74	1,703,953.45
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		317.68
Total.....			2,824.50
British Honduras.....	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			237.50
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (4)		73.02
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		43.22
Total.....			588.24
Canada.....	I (1)	10,779.87	30,306.36
	(2)	38,605.47	39,205.47
	(4)	3,889.41	133,812.35
	(5)		90,000.00
	III (1)	24,500.00	15,481,500.00
	(2)		3,791.00
	IV (1)	5,013.72	9,539.40
	(2)	49,703.72	50,553.81
	V (1)	772,055.57	1,048,876.57
	(2)	1,289,027.84	1,459,443.75
	(3)	1,002,398.00	1,656,181.85
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	31,433.08	87,031.41
	(2)	7,019.00	40,751.75
Total.....		3,234,425.68	20,196,993.75
Chile.....	I (2)		2,970.00
	(4)		338.00
	(5)		5,460.00
	IV (1)		47,365.00
	(2)	372.26	5,484.26
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	3,272.50	3,382.50
	(3)	29,732.00	30,535.00
	VII (1)	15.00	15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....		33,391.76	111,646.91
China.....	I (2)	3,210.00	352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		97,277.94
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		5.00
	V (1)		94,600.00
	(2)		2,222,676.44
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)	346,370.56	1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total.....		349,580.56	8,872,465.11
Colombia.....	I (1)	21.38	21.38
	(4)	10.90	55.90
	IV (1)	46.00	1,757.90
	(2)	4.90	416.66
	V (1)	225,500.00	333,750.00
	(2)	300.00	1,492.00
	(3)	9,100.00	43,995.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		234,983.18	384,481.15

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Costa Rica	I (4)		\$4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (1)	\$25,000.00	25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	154.20	1,646.26
Total		25,154.20	42,876.13
Cuba	I (2)	70.00	70.00
	(4)	43.00	489.00
	IV (1)	2,428.00	2,445.50
	(2)	980.00	7,731.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)		2,700.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	2,257.52	2,961.80
	(2)		751.00
Total		5,778.52	20,848.30
Curaçao	IV (2)		6.00
	V (1)		307,425.00
	(2)		1,798.76
	(3)	18,700.00	57,950.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		18,700.00	367,197.26
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)		357.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)	170.00	1,501.80
Total		170.00	2,973.80
Ecuador	I (1)	44.72	169.72
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)	3,636.00	18,483.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		3,680.72	20,102.72
Egypt	I (2)	837.50	837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)	1,654.00	1,680.21
	IV (1)		383.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total		2,491.50	24,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)		52.00
	(4)		1,091.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,436.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)	3,400.00	8,350.00
Total		3,400.00	34,580.00
Finland	I (2)	17,675.00	19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)		22,334.25
	VII (2)	60,000.00	520,000.00
Total		77,675.00	4,908,009.24
France	I (1)	201,150.00	201,488.00
	(2)	4,259,380.71	4,887,420.71
	(3)	1,658,124.00	1,700,195.00
	(4)	6,903,273.00	7,321,998.50
	(5)	909,000.00	909,000.00
	III (1)	2,940,000.00	35,835,933.00
	(2)	4,500.00	10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)	12,250.00	741,065.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
France—Continued.	V (1)	\$184,000.00	\$730,000.00
	(2)	11,674,178.34	13,723,180.85
	(3)	368,470.00	4,905,514.00
	VII (1)	2.00	2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total		29,114,328.05	*71,022,757.06
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,976.50
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	5,155,370.00	5,155,370.00
	(2)	14,583,707.19	15,121,415.94
	(3)	2,919,124.52	3,088,624.52
	(4)	18,479,099.10	27,029,221.90
	(5)	212,500.70	213,301.60
	III (1)	16,373,713.85	71,766,613.85
	(2)		36,000.00
	IV (1)	1,028,946.86	1,075,666.36
	(2)	1,979,575.06	1,979,575.06
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	523,560.29	1,147,957.54
	(3)	188,944.60	906,666.20
	VII (1)	7,882,880.94	8,838,798.94
	(2)	1,640,615.00	2,040,615.00
Total		70,968,038.11	138,407,826.91
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total			4,816.80
Haiti	IV (1)	1,090.00	1,365.05
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total		1,090.00	8,412.35
Honduras	I (4)	106.00	432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	561.00	1,528.00
	V (2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)	131.00	131.00
Total		798.00	6,717.00
Hong Kong	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	13,370.00	21,332.00
	(3)		16,500.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		13,370.00	48,523.60

* The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to France during the period Jan. 1-June 30, 1940, and the corresponding figures for the period Jan. 1-May 31, 1940, published in the press release issued on June 17, 1940 (see the *Bulletin of June 22, 1940*, vol. 2, no. 52, page 691), is due to the large number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France which were canceled during June at the request of the licensees.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Iceland.....	IV (1)		\$1,920.00
	(2)		94.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)	\$65.00	65.00
Total.....		65.00	10,732.00
India.....	I (1)	456.50	2,442.49
	(4)	1,919.20	6,245.06
	IV (1)	224.75	3,540.64
	(2)	98.26	780.55
	V (1)	47,000.00	67,500.00
	(2)	84.40	1,496.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	180.00	882.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total.....		49,963.11	83,952.14
Iran.....	V (1)	112,000.00	112,000.00
Iraq.....	III (2)		27,165.00
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total.....			141,314.60
Italy.....	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total.....			164.45
Kenya.....	I (1)	107.00	107.00
	(4)	133.00	235.00
	IV (1)	102.00	198.00
	(2)	46.00	191.00
Total.....		388.00	731.00
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45
Macao.....	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius.....	I (4)		137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)		108.85
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	5,970.00	10,848.00
	(2)		212.00
	V (1)	1,500.00	362,782.40
	(2)	1,358.00	7,103.00
	(3)	23,375.00	37,255.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	1,770.25	8,040.25
	(2)	2,850.00	32,762.00
Total.....		36,823.25	459,336.50
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)	3,224.00	15,464.00
	(3)		46,620.00
Total.....		3,224.00	344,354.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		20,411.43
	(3)		63,300.00
Total.....			96,779.93
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		72,050.00
	(4)		658.74
	(5)	825,000.00	920,200.00
	III (1)		1,472,250.10
	IV (1)	4,912.00	50,694.90
	(2)	98.00	711.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Netherlands Indies—Contd.	V (1)		\$417,106.12
	(2)	\$4,685.00	154,698.00
	(3)		213,510.79
	VII (1)	338.80	338.80
Total.....		885,033.80	3,302,218.45
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	13.00	95.24
	IV (1)	1,250.00	1,913.50
	(2)	164.90	185.90
Total.....		1,427.90	2,323.14
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)	1,250.00	1,250.00
Total.....		1,250.00	1,267.25
New Zealand.....	III (1)		1,916,870.00
	IV (2)		202.00
	V (2)	158,017.00	159,617.00
	(3)	127,840.00	130,230.00
	VII (1)		6,125.00
Total.....		285,857.00	2,213,044.00
Nicaragua.....	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total.....			2,642.00
Nigeria.....	I (4)		21.00
Northern Rhodesia.....	IV (1)		25.50
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		28.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,604.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total.....			793,007.00
Palestine.....	V (3)		400.00
Panama.....	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)	4,500.00	6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,792.00
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	2,866.00	2,866.00
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		580.00
	VII (1)		2,257.60
Total.....		7,366.00	38,776.60
Paraguay.....	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,876.70	9,705.70
Total.....		1,876.70	9,988.70
Peru.....	IV (1)	7,276.00	7,361.00
	(2)	240.00	240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	1,526.00	5,761.00
	(3)	12,049.00	62,209.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total.....		21,091.00	470,840.00
Portugal.....	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	IV (2)		80.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Portugal—Continued.	V (1)		\$4,300.00
	(2)	\$16,650.00	60,699.94
	(3)		33,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
Total.....		16,650.00	99,142.50
Rumania.....	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia.....	V (2)	760.00	760.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	69.00	333.00
	IV (1)		82.00
Total.....		69.00	822.50
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)	11,644.50	11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total.....		11,644.50	11,648.61
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		128,047.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	269,640.00	503,265.00
	V (2)	6,226.90	486,011.20
Total.....		275,866.90	4,563,703.20
Switzerland.....	IV (1)		20.00
Thailand.....	I (1)	16,750.00	16,750.00
	III (1)		449,290.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,121.93	14,861.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		15,953.84
	(3)		156,000.00
Total.....		17,871.93	659,689.57
Trinidad.....	IV (1)	153.00	153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)	12,625.00	18,625.00
	VII (1)	852.00	852.00
Total.....		13,630.00	19,924.00
Turkey.....	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)		115,760.00
Total.....			121,409.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	49.20	308.00
	(4)	272.00	620.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)		189,757.70
	(2)	59.00	66.00
	V (1)	1,614,608.00	1,624,161.00
	(2)	21,384.00	42,541.83
	(3)	248,000.00	254,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total.....		1,884,372.20	2,325,439.46
Uruguay.....	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)	345.00	1,522.00
	(2)	1,068.00	6,378.00
	V (1)		8,600.00
	(2)		100.40
Total.....		1,413.00	16,860.40
Venezuela.....	I (1)		91.20
	(2)		225.00
	(4)		42.55
	III (1)	40,850.00	163,970.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	IV (1)	\$152.00	\$4,814.00
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)		93,060.00
	(2)	22,497.00	42,809.00
	(3)	36,650.00	92,270.00
	VII (1)	1,696.35	7,496.27
	(2)		19,277.40
Total.....		101,845.35	424,246.87
Windward Islands.....	VII (2)	27.07	27.07
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total.....			40,191.75
Grand total.....		108,486,019.73	270,060,420.24

During the month of June, 513 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,224 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940, up to and including the month of June under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Angola.....	I (4)		\$24.00
	V (1)	\$3,200.00	3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total.....		3,200.00	3,719.00
Argentina.....	I (2)		23,211.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)	3,610.00	4,252.00
	(2)		2,743.00
	V (1)		23,800.00
	(2)	24,678.00	52,992.48
	(3)	15,137.50	255,553.50
	VII (1)		10.00
	(2)	1.98	41.51
Total.....		43,427.48	365,261.99
Australia.....	I (1)		816.53
	(4)	20.26	418.94
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00
	V (1)		13,296.00
	(2)	26,145.00	249,297.00
	(3)	58,500.00	468,621.00
	VII (1)		18,274.86
Total.....		84,665.26	8,567,504.88

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)		\$136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)	\$32,250.00	49,450.00
	(4)	28,598.00	28,809.79
	III (1)	687,600.00	1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)	344.00	5,807.00
	(3)		119,967.00
Total.....		748,792.00	1,371,094.79
Bermuda.....	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	V (1)		4,000.00
Total.....			4,064.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)	97.00	1,161.00
	IV (2)	240.00	1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	578.00	1,528.00
	(2)	1.50	1.50
Total.....		916.50	82,758.19
Brazil.....	I (1)	224.00	829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	3,407.00	8,181.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)		5,962.75
	(2)	90.00	20,072.00
	V (1)	152,415.00	294,976.00
	(2)	2,547.68	71,258.43
	(3)	16,044.00	135,095.75
	VII (2)		2.00
Total.....		174,727.68	891,564.93
British Guiana.....	IV (2)	6.82	6.82
	VII (1)	317.68	317.68
Total.....		324.50	324.50
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			270.50
Burma.....	I (1)		90.00
	(4)		169.02
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total.....			780.24
Canada.....	I (1)	7,181.60	20,816.74
	(2)		16.00
	(4)	34,043.95	95,936.92
	(5)		94,500.00
	III (1)	206,000.00	2,620,466.00
	(2)	17,670.85	248,231.31
	IV (1)	1,368.62	6,010.22
	(2)	244.46	971.44
	V (1)	470,572.07	740,334.57
	(2)	20,485.24	138,754.26
	(3)	31,252.40	535,467.90
	VI (2)		36,000.00
	VII (1)	24,336.56	77,533.58
	(2)	6,427.00	69,307.35
Total.....		819,582.75	4,684,340.29
Chile.....	I (4)		386.00
	(5)	3,025.00	5,300.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Chile—Continued.....	IV (1)	\$12,865.00	\$48,856.00
	(2)	79.00	5,322.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		110.00
	(3)		22,946.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total.....		15,969.00	99,027.15
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)	166,472.00	468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,148,654.57
	(2)		11,374.00
	IV (1)	78.00	268.60
	(2)	5.00	5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	266,889.00	935,646.00
	(3)	17,760.00	162,818.00
	VII (1)	334,724.00	334,724.00
	(2)	342,000.00	342,000.00
Total.....		1,127,928.00	3,549,686.17
Colombia.....	I (4)		65.00
	IV (1)		1,629.20
	(2)		1,793.76
	V (1)	120,750.00	233,350.00
	(2)	31.00	5,870.00
	(3)	9,000.00	19,230.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		129,781.00	264,929.96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (2)		22,057.00
	(3)	200.00	27,376.00
	VII (1)	103.20	2,235.26
	(2)	51.00	51.00
Total.....		354.20	51,876.81
Cuba.....	I (4)	182.00	501.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)		17.50
	(2)	1,570.00	9,567.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	200.00	6,555.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	1,500.00	4,620.20
	(2)	11.00	7.10
Total.....		3,463.00	79,937.70
Curaçao.....	IV (2)		6.00
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)		768.00
	(3)		32,750.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total.....			137,516.50
Dominican Republic.....	IV (1)	344.00	344.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		618.80
Total.....		344.00	2,077.80
Ecuador.....	I (1)		125.00
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)	2,163.00	12,758.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total.....		2,163.00	14,200.00
Egypt.....	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)	26.21	26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)	436.51	989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total.....		462.72	7,274.52

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
El Salvador	I (1)		\$52.00
	(4)		149.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)	\$3,400.00	8,350.00
Total		3,400.00	27,202.00
Finland	I (2)	17,675.00	184,310.00
	(3)	306,764.00	436,694.00
	(4)	154,420.89	1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)	18.50	951.50
	V (2)	5,386.00	93,861.00
	(3)	80,808.00	1,084,623.00
	VII (2)	193,969.00	369,864.00
Total		759,041.39	5,855,878.39
France	I (1)	201,150.00	201,228.00
	(2)	4,409,520.71	4,841,072.71
	(3)	466,484.00	506,047.00
	(4)	7,215,227.00	7,463,300.50
	(5)	499,000.00	499,000.00
	III (1)	11,805,499.00	53,364,001.00
	(2)	5,837.00	20,845.00
	IV (2)	51,450.00	368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)	434,400.50	3,661,078.50
	(3)	2,147,855.00	9,849,886.00
	VII (2)	2.00	2.00
	(2)	56,593.00	56,593.00
Total		27,293,018.21	81,377,368.71
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland	I (1)	1,341,000.00	1,341,000.00
	(2)	2,899,481.00	3,098,761.75
	(3)	363,733.20	413,467.20
	(4)	3,818,769.80	4,095,228.80
	(5)	150,832.00	151,632.90
	III (1)	2,600,285.00	12,796,885.00
	IV (1)	126,980.06	127,112.06
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	186,514.00	1,011,520.50
	(3)	148,996.00	1,804,586.00
	VII (1)	4,297,587.04	4,301,065.04
	(2)	835,900.00	955,900.00
Total		16,770,078.10	30,105,159.25
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)	56.00	1,336.00
	VII (1)	32.40	226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total		88.40	4,834.80
Haiti	IV (1)	54.75	312.55
	(2)	16.00	23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total		70.75	365.85

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Honduras	I (4)	\$180.00	\$303.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	983.00	1,092.00
	V (1)		100,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)	131.00	391.00
Total		1,294.00	105,387.00
Hong Kong	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)	4,354.00	4,354.00
Total		4,354.00	11,717.00
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		83.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
Total			10,656.00
India	I (1)		944.53
	(4)	352.00	5,582.56
	IV (1)	151.00	3,148.49
	(2)	128.00	1,049.31
	V (1)		20,500.00
	(2)		1,252.00
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		749.00
Total		631.00	34,225.89
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)	6,693.00	27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total		6,693.00	722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)	102.00	102.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)	48.00	337.28
Total		48.00	588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	638.00	4,878.00
	(2)	212.00	212.00
	V (1)	51,500.00	326,840.00
	(2)	206.00	2,759.00
	(3)	4,500.00	11,389.00
	VI (1)		112.50
	VII (2)	724.50	14,842.25
	(2)	2,832.00	28,901.00
Total		60,612.50	390,093.25
Mozambique	I (1)	116.00	116.00
	(4)	154.61	154.61
	V (1)	282,000.00	282,000.00
	(2)	3,224.00	3,224.00
Total		285,494.61	285,494.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		\$75,678.00
	(4)	\$428.00	1,247.77
	(5)		281,075.00
	III (1)	55,133.00	1,509,798.00
	(2)	15,200.00	15,200.00
	IV (1)		35,782.40
	(2)	400.00	1,135.17
	V (1)		129,727.00
	(2)	35,285.00	137,708.00
	(3)		130,749.00
	VII (2)		138,000.00
Total.....		106,446.00	2,456,100.34
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	13.00	95.24
	IV (1)		663.50
	(2)	4.90	35.90
Total.....		17.90	913.14
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,500.00
Total.....			1,517.25
New Zealand.....	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		1,971.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)		5,991.00
Total.....			10,704.15
Nicaragua.....	I (4)		1,264.00
	IV (2)		4,035.00
	V (2)	480.00	480.00
	(3)	870.00	870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total.....		1,350.00	7,941.00
Nigeria.....	I (4)		33.00
Northern Rhodesia.....	IV (1)		25.50
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total.....			1,394,253.20
Palestine.....	V (3)		400.00
Panama.....	I (1)	12,500.00	12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		4,200.00
	IV (1)		8,769.00
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		1,441.13
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		647.00
	VII (1)	730.00	2,915.50
Total.....		13,230.00	35,653.73
Paraguay.....	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,860.00	6,894.00
Total.....		1,860.00	7,177.00
Peru.....	IV (1)		85.00
	(1)		387,810.00
	(2)	350.00	14,696.00
	(3)		50,568.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total.....		350.00	455,290.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Portugal.....	I (1)		\$51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	\$147,500.00	447,500.00
	IV (2)		80.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)		369.00
	VII (1)		355.76
Total.....		147,500.00	453,063.56
Rumania.....	V (2)		600.00
Southern Rhodesia.....	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		264.00
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		60.52
Total.....			814.02
Straits Settlements.....	I (1)		9.12
Surinam.....	I (2)	11,644.50	11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total.....		11,644.50	11,842.41
Sweden.....	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		6,125.00
	III (1)	1,036,250.00	3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		22,250.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	28,374.00	215,346.95
	(3)	138,316.00	247,267.00
Total.....		1,235,315.00	4,474,316.95
Thailand.....	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	IV (1)	1,513.93	15,307.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)		2,637.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total.....		1,513.93	216,384.47
Trinidad.....	IV (2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)	12,625.00	18,625.00
	VII (1)	852.00	852.00
Total.....		13,477.00	22,589.00
Turkey.....	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)		104,875.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total.....			1,705,800.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		111.00
	(4)	36.18	173.05
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)		557.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)		8,103.00
	(2)	7,155.93	10,653.89
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total.....		7,192.11	239,425.65
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.....	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay.....	I (4)	68.00	299.00
	IV (1)	345.00	1,522.00
	(2)	428.00	2,569.00

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937, as follows:

Category I

(1) Rifles and carbines using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(2) Machine guns, automatic or autoloading rifles, and machine pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22, and barrels for those weapons;

(3) Guns, howitzers, and mortars of all calibers, their mountings and barrels;

(4) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) and (2) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition; filled and unfilled projectiles for the arms enumerated under (3) above;

(5) Grenades, bombs, torpedoes, mines and depth charges, filled or unfilled, and apparatus for their use or discharge;

(6) Tanks, military armored vehicles, and armored trains.

Category II

Vessels of war of all kinds, including aircraft carriers and submarines, and armor plate for such vessels.

Category III

(1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled, both heavier and lighter than air, which are designed, adapted, and intended for aerial combat by the use of machine guns or of artillery or for the carrying and dropping of bombs, or which are equipped with, or which by reason of design or construction are prepared for any of the appliances referred to in paragraph (2) below;

(2) Aerial gun mounts and frames, bomb racks, torpedo carriers, and bomb or torpedo release mechanisms.

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		June 1940	6 months ending June 30, 1940
Uruguay—Continued.	V (1)	\$2,000.00	\$5,949.00
	(2)		80.00
Total.....		2,841.00	10,419.00
Venezuela.....	I (1)		61.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		28,000.00
	IV (1)	250.75	3,143.00
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	12,923.00	27,823.00
	(2)	2,035.00	24,884.00
	(3)	28,800.00	78,131.00
	VII (1)	1,746.23	9,192.32
	(2)		15,890.40
Total.....		45,754.98	187,601.57
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		23,315.00
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....			117,395.00
Grand total.....		49,929,519.47	151,679,128.97

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of June 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Brazil.....	V (2)	\$9,800.00	\$9,800.00
Canada.....	I (1)	45.00	
	(2)	1,000.00	
	(4)	9.00	
	V (2)	50.00	1,104.00
Colombia.....	V (1)	100,000.00	
France.....	I (2)	6,000.00	
	(4)	1,005.30	
	III (2)	697.00	7,702.30
Great Britain.....	I (3)	1,044.52	
	(4)	1,494.00	
	III (2)	1.00	
Switzerland.....	I (4)	15.00	15.00
Venezuela.....	V (2)	200.00	
	(3)	1,500.00	
Total.....			122,860.82

During the month of June, 19 import licenses were issued, making a total of 107 such licenses issued during the current year.

Category IV

- (1) Revolvers and automatic pistols using ammunition in excess of caliber .22;
- (2) Ammunition in excess of caliber .22 for the arms enumerated under (1) above, and cartridge cases or bullets for such ammunition.

Category V

- (1) Aircraft, unassembled, assembled or dismantled both heavier and lighter than air, other than those included in Category III;
- (2) Propellers or air screws, fuselages, hulls, wings, tail units, and under-carriage units;
- (3) Aircraft engines, unassembled, assembled, or dismantled.

Category VI

- (1) Livens projectors and flame throwers;
- (2)
 - a. Mustard gas (dichlorethyl sulphide);
 - b. Lewisite (chlorvinylchlorarsine and dichlorovinylchlorarsine);
 - c. Methylchlorarsine;
 - d. Diphenylchlorarsine;
 - e. Diphenyleyanarsine;
 - f. Diphenylaminchlorarsine;
 - g. Phenylchlorarsine;
 - h. Ethylchlorarsine;
 - i. Phenylchlorarsine;
 - j. Ethylchlorarsine;
 - k. Phosgene;
 - l. Monochloromethylchlorformate;
 - m. Trichloromethylchlorformate (diphosgene);
 - n. Dichlorodimethyl Ether;
 - o. Dibromodimethyl Ether;
 - p. Cyanogen Chloride;
 - q. Ethylbromacetate;
 - r. Ethyliodoacetate;
 - s. Brombenzyleyanide;
 - t. Bromacetone;
 - u. Brommethyl ethyl ketone.

Category VII

- (1) Propellant powders;
- (2) High explosives as follows:
 - a. Nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of more than 12%;
 - b. Trinitrotoluene;
 - c. Trinitroxyline;
 - d. Tetryl (trinitrophenol methyl nitramine or tetranitro methyl aniline);
 - e. Picric acid;
 - f. Ammonium picrate;
 - g. Trinitroanisol;

- h. Trinitronaphthalene;
- i. Tetranitronaphthalene;
- j. Hexanitrodiphenylamine;
- k. Pentaerythritetetranitrate (Penthrite or Pentrite);
- l. Trimethylenetrinitramine (Hexogen or T₄);
- m. Potassium nitrate powders (black saltpeter powder);
- n. Sodium nitrate powders (black soda powder);
- o. Amatol (mixture of ammonium nitrate and trinitrotoluene);
- p. Ammonal (mixture of ammonium nitrate, trinitrotoluene, and powdered aluminum, with or without other ingredients);
- q. Schneiderite (mixture of ammonium nitrate and dinitronaphthalene, with or without other ingredients).

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during June 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
30-----	(1)-----	\$925.00	} \$29,631.45
	(2)-----	59.00	
	(3)-----	8,350.50	
	(5)-----	20,296.95	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during June 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)-----	\$876.30	} \$34,080.05
(2)-----	32.00	
(3)-----	6,437.00	
(5)-----	26,734.75	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of June, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936,

and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	June 1940		6 months ending June 30, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan-----	182	\$2,977.32	2,966	\$56,457.70

During the month of June, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 47 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of June 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Bureau of Scientific Research of French Air Ministry.	Bureau of Scientific Research of French Air Ministry.	France-----	90,000	\$1,680

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press July 27]

Changes in the Foreign Service since July 6, 1940:

James Hugh Keeley, Jr., of California, Consul at Salonika, Greece, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Thormod O. Klath, of Sioux City, Iowa, Foreign Service officer, designated Commercial Attaché at Oslo, Norway, has been designated Commercial Attaché at Bern, Switzerland.

Jesse F. Van Wickel, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Foreign Service officer, designated Commercial Attaché at The Hague, Netherlands, has been assigned as Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Miss Frances E. Willis, of Redlands, Calif., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Madrid, Spain.

Thomas J. Maleady, of Fall River, Mass., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Bogotá, Colombia, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

Paul S. Guinn, of Pennsylvania, Foreign Service officer, designated Assistant Commercial Attaché at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned as Consul at Vienna, Germany.

James C. H. Bonbright, of Rochester, N. Y., Second Secretary of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been designated Second Secretary of Legation at Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

Robert Janz, of Norman, Okla., now serving in the Department of State, has been assigned as Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Donald D. Edgar, of Metuchen, N. J., Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

John J. Macdonald, of St. Louis, Mo., Third Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Nanking, China.

Guy W. Ray, of Wilsonville, Ala., Vice Consul at Porto Alegre, Brazil, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Howard Elting, Jr., of Chicago, Ill., Third Secretary of Legation at The Hague, Netherlands, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Geneva, Switzerland.

The assignment of Boies C. Hart, Jr., of Mystic, Conn., as Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been canceled. Mr. Hart has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Shanghai, China.

John Hubner, II, of Baltimore, Md., Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Florianopolis, Brazil.

Wallace W. Stuart, of Greeneville, Tenn., Vice Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, Canada, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Ciudad Juárez, Mexico.

The assignment of William O. Boswell, of New Florence, Pa., as Vice Consul at Vienna, Germany, has been canceled. Mr. Boswell has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Georgetown, British Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

Shiras Morris, Jr., of Hartford, Conn., Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo and will serve in dual capacity.

Hector C. Adam, Jr., of Brooklyn, N. Y., Vice Consul at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated Third Secretary of Legation at Montevideo and will serve in dual capacity.

V. Harwood Blocker, of Hondo, Tex., Vice Consul at Mexico City, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Martinique, French West Indies, where an American Consulate will be established.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Costa Rica

The American Minister to Costa Rica reported by a despatch dated July 11, 1940, that the *Diario Oficial* for July 6, 1940, publishes a decree whereby the Government of Costa Rica approves the Universal Postal Convention and annexes, the Parcel Post Arrangement and annexes, and the Money Order Arrangement and annexes, all signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939.

Japan

The American Ambassador to Japan reported by a despatch dated June 19, 1940, that the *Official Gazette* for June 15, 1940, publishes the ratification by Japan of the following acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol, provisions relating to transportation of air mail, and final protocol
Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Money Orders, with protocol
Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks
Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders.

Paraguay

The American Minister to Paraguay reported by a despatch dated July 2, 1940, that the Government of Paraguay had ratified the following acts signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

Universal Postal Convention, with final protocol, regulations of execution, provisions relating to transportation of air mail, and final protocol
Arrangement Concerning Insured Letters and Boxes
Arrangement Concerning Parcel Post
Arrangement Concerning Money Orders
Arrangement Concerning Postal Checks
Arrangement Concerning Collection Orders
Arrangement Concerning Subscriptions to Newspapers and Periodicals.

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

International Telecommunication Convention (Treaty Series Nos. 867 and 948)

Paraguay

The American Minister to Paraguay reported by a despatch dated July 2, 1940, that according to an announcement by the Ministry of Government and Labor on June 27, 1940, the Government of Paraguay has ratified the International Telecommunication Convention signed at Madrid on December 9, 1932, and the following acts signed at the International Telecommunication Conference at Cairo, April 1938:

Telegraph Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)
Telephone Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)
General Radio Regulations, and final protocol (revision of Cairo, 1938)
Additional Radio Regulations (revision of Cairo, 1938).

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Diplomatic List, July 1940. Publication 1481. ii, 91 pp.
Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy 10¢.

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AUGUST 3, 1940

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American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Statement of the Secretary of State ¹

[Released to the press July 30]

The Habana Meeting of Foreign Ministers of the American Republics faced unprecedented problems and conditions.

Possibilities of danger to the peace, security, and welfare of the continent have been increasingly apparent in recent months and weeks. To meet them successfully it has been clear that the American nations must strengthen further their already strong ties of unity and solidarity and devise a constructive program for implementing, through consultation and cooperative action, effective means of continental protection and defense.

We are confronted in this respect with three sets of problems and conditions:

The first relates to the possible transfer of sovereignty at any time over certain islands and regions from one non-American state to another non-American state.

The second involves the threat of subversive activities in the American nations directed from outside the continent.

The third comprises extremely grave economic difficulties and dislocations resulting from war.

With regard to all three of these sets of menacing conditions, the American governments have manifested their full recognition of the dangers which confront them in common and have created machinery for common ac-

tion. Instead of faltering and abandoning the spirit of unity and concerted steps for safety, they have demonstrated to the world their unalterable determination to preserve and strengthen the spirit and the system of continental unity and solidarity. They have thus cleared the decks for effective action whenever such action may become necessary.

The situation with respect to possessions in this hemisphere controlled by European powers for many years has for the first time become most acute by reason of the fact that the European territory of some of these powers is now under military occupation, and there exists the danger that change in sovereignty or control of any of these regions might make them objects of barter or a battleground for the settlement of differences between European nations. There also exists the danger that these regions might be used as a base for the carrying on of activities of a subversive character in the American countries.

I cannot too strongly emphasize at this point that at no time has any American nation had the slightest thought of taking advantage of the European situation for the purpose of grabbing territory. Quite the contrary; the thought has been to protect the peace and safety of this continent.

At the beginning of the meeting at Habana there was some difference of view as to the *modus operandi* for achieving the desired end in relation to the island possessions. In certain quarters there was a feeling that until a

¹ Delivered by Mr. Hull at the close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940.

transfer of sovereignty or control had actually taken place it would be sufficient to have no more than a general declaration reasserting the principle of solidarity and consultation agreed upon at previous conferences.

On the other hand, there was a strong feeling on the part of other delegations, including that of the United States, that having in mind the situation now obtaining in Europe, the fact that a transfer of sovereignty might be made overnight with or without formality and that activities in these regions detrimental to the peace and safety of the Americas might be begun momentarily, it was necessary to formulate at this meeting definite methods of procedure to cope with any situation that might thus arise.

It was realized that provision should be made for prompt action in any emergency situation and that delay pending later consultation might be disastrous to the maintenance of peace and order in the Western Hemisphere. Happily, such differences of view as at first appeared to exist were reconciled, with the result that the Meeting of the Foreign Ministers has unanimously agreed upon two documents designed to take care of any situation that may arise. These documents consist of (1) a convention and (2) a declaration and resolution referred to as the Act of Habana.

The convention contains definite provisions for the administration of any region which it may be found necessary for the American republics to administer. It has the twofold purpose of protecting the peace and safety of the American republics and of safeguarding and advancing the interests and welfare of the inhabitants of the region.

The administration, which will be under an "Inter-American Commission of Territorial Administration", is to be provisional in character and is to continue only until such time as the region is in a position to govern itself or is restored to its former status—whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American republics—whichever of these alternatives shall be found to be the more practicable and just.

The convention condemns all violence, whether under the form of conquest, of stipulations imposed by belligerents in treaties, or by any other process, and states that no transfer or attempt to transfer or to acquire any interest or right in any such region shall be recognized or accepted by the American republics, regardless of the form that may be employed to attain such purposes.

Temporary provisions in the Act of Habana are designed primarily to cover situations that may arise prior to the coming into force of the convention, which will require ratification by the various governments. They authorize the creation of an emergency committee composed of a representative of each of the American republics, which is to be regarded as constituted when two thirds of the members shall have been appointed. The appointments are to be made promptly. Should the committee be under the necessity of administering any region before the effective date of the convention, it will utilize the applicable provisions of the convention.

The act also recognizes the possibility of emergency situations and the right of any of the American republics, acting singly or jointly with others, to proceed in any manner required in its own defense or in the defense of the continent. If action is taken as an emergency measure, the matter is to be placed before the committee as soon as practicable in order that it may adopt appropriate measures.

The spirit of unity and solidarity has been likewise strengthened by the action of the conference on projects relating to subversive activities. I refer especially to the attitude toward propaganda designed on the one hand to stir up dissension in the Western Hemisphere by beguiling and misleading the people, and, on the other hand, to intimidate them by express or implied threats of what may happen if the American republics fail to recognize and to take into account the foreign purposes and policies of certain foreign governments. These activities at times have been in the nature of oral or written representations and at other times in the form of a promiscuous circulation

of literature. In pursuing these policies, the personnel of diplomatic and consular missions has been increased out of all proportion to the needs for legitimate functions of such missions. It is well known that members of diplomatic missions have well-recognized functions and that the members of such missions are clothed with special immunities. When they engage in activities foreign to those that are recognized, they abuse their immunities, and the government that has received them may well be concerned. Likewise, the functions of consular officers are generally defined in international law and practice, and the officers themselves enjoy certain special consideration by the local authorities. But when such officials engage in activities divorced from the customary consular functions, they abuse the hospitality of the state in which they serve.

That situations of the foregoing character have developed in many of the American republics, has been generally known for some time past.

This Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs has taken cognizance of these matters in several resolutions, particularly the one relating to activities directed from abroad against domestic institutions and that relating to inter-American development of standards on diplomatic officers.

The first-mentioned resolution recites that the American republics have equal concern and equal responsibility for the preservation of peace and security of this hemisphere, and that each shall adopt all necessary measures to prevent and suppress activities directed, assisted, or abetted by foreign governments or foreign groups or individuals which tend to subvert the domestic institutions or to foment disorder in the internal political life of the Americas. It also provides for immediate consultation in the event that the peace of any of the American republics is menaced by such activities and for a full interchange of information regarding subversive activities within their respective jurisdictions.

In a word, there is in the resolution a definite recognition by the American governments

of an intrusion upon their hospitality and a disregard of their desire to live in peace, freed from systems of government and of international policies which are foreign to the precepts of free and liberal institutions upon which the democracies of this hemisphere are based. The Habana Meeting recognized the common interest of all of the American republics in these matters and showed determination to maintain a solid front against any incursions. The resolution concerning improper activities of diplomatic and consular agencies sets forth the underlying principles relating to the functions of such missions and calls upon the respective governments to take action to prevent and suppress such activities.

In these, as in other matters of a kindred character discussed and acted upon by the Conference, there has been demonstrated not only a desire but a zeal and determination to face movements of a subversive character with a solid and united front. The American republics have resolved that the political institutions and aggressive practices of other nations shall not be imposed upon the free and independent peoples of this hemisphere.

In the economic field, too, we set out to examine together the dangers and difficulties confronting all of the American nations and to consult as to the best means of meeting them. The task was approached with a strong conviction shared by all that the present state of affairs, as well as the outlook for the future, imperatively calls for the creation of instrumentalities of economic defense that must necessarily gain in effectiveness in proportion to the degree of common action and cooperative effort which they represent.

All of our nations are faced today with the distressing consequences of war-created disruption of world trade. Surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the American republics, have accumulated and continue to accumulate because Europe at war is unable to absorb them. Their existence is a matter of serious concern throughout the continent. In addition, we must envisage the possibility that, after the

termination of hostilities, many important European markets for these commodities may be directed and controlled by governments which regard international commerce as an instrument of domination rather than as a means of enabling all nations to share fully and on a basis of equality in a mutually beneficial exchange of their surplus products.

The resolution on economic cooperation adopted by the Habana Meeting is designed to create and set into operation machinery of action to deal with and meet both of these situations.

In that resolution the 21 American republics reaffirmed their adherence to liberal principles of international trade—those of equal treatment, of fair practices, and of peaceful motives. They declared their determination to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit and their readiness to conduct trade in accordance with these principles with any non-American country prepared to do likewise.

At the same time, they announced their purpose “to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages, and dangers arising from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions”.

It was the unanimous opinion of the Habana Meeting that continuing consultation among the American republics is essential to the attainment of these pressing objectives. Accordingly, it was decided to strengthen and expand the activities of the existing Inter-American Economic and Financial Advisory Committee as an agency of such consultation. The Habana Meeting specifically instructed the Committee to proceed at once with the preparation of detailed plans for cooperative temporary handling and orderly marketing of existing and prospective surpluses; for the development, where feasible, of commodity

production and marketing agreements and arrangements; and for the promotion among the American nations of mutually beneficial trade. The Committee was also instructed to devise methods of increasing consumption in the American republics, through relief and in other ways, which would aid in the disposal of surplus commodities. Finally, the Committee was instructed to consider, while these measures and plans are being developed, the possibility of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in matters of trade, credit, money, foreign exchange, et cetera.

Some of the measures proposed can be put into operation very quickly. Some will require a certain amount of time for the maturing and execution of appropriate plans. Taken in its entirety, the program of action which is envisaged is flexible enough to apply to any emergency and effective enough to make it possible for each of the American republics to meet more fully the difficulties resulting from war-disrupted trade and to safeguard itself from possible dangers of economic subordination from abroad.

It is a system of economic defense under which the American republics will be prepared to trade with any nation willing to meet them in good faith, in a spirit of friendly and peaceful purpose, and on a plane of frank and fair dealing; and under which they will be fully equipped to protect themselves against any other kind of dealing.

Final Act and Convention

The Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, which were released to the press August 3, 1940, will not be printed in the *Bulletin* until the certified copy of official texts has been received.

LUNCHEON IN HONOR OF THE MINISTER OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press August 3]

The following guests attended the luncheon given on August 3, 1940 by the Secretary of State in honor of the Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay, Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni:

The Secretary of State
The Under Secretary of State
His Excellency Señor Dr. Don Tomás A. Salomoni,
Minister of Foreign Affairs of Paraguay
The Honorable Señor Dr. Horacio A. Fernández, the
Minister of Paraguay
His Excellency Señor Don Alberto Cabero, the Am-
bassador of Chile
The Honorable Dr. Oscar Schuake, Chairman of the
Chilean Delegation to the Habana Conference
Senator Rodolfo Michels, Member of the Chilean
Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable Kenneth McKellar
The Honorable Arthur Capper
The Honorable Claude Pepper
The Honorable Hamilton Fish
The Honorable Sol Bloom

The Honorable Jesse Jones
The Honorable Green H. Hackworth
The Honorable George T. Summerlin
Mr. Leo Pasvolsky
The Honorable L. S. Rowe
Mr. W. L. Pierson
Mr. Thomas H. MacDonald
Mr. Laurence Duggan
Mr. Michael J. McDermott
Mr. Hobart Montee
Mr. J. C. Stark
Mr. James H. Baird

UNITED STATES NAVAL AND AVIATION MISSIONS TO PERU

An announcement regarding the agreements between the United States and Peru, signed July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of Peru, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

List of Registrants

[Released to the press August 1]

The following persons and organizations have registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions pursuant to section 8 of the Neutrality Act of 1939 to be used in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance or for food and clothing to relieve human suffering (the countries to which contributions are being sent are given in parentheses):²

² For prior registrants, see the *Bulletin* of April 27, 1940 (vol. II, no. 44), pp. 443-450, and June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), p. 626.

331. Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., 112 North Seventh Street, Vincennes, Ind. (France)
332. Société Israelite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, care of Mr. Gaston Meyer, Secretary, 2305 Grand Avenue, New York, N. Y. (France)
333. Belgian War Relief Fund, care of Mr. L. V. Casteleyn, 344 Regina Building, Manila, P. I. (Belgium)
334. British American Ambulance Corps, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain and France)
335. Allied Food Relief Committee,³ 46 Cedar Street, New York, N. Y. (England and France)

³ Revoked at request of registrant.

336. The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt. (France and England)
337. Friends of Children, Inc., 36 West Forty-fourth Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands)
338. Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., Room 426, Graybar Building, 420 Lexington Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Belgium, France, and England)
339. United British War Relief Association, 16 Sargent Avenue, Somerville, Mass. (Great Britain and Northern Ireland)
340. Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Columbia Hall, 248 Weybosset Street, Providence, R. I. (Great Britain)
341. St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., care of Robert A. Grahame, Inc., 1524 K Street, NW., Washington, D. C. (Scotland)
342. French War Relief Fund of Nevada, 210 South Center Street, Reno, Nev. (France)
343. Ukrainian Relief Committee, 78 St. Marks Place, New York, N. Y. (Germany, France, England, and Italy)
344. The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn. (British Empire)
345. Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, 23 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York, N. Y. (France)
346. International Federation of Business and Professional Women, Hotel Biltmore, Madison Avenue and Forty-third Street, New York, N. Y. (Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, Holland, and France)
347. American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., 27 Throop Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. (France, Belgium, and Germany)
348. Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, care of Walter Keith, Adjutant, 1492 Hurlbut Avenue, Detroit, Mich. (Great Britain and Canada)
349. Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Box 23, Fairhaven, N. J. (Great Britain)
350. Franco-American Federation, Corner of Salem and Dow Streets, Salem, Mass. (France)
351. Refugees of England, Room 607, 511 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
352. American Friends of German Freedom, 342 Madison Avenue, New York, N. Y. (England and France)
353. The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, 4534 St. Charles Avenue, New Orleans, La. (British Empire)
354. The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., 321 East Forty-second Street, New York, N. Y. (Great Britain)
355. Czechoslovak Relief, 4049 West Twenty-sixth Street, Chicago, Ill. (Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and dominions, France, and Belgium)

Tabulation of Contributions

[Released to the press July 31]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period of September 6, 1939, through June 30, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees

driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do *not* include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$204.09	\$125.00	\$35.51	\$43.58	None	None
Allied Food Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1940. ^a England and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	50,889.35	34,184.00	12,179.29	4,526.06	None	None
Allied Relief Fund (formerly French and British Relief Funds, registered Oct. 1939; combined June 4, 1940), New York, N. Y. The United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.....	522,496.49	324,807.03	27,565.85	170,123.61	\$18,323.75	\$13,242.82
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	11,007.94	7,236.80	2,675.82	1,095.32	1,605.15	None
American Association of Teachers of French—Washington Chapter, Washington, D. C., Apr. 24, 1940. ^b France.....	310.85	212.00	98.85	None	None	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C. May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	1,208.90	225.00	45.50	938.40	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939. France.....	12,916.31	6,188.61	1,054.98	5,672.72	2,593.87	197.87
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass. May 27, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France.....	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	24,995.00	None	3,316.27	21,678.73	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland.....	26,346.16	None	1,454.04	24,892.12	None	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom.....	3,039.52	2,179.75	81.50	778.27	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands.....	1,953.50	None	764.11	1,189.39	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	239,975.51	78,524.86	5,462.69	155,987.96	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	7,079.09	3,024.85	494.58	3,559.66	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France.....	33,851.93	16,938.73	3,307.78	13,605.42	39,329.82	1,553.00
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France and Bohemia-Moravia.....	22,456.99	13,231.32	3,665.58	5,560.09	18,440.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	1,357.00	1,357.00	None	None	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	263,222.74	146,680.94	17,232.48	99,309.32	11,256.11	2,291.96
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom.....	2,209.22	329.02	1,423.77	456.43	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	53,618.13	49,571.10	4,047.03	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. France.....	5,080.17	3,786.50	263.11	1,030.56	4,611.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass. Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	11,158.88	7,325.36	326.42	3,507.10	3,560.62	1,183.00
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass. Dec. 15, 1939. France.....	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 15, 1939. Germany.....	3,767.05	None	998.67	2,768.38	None	None

^a The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

^b The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939. ^c All belligerent countries.....	\$1,344,584.11	\$1,250,852.82	\$93,731.29	None	\$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	637.32	417.45	None	\$219.87	750.00	\$200.00
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1939. France.....	220,497.55	98,296.82	10,430.25	111,770.48	1,500.00	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,027.11	139.59	265.07	622.45	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France and England.....	2,409.72	1,700.00	41.47	668.25	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. ^d France.....	1,031.16	525.00	317.07	189.09	None	None
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. ^e England.....	6,653.83	151.05	5,454.54	1,048.24	4,807.15	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R. Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	10,239.68	6,000.00	216.18	4,023.50	650.00	7.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,138.26	386.88	289.22	462.16	164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	15,371.88	7,664.08	260.83	7,446.97	873.26	None
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass. Dec. 12, 1939. France.....	17,869.16	16,983.14	456.76	429.26	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	3,163.55	50.00	201.00	2,912.55	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,799.27	2,600.00	7.50	191.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	8,576.89	6,766.45	453.10	1,357.34	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	187.83	133.30	5.33	49.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	1,912.46	1,000.00	85.67	826.79	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 29, 1940. France.....	9,787.94	3,973.00	542.31	5,272.63	932.18	1,190.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y. Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,089.16	512.00	97.16	480.00	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,203.40	975.00	117.65	110.75	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England.....	4,577.25	1,835.00	1,287.60	1,454.65	None	None
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. May 27, 1940. Belgium.....	3,109.96	1,700.00	433.88	976.08	1,800.00	1,200.00
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I. June 7, 1940. ^f Belgium.....						
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 29, 1939. France.....	5,471.17	846.74	929.33	3,695.10	None	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England.....	2,739.16	463.65	2,072.51	203.00	None	None
Bethel Mission of Poland, Incorporated, Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	7,211.65	5,892.20	1,237.35	82.10	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 10, 1939. Poland.....	334,834.74	156,324.31	46.23	178,464.20	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	6,177.10	4,770.50	728.69	677.91	None	None

^c It will be noted that the figures for receipts and disbursements here reported are less than those appearing for this organization in the Department's press release of June 24 (see the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940, vol. 11, no. 53, p. 709). This is due to the fact that the organization, at the request of the Department, has segregated its records of receipts and disbursements in belligerent countries for medical aid and assistance and for food and clothing to relieve human suffering from its records of receipts and disbursements for other relief. The figures reported by the organization are as of Apr. 30, 1940. Reports for the months of May and June are still in course of preparation.

^d No report for the month of June has been received from this organization.

^e No complete reports for the months of May and June have been received from this organization.

^f No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. June 11, 1940. England and France.....	\$54,092.67	\$11,500.00	None	\$42,592.67	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass. Feb. 21, 1940. England.....	818.04	110.00	\$148.72	559.32	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries.....	7,803.97	4,196.40	961.04	2,646.53	\$85.00	None
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y. May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.....	104.30	30.00	55.00	19.30	250.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	28,685.22	22,182.12	1,032.48	5,470.62	6,664.41	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I. Apr. 11, 1940.* All belligerent countries.....						
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain.....	64,415.20	46,126.12	5,448.58	12,840.50	3,040.07	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain.....	189,031.67	45,477.65	18,108.67	125,445.35	11,241.05	\$1,250.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	42,358.48	8,692.48	12,860.04	20,796.06	25,958.44	8,036.50
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	2,510.00	1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief to Pax Romana, Washington, D. C. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	945.84	704.50	109.91	131.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y. May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	6,944.47	1,709.00	1,101.56	4,073.91	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y. Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	22,656.94	13,322.58	9,334.36	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio. Feb. 29, 1940. Poland.....	707.00	500.00	98.14	108.86	None	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	5,673.72	5,319.70	48.40	305.62	1,461.95	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa. Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France.....	2,190.38	1,754.00	37.00	399.38	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations in Pittsburgh, Pa., Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 14, 1939. ^a Poland.....	28,746.57	23,956.09	367.22	4,423.26	23,321.69	950.00
Centrale, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,412.57	1,300.75	11.65	100.17	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	1,982.34	558.28	427.33	996.73	525.00	1,215.00
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France.....	6,361.37	5,455.46	530.47	375.44	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland, and Germany.....	175,535.49	None	52,419.35	123,116.14	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1939. ^d Poland.....	308,744.43	245,817.31	41,945.66	20,981.46	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxembourg.....	42,075.92	4,165.00	131.21	37,779.71	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX ^e Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	15,087.08	9,414.33	1,343.01	4,329.74	3,012.84	572.75

* No report has been received from this organization.

^a The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.^d This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.	\$44,048.16	\$24,566.41	\$4,922.34	\$14,559.41	\$510.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.	4,523.03	2,715.00	1,805.60	2.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16, 1939. ¹ Poland.	7,359.48	6,142.39	725.91	491.18	4,000.00	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.	29,379.64	12,596.23	5,207.16	11,576.25	5,009.61	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y. Mar. 13, 1940. Poland.	4,805.10	None	2,226.59	2,578.51	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, possibly France, and Canada.	18,104.56	12,788.84	1,036.92	4,278.80	6,104.63	\$50.00
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apr. 22, 1940. Poland.	225.00	None	None	225.00	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.	5,003.37	4,409.75	250.48	343.14	2,100.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I. Nov. 15, 1939. France.	4,244.77	1,892.49	405.15	1,947.13	277.55	40.25
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1939. France.	5,397.85	801.09	368.53	4,228.23	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.	4,641.05	3,770.75	376.14	494.16	7,651.43	6,000.00
The Federation of Polish Societies, Little Falls, N. Y. Oct. 9, 1939. ¹ Poland.	615.92	547.44	68.48	None	None	None
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany.	579.21	531.21	None	48.00	None	None
Fivo for France, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 26, 1940. France.	125.55	123.50	2.05	None	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.	197,285.17	123,222.74	28,015.44	46,046.99	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.	74,259.90	41,414.67	15,793.06	17,052.17	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y. Mar. 2, 1940.* France.	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich. Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain.	2,743.58	971.53	161.32	1,610.73	8,296.75	3,655.65
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3, 1940. France.	729.07	306.34	112.96	309.77	531.17	536.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939. France.	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev. June 21, 1940. ¹ France.						
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 5, 1939. France.	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.	1,514.00	None	None	1,514.00	None	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England.	10,290.60	997.60	4,551.15	4,741.85	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France.	2,415.50	1,500.00	160.00	755.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland.	1,288.90	600.00	96.87	592.03	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.	514.53	96.15	6.10	412.28	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C. Nov. 3, 1939. Poland.	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. France and England.	2,413.01	1,726.40	42.11	644.50	80.00	None

¹ The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* No report for the month of June has been received from this organization.

¹ No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
German American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	\$1,046.57	\$276.30	\$367.80	\$402.47	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1940. France.....	411.18	370.79	16.14	24.25	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn. Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland.....	6,007.50	2,501.50	None	3,506.00	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass. Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain.....	3,165.93	2,435.16	338.13	392.64	\$34.93	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C. Nov. 21, 1939. France.....	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine.....	875,150.67	544,247.24	24,580.82	306,322.61	47,016.85	\$1,073.40
Hamburg-Bremer Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	67,756.74	51,349.46	17,781.01	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany and Poland.....	78.89	75.00	3.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	17,469.17	2,722.12	104.19	14,642.86	448.03	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,360.73	2,200.00	61.63	1,099.10	150.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	123.35	108.00	None	15.35	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	469.64	None	None	469.64	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, and India.....	30,662.00	24,402.50	647.96	5,521.54	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	8,147.85	4,207.08	3,427.30	513.47	1,970.00	40.00
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	2,706.25	2,000.00	606.50	99.75	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex. May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	2,895.13	None	32.44	2,862.70	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y. Apr. 16, 1940. France.....	202.25	25.00	6.81	170.44	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.....	372.21	42.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 24, 1940. Poland.....	1,669.12	2,100.00	124.99	None	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	5,978.90	5,965.34	13.56	None	None	None
Der Kyffhaeuserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland and Germany.....	26,844.51	21,575.00	1,465.83	3,803.68	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	8,626.54	7,225.56	831.80	569.18	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y. Jan. 2, 1940. France.....	1,952.50	1,540.00	None	412.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	15,437.72	8,597.13	3,339.29	3,501.30	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1940. France.....	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y. Jan. 31, 1940. France.....	309.50	306.00	None	3.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway.....	1,913.60	338.60	346.12	1,228.88	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	1,812.45	1,304.67	78.19	429.59	1,846.05	403.95
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 2, 1939. Poland.....	15,459.54	9,642.00	2,404.30	3,413.24	None	None
Lévy Maxime, Manila, P. I. May 1, 1940. France.....						

— No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 30, 1939. France.....	\$20,936.71	\$14,029.98	\$36.26	\$6,870.47	\$10,160.05	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France.....	4,317.71	None	2,142.10	2,175.61	None	\$1,218.00
The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, Baltimore, Md., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	9,170.48	6,774.01	2,396.47	None	None	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa. Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France.....	9,219.00	8,445.61	708.14	65.25	5,461.60	None
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn. Nov. 6, 1939. Poland.....	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1940. France.....	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1940.* France.....	1,113.00	None	None	1,113.00	500.00	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass. Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom.....	46,283.76	1,502.50	415.49	44,365.77	None	None
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1939. France.....	10,985.81	3,788.69	4,236.22	2,960.90	2,851.27	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Norway and Denmark.....	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1940.* Netherlands.....						
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
North Side Polish Council, Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 5, 1939. Poland.....	1,427.82	1,400.28	19.18	8.36	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill. May 1, 1940. Norway.....	206,342.53	None	5,463.63	200,878.90	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1939. Poland.....	593.88	None	92.50	501.38	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	5,085.46	4,589.86	None	495.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France.....	25,832.41	24,212.00	103.39	1,517.02	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	2,321.64	None	None	2,321.64	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1940. Poland.....	86,224.92	50,000.00	28,697.17	7,527.75	None	None
Le Paquet au Front, New York, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1939. France.....	60,214.80	42,119.26	28,848.95	None	2,707.75	769.06
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	6,397.65	6,112.70	None	284.95	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I. Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,178.38	258.35	146.35	1,773.68	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	8,648.05	7,946.85	None	701.20	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,916.70	176.32	7.00	1,733.38	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass. Dec. 16, 1939. Poland.....	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	351,854.68	204,288.50	7,743.54	139,822.64	73,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany.....	407.85	268.35	1,081.42	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. France.....	27,540.00	19,094.05	33.71	8,412.24	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	2,067.08	None	35.30	2,031.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,254.40	994.24	148.57	111.59	75.00	None

* No complete report for the month of June has been received from this organization.
 • No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	\$3,482.99	\$3,131.00	\$51.26	\$300.73	\$800.00	\$1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	6,865.90	6,392.86	.89	472.15	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 27, 1939. Poland.....	3,966.12	3,025.00	207.90	733.22	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	9,883.21	9,022.23	20.00	841.01	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn. Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn. September 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,678.84	2,000.00	13.00	665.84	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,659.68	4,000.00	None	3,059.68	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	282,416.93	231,065.00	1,399.29	49,952.64	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	3,107.76	2,610.00	89.16	408.60	5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France.....	85,706.03	54,762.24	10,806.35	20,137.44	289,633.50	172,871.00
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,428.64	2,200.00	8.65	219.99	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J. Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,230.15	800.00	13.00	417.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	7,810.58	61,101.19	418.95	1,290.44	1,800.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,708.24	1,201.27	236.04	270.93	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	2,198.24	1,142.30	116.89	939.05	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y. Mar. 15, 1940. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,360.16	6,813.42	230.07	316.67	3,850.00	600.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	166,767.63	98,603.14	5,637.23	42,527.26	51,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass. Mar. 29, 1940. Poland.....	749.80	446.00	41.09	262.71	75.00	55.00
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich. Sept. 18, 1939. Poland.....	4,350.80	3,300.00	813.31	237.49	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	3,862.03	2,979.20	710.11	172.72	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939. Poland.....	5,316.32	4,728.06	203.35	384.91	650.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,472.28	572.60	112.49	787.19	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	8,789.31	7,397.21	595.39	796.68	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	41,382.53	32,479.00	687.54	8,215.99	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,813.84	1,500.00	481.28	832.56	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	5,060.25	4,473.38	57.05	529.82	1,653.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	2,682.60	2,257.00	23.17	402.43	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass. Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,083.31	1,000.00	30.10	53.21	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	58,245.40	53,108.59	1,840.30	3,296.51	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. Poland.....	1,188.90	1,086.90	101.08	.92	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,772.69	1,500.00	27.90	244.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	4,539.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,552.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. Poland.....	2,635.72	2,500.00	21.80	113.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	1,328.79	620.46	86.92	621.41	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and Vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	9,078.66	6,869.00	422.41	1,787.25	1,850.00	None

• The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	\$755.89	\$448.00	\$112.17	\$225.72	\$150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	14,594.38	12,232.72	532.96	1,828.70	11,607.40	\$500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	12,024.79	9,173.92	1,014.51	1,836.36	2,990.50	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	2,053.21	2,000.00	None	53.21	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,075.39	1,788.31	162.71	2,124.37	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,294.27	5,177.18	117.09	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939.* Poland.....	434.85	350.00	None	84.85	None	3,000.00
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	5,516.18	4,941.55	57.32	517.31	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	6,222.28	4,962.70	275.35	984.23	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	5,650.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,187.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1939, France, Poland, and Germany.....	6,929.19	269.72	2,336.56	4,322.91	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,430.50	2,354.04	247.13	829.33	780.00	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	26,364.45	24,507.67	345.75	1,511.03	20,685.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,376.78	5,700.00	159.65	1,517.13	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxembourg.....	197,261.04	60,930.00	13,535.64	122,795.40	None	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	2,747.06	2,080.28	175.72	491.06	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,316.97	4,682.99	None	633.98	1,885.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,366.19	2,550.00	343.69	472.50	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	811.33	175.00	280.82	355.51	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland.....	5,610.43	3,848.67	1,279.59	482.17	1,166.20	1,274.70
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C. June 18, 1940. Scotland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,684.45	None	None	2,684.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	26,773.54	21,164.00	1,062.79	4,546.75	2,305.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Incorporated, New York, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	9,330.96	6,758.25	2,392.40	180.31	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	5,363.74	4,460.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass. May 9, 1940. Scotland.....	100.00	None	None	100.00	None	None
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 20, 1939. France.....	1,547.63	162.11	90.02	1,295.50	385.00	1,236.50
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	276.65	100.00	71.85	104.80	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif. Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$1,214.24	None	\$706.13	\$508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. France.....	31,109.12	\$30,240.87	958.25	None	None	\$200.00
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	None
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y. June 4, 1940. France.....	217.00	None	2.80	214.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine.....	9,037.13	4,600.00	4,052.92	384.21	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J. Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	6,415.30	1,995.07	202.10	4,218.13	\$7,894.40	None
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich. May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y. Feb. 20, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	34,195.97	10,024.01	21,978.46	2,193.50	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,078.19	1,000.00	21.25	56.94	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y. Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	5,054.65	4,550.00	213.20	291.45	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture, New York, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	18,550.50	10,575.64	2,997.24	4,977.62	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md. Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain.....	388.10	362.81	3.05	21.34	None	None
Edmund Tysza, Hamtramck, Mich. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,017.40	3,017.46	None	None	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,293.41	400.27	539.76	1,353.38	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass. May 23, 1940. France.....	14,291.04	7,321.01	990.50	5,979.53	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,001.74	2,400.00	136.94	464.80	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France.....	2,134.46	938.85	1,108.54	87.07	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	1,001.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass. June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	530.66	300.00	161.10	69.56	None	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y. Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	32,142.13	16,796.90	15,485.72	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	95,138.61	35,517.94	6,383.34	53,237.33	4,711.49	2,666.23
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,139.62	1,500.00	130.24	509.38	None	None
United Nowy Dworek Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	832.96	\$1.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1939. Poland.....	677.15	None	35.21	641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 16, 1939. Poland.....	8,999.77	7,019.62	231.94	1,748.21	4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	1,576.75	1,350.00	212.16	14.59	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	1,211.19	576.80	26.75	607.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Immaculate Conception Church, Southington, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	720.55	450.00	23.20	247.35	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Apr. 30, 1940, at the request of registrant,
251432-40-3

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of June 30, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	\$2,651.21	\$2,262.10	\$330.82	\$58.29	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,146.79	5,600.14	138.34	1,408.31	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C. Dec. 26, 1939. France.....	18,574.03	14,327.20	526.07	3,720.76	\$3,159.10	\$1,666.05
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	4,207.41	3,897.31	40.45	269.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Ware Polish Relief Fund, Ware, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939.* Poland.....	1,691.44	1,184.80	96.31	410.33	1,600.00	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass. Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland.....	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo. Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	5,436.98	1,632.48	8.02	3,796.48	3,851.45	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to June 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date.....	143,057.16	124,074.11	22,181.64	None	16,247.20	None
Total *	8,384,095.30	5,156,025.30	698,719.79	2,546,284.22	887,541.69	235,834.54

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Feb. 29, 1940, at the request of registrant.

† It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

* See footnote c, page 72, on the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press July 29]

The Acting Secretary of State announces that the United States Army transport *American Legion* has, by arrangement with the appropriate authorities of the United States Government, been commissioned to proceed

into and through the combat area defined by the President in his proclamation, numbered 2410, of June 11, 1940,⁴ in order to evacuate citizens of the United States who are in imminent danger to their lives as a result of combat operations incident to the present war.

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of June 15, 1940 (vol. II, no. 51), pp. 641-643.

Commercial Policy

THE NATIONAL FOREIGN TRADE CONVENTION

Message of President Roosevelt

The National Foreign Trade Council, Inc., has made public a message which, at the Council's invitation, the President sent to its Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco and which was read at the World Trade dinner on July 30.

The text of the President's message to the convention follows:

It is a great pleasure to offer my warm greetings to the delegates assembled for the Twenty-Seventh National Foreign Trade Convention at San Francisco. I am confident that your deliberations, which are characteristic of our democracy at work, will contribute substantially to the successful solution of your common problems—problems which are today of grave concern to the entire nation.

Producers and workers in our export industries, both agricultural and industrial; consumers of imported products; foreign traders; banks, insurance and shipping companies; all of the millions of our people who have a vital stake in the nation's foreign trade, realize the seriousness and the difficulty of the problems confronting us in this field today. You are all aware of the dislocations suffered by our foreign trade as a result of armed conflict in other parts of the world. Established trade channels have been disrupted, our exports of many important products, particularly agricultural, have been severely curtailed, our trade with virtually the entire European continent has dwindled to a small fraction of its former volume, and the weakening of the international economic structure has necessitated the

imposition by many countries of even more drastic trade-control measures than existed before the war.

Nevertheless, the substantial progress made during the past six years in our efforts to maintain trade between free nations on the basis of the liberal and democratic principles which underlie our trade agreement program has not by any means been lost. In order to safeguard the progress made thus far, and to meet any external threat to our economic security, we must redouble our efforts to bring about, by every practicable means, the closest possible economic cooperation with other countries, particularly with those in the western hemisphere. It is my profound conviction that such a vigorous program of economic defense is an essential part of our national defense program.

It has been suggested or implied by a few faint-hearted defeatists in recent weeks that we should abandon our efforts to conduct our foreign trade on the basis of liberal and democratic principles. The logic of such implications, if they be true, would lead us to embark upon a course of action which would subject our producers, consumers, and foreign traders, and ultimately the entire nation, to the regimentation of a totalitarian system. For it is naive to imagine that we could adopt a totalitarian control of our foreign trade and at the same time escape totalitarian regimentation of our internal economy. I, therefore, reject any implication that we have been defeated in our efforts to maintain liberal trade principles and, to the end that our continued efforts to maintain those principles may be crowned with lasting success, I pledge you the whole-hearted cooperation of your Government.

Address by Assistant Secretary Grady: Taking Stock of Our Foreign-Trade Position ⁵

[Released to the press July 31]

In taking stock of our foreign-trade position, it is important for all of us to realize that, from the national point of view, foreign trade is not

an independent field of economic activity nor an end in itself but an integral part of our national economy and of our international relations. It is in this broad perspective that the commercial policy of the administration was formulated and is being carried out. Its objective is to promote above all else the welfare

⁵ Delivered at the final session of the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 31, 1940.

of the Nation as a whole, which can be achieved in the fullest measure only under conditions of world peace. It was anticipated that such a policy, being based on the principles of reciprocity and equality of opportunity in international relations, would tend to reduce the causes of economic friction between nations and to make it possible for all nations to realize more fully their economic potentialities and would thereby facilitate the establishment of a sound and lasting peace in the international community.

Such a peace did not materialize. Our failure to adapt our commercial policy after the last world war to the change in our position from a debtor to a creditor country was in part responsible for the severity and long duration of the 1930-32 depression which affected the course of international events which followed. Our present commercial policy has been in effect for only six years and has in that short time contributed in an outstanding measure toward the restoration of sanity in international commercial relations. Nevertheless, owing to the direction which international developments had already taken by the time of its adoption, the cause of liberal trade was not advanced far enough to block the course of impending disaster. One factor making its progress less than it might have otherwise been was the strong opposition at home from those who regarded liberal trade principles as inimical to their privileges of exploitation under the excessive tariffs of 1930. Furthermore, in its path lay a tangled undergrowth of false doctrines and blind prejudices deeply rooted in more than 50 years of American high-protectionist tradition.

Nevertheless, disaster having overtaken the world, our hope now is to pull through the troubled days ahead with strength to preserve for ourselves, if not for the world, the freedom and liberty which are possible only under the institutions of a democracy. That hope depends upon our subordinating immediate and selfish interests to the national welfare, on which all our interests ultimately depend, and viewing our domestic problems in relation to world problems of which they are a part.

I am sure that many people who have not realized the importance of this before, do now. The realization has been brought home to them suddenly by recent events in Europe and by their concern now for their country's security. The first hysterical impulse following such a belated realization is frequently to demand new and drastic measures. However, before throwing over basic principles, such as those embodied in the trade-agreements program, which have been tried and tested, we should consider what the situation calls for, especially from the point of view of war conditions, the requirements of national defense, and the outlook for trade in the post-war period.

The war in Europe has had a pronounced effect on our foreign trade, as may be observed from official figures for the first five months of this year. Both our exports and imports greatly increased in this period compared to those of the corresponding periods of the two previous years. Large percentage increases in our export sales between the first five months of 1939 and 1940 were accounted for by the United Kingdom and France, 92 percent; Canada, 54 percent; and South America, 70 percent. One would not expect to find, of course, that these export increases occurred largely in respect of commodities on which concessions have been obtained abroad in peace time as the result of trade agreements. As a matter of fact, our export trade with many of the countries in Europe with which we have trade agreements has been seriously disrupted by the war, and, in the case of the United Kingdom and France, the benefits of the concessions obtained from them have in a large measure been offset by war-time trade controls which are permitted under the terms of agreements in the event of a national emergency. The type of goods which have been exported in increased amounts to the United Kingdom, France, and Canada has been determined chiefly by their war needs, and our increased sales to South America have consisted in a large part of goods which that continent previously purchased from Europe.

Nevertheless, trade agreements have been a factor of significance in our foreign-trade posi-

tion under war conditions. It is important to note in this connection that, although our imports increased also in the first five months of this year over the corresponding period of last year, they have not increased as much as have our exports, indicating on the part of the foreign purchasers of our goods a drain on their sources of dollar exchange. This has in part caused the belligerents to limit their purchases from the United States to essential items in order to conserve their dollar funds for war materials. The American trade in agricultural products, many of which have not come under the category of essentials, has especially suffered as a result of this policy. Furthermore, the using up of dollar exchange now by the foreign countries concerned may mean, in the case of the belligerents, that their ability to buy American products required by post-war reconstruction will be impaired and, in the case of other countries, that we shall not be able to hold onto the trade gains which have been made.

The drain, however, on the dollar-exchange resources of foreign countries, the consequences suffered as a result thereof by American agriculture, and its possible effects on future trade might be greater than is now the case were it not for the existence of trade agreements. The lowering of our tariffs as the result of these agreements has afforded foreign countries the opportunity of exchanging larger amounts of their goods for American products than would otherwise be possible and thus has relieved in some measure the pressure on their potential dollar-exchange reserves.

In preparing in the present crisis to defend our interests, our homes, and our liberties, we must take into account the fact that foreign trade is regarded by totalitarian governments as a source, not of national prosperity, but of political and military power and is employed as an instrument of aggression. Whereas we have sought in foreign trade a means for providing, reciprocally, for the fuller employment of labor and for raising living standards of the people in general, the dictators have used their trade-bargaining power to increase the dependence of small countries on totalitarian economy in order

that such countries might, one at a time, be isolated from their friends and neighbors and more easily brought under their domination. That we may not, as the result of such methods, find ourselves without friends among our neighbors in this hemisphere and surrounded on all sides by the forces of aggression, tyranny, and persecution, we must press forward vigorously, but calmly and sanely, with our good-neighbor policy in the Americas.

The chief source of livelihood of our southern neighbors is the production of raw materials for world markets. Nearly half of their exports in 1937 was sold to Europe, but that trade is now disrupted as a result of the war. If the burden on Latin America of accumulating stocks of export surpluses is permitted to grow, it may be expected that the resistance of the American republics to economic penetration from the Old World will be undermined and weakened. This problem of Latin-American export surpluses is one of immediate importance to which, as you know, this Government is giving serious attention. Its solution is highly important to the security of this hemisphere.

The basic need, however, of the defense and prosperity of the Americas is the continued development of closer economic relations among the American republics. There is need of each opening wider its markets to the products of the other republics, of developing industries to supply those markets, and of lending financial and technical assistance for this and other purposes.

I am sure that you are aware of the marked advance which has already been made in this direction under the administration's good-neighbor policy. Of outstanding importance in this connection are the trade agreements which this Government has entered into with 11 American republics, containing mutual guaranties of fair treatment and providing reciprocally for increased market opportunities through a lowering of import barriers. Even opponents of the trade-agreements program who have shouted "wolf, wolf" the loudest have benefited from its stimulus to foreign trade and the resulting expansion of the domestic market for their products. Nevertheless, the opposition of

sectional and special interests has constituted a serious threat to the very existence of the trade program. Thanks to their short-sighted greed and also perhaps to the activities of similar privilege-seeking groups abroad, the trade-agreements program has not been advanced as far in our relations with the other American republics as might be desired, especially in view of the present need of American economic solidarity which the protection of common interests demands. In this connection attention may be called to our prohibition, under the guise of sanitary laws, against meat imports from certain areas of South America not affected by the disease against which sanitary safeguards are sought. The failure of this Government to provide warranted relief from such sanitary regulations and the indifference which would appear to be evidenced thereby toward the development of closer inter-American relations do not inspire the cooperation which is necessary to the building up of an adequate hemispheric defense.

Although the people of this country are on guard against fifth-column activities, they do not appear to be alert yet to the more subtle danger of the existence within our midst of a sixth column composed of special interests who, out of blind selfishness, would sacrifice the common good for personal gain.

What the nature of our international trade relations will be after the war, no one of course knows. We are in a position however to exert a positive influence on such relations in this hemisphere. If the divided interests of this country would realize that their welfare is basically dependent upon the welfare and strength of the Nation as a whole and would by united and vigorous efforts urge full cooperation with the other American republics, including reciprocal reductions in trade barriers and mutual assurances of fair and equitable commercial treatment, we should be able not only to lay the economic foundations of hemispheric defense but also to secure compensation in larger inter-American trade for ourselves and other American republics for possible losses in trade with other parts of the world.

The future of our trade with other parts of the world depends in part, it appears, on factors beyond our immediate control. Whatever the developments in this field may be, they are apt to bring home to the American businessman with a jolt the basic truth reflected in our trade-agreement policy; namely, that exports depend ultimately on imports.

For nearly two decades, American business, representing both agriculture and industry, has been trying to increase its sales abroad while at the same time seeking to restrict its foreign purchases. One of the factors making possible our large excess of exports over imports in the decade of the twenties was foreign loans. In the early years of the thirties, a large part of these loans were in default, and we virtually discontinued lending and investing abroad. We continued nevertheless to maintain an excess of exports over imports, and foreign countries were thus forced to balance their payments with us by large shipments of gold to this country until they have become largely drained of their gold reserves while we have accumulated a useless surplus.

If we are to receive payment from abroad on account of goods exported, services rendered, and funds invested, it appears that we must be prepared to receive a larger part of it in the form of goods for feeding, clothing, and sheltering our population.

The sooner we recognize that trade is essentially barter, an exchange of goods for goods, the better position we shall be in to safeguard our international commerce and protect American agriculture and industry whose prosperity is dependent on world markets and access to world supplies of raw materials. By what methods this exchange of goods is to be effected is, however, a matter of great concern to us. Shall it be conducted on a liberal most-favored-nation or multilateral basis, or on a preferential and restricted basis of bilateral trade-balancing? For instance, shall we, as has been possible under a most-favored-nation system of world trade, accept raw materials from southeastern Asia as payment in part for our exports to Europe, or shall we, as a result of bilateralism, be forced

to accept instead European products for which we may have less need.

I suspect that those who advocate the adoption by this Government of barter or clearing arrangements are really at heart high-protectionists who mistake such streamlined trade controls as miracle-working devices for promoting exports without increasing imports. If our trade with southeastern Asia, for example, in which our imports far exceed our exports, were subject to such arrangements, efforts to bring about a more evenly balanced trade might conceivably result in a serious curtailment of our imports of essential raw materials. But assume for the sake of argument that we were able by such efforts to force southeastern Asia to increase its purchases of American products. This would necessitate naturally a curtailment of its imports from other countries, especially European countries, whose purchases of American products exceed for the most part their sales to us. On the basis of actual experience of various countries with bilateralistic controls, it might be expected that the loss of European markets in southeastern Asia would lead the European countries eventually to seek a more evenly balanced trade with us; in other words, to increase their sales in this market or to reduce their imports of American products.

Suppose that we should be trading after the war on a bilateralistic basis and should have open to us under a clearing arrangement a large European market for American products. Under such an arrangement, the American exporters would receive, in payment for their merchandise, credits abroad in terms of a foreign currency. In order to convert the proceeds of their export sales into dollars, they would either have to use these credits themselves for the purchase of foreign goods for sale in this country or, directly or indirectly, sell them to American importers for the same purpose or to other Americans having financial obligations to meet abroad. But since the foreign funds could not be spent in any foreign market except the one employing the foreign currency in question, the American demand for the products

available in that market or obligations to be met in that particular currency might not be great enough to provide for the disposal of the blocked funds. In order that the American exporters might finally obtain dollars for their goods, import duties on certain foreign products might be substantially reduced to encourage their sale in this country or, if the American exporters were permitted to do so under the terms of the clearing agreement, they might sell their foreign credits to American importers at a discount, which would also stimulate imports but at the expense of the exporters and domestic producers. It is more likely, however, that great pressure would be brought to bear on the Government to relieve the American exporters of their blocked funds and that the Government would come to possess a frozen supply of assets abroad in addition to its buried stocks of gold in Kentucky.

Even if our foreign trade, in order to meet the demand in some quarters for further streamlining, were turned over to a Government-owned "Amtorg" corporation or any other new-model trade set-up, the necessity of accepting imports in payment for exports *could not be avoided*. This necessity is the essence of trade, but, if the exchange of exports for imports were effected through bilateralistic channels, we should not be free to buy where or what we pleased, nor to buy nor to sell in the best markets. Consequently, the benefits to be derived from such an exchange under bilateralism tend to disappear and trade, exports as well as imports, is discouraged.

Incidentally, I might point out that merely the administrative requirements and complicated procedures arising in connection with trade controls would in themselves constitute a heavy burden on foreign commerce. Many of you have probably shared with us the recent experience which throws some light upon the nature of the administrative and regulatory problems which stem from any measure of trade control. I refer to the problems which attended the setting up of the export-licensing system required under the National Defense Act which

went into effect at midnight, July 4, 1940, to control exports of military equipment and munitions and certain related manufactures and materials, which might be needed for our own defense purposes.

I can well understand the difficulties which faced those of you who had to obtain at short notice licenses to cover shipments about to be loaded aboard the steamer; perhaps you can understand the difficulty which faced the administrative officials in dealing with a sudden flood of thousands of applications at the very time that the entire set-up for examining applications and issuing licenses had to be thought out and organized. Many of these problems are, of course, solved after the initial period is passed and the system settles down to a routine operating basis, but let me remind you that each new control and each new regulation involves, first, some initial period of confusion and, secondly, additional routine and the inevitable prospect of recurrent problems of definition and interpretation, all of which is reflected in delay and expense.

Control over the exports of a limited number of products for national-defense purposes is a comparatively simple matter. You can well imagine how complicated and burdensome the administrative problems and regulations might be in the event that our trade were conducted on the basis of barter transactions, clearing agreements, or exchange control.

It is not because of fidelity to noble sentiments or of an allegiance to so-called old-fashioned doctrines that we must continue to uphold the multilateral principles of the trade-agreements program, but because practical considerations and hard-headed business sense leave no other

course open. The basic proposition underlying our commercial policy is that foreign trade is a vital factor in the prosperity, strength and peace of the Nation; our policy is to foster such trade. So long as we hold the national interests above those of any economic group or section of the country, no change in that policy is possible.

We must, of course, be prepared to effect any adjustment in our trade program, or to adopt any supplementary measures, which conditions in a war-torn and chaotic world may require, and, possibly, as in other fields of our national life, to resort temporarily to measures for which we basically have no liking. A realistic approach, however, to emergency problems of international commercial relations should not obscure from view the importance of taking now whatever action is possible to preserve and strengthen the principles of liberal trade.

The trade-agreements program is at this time a factor of vital significance to the future of our economic relations with the other countries of this hemisphere and also to the New-World defense of freedom and democracy. As long as we remain a free people, the question of whether this program shall be relegated "to the heaven of lost causes" will be decided, not by Mr. Hitler, but by you, through the democratic right to vote, to make representations to your Government, and to speak freely. I can not believe that the cause of liberal trade is lost any more than that the cause of liberalism and democracy itself is lost. It is my conviction that, notwithstanding the machinations of special interests, whether represented by petty lobbyists or power dictators, democracy will finally triumph in its struggle for prosperity, equality, and freedom.

Address by Raymond H. Geist: Reorganization Changes in the Foreign Service of the United States⁶

[Released to the press July 29]

I have been asked to present at this session of the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention a statement regarding the recent reorganization changes in the Foreign Service of the United States.

Under the President's Reorganization Plan No. II, which went into effect July 1, 1939, the Foreign Services of the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture were combined with the Foreign Service of the United States. It will be recalled that, according to this plan, all commercial attachés and agricultural attachés became Foreign Service officers and, consequently, officers of the Department of State, functioning at our missions abroad under the direction of the Secretary of State. This plan has now been in effect over a year. These changes were brought about after mature deliberation by responsible officers not only in the Department of State, but also in the Departments of Commerce and Agriculture. It was not a plan hastily devised. The advantages inherent in effecting a well-unified organization in our Foreign Service, especially in connection with those factors having directly to do with the all-important task of promoting the foreign trade of the United States, have been recognized for many years. However, such changes are not readily brought about; they pass through a process of evolution, which process is sometimes accelerated by the exigencies and imperative needs of the times. But such changes, when they are effected through the need of reaching a state of greater efficiency, represent a definite step forward.

It is well known that one of the tendencies in government generally is to create overlapping and duplication of effort, and there must be a steady alertness at all times to counteract this. We are always prone to add something

new to what already exists, believing that a new or supplementary organization will take up the loose ends of the old. It is a far better practice to strengthen existing organization and bring about efficient unification. This was the primary object of the reorganization recently put into effect in the Foreign Service. By this consolidation three separate organizations, under three different departments of the Government, with three independent services and corps of officers, became one.

These changes were not made, as must be emphasized, solely for the sake of good administration. That alone would be sufficient reason for effecting unification, and much could be said from that point of view, but the primary reason has been to afford the commercial and agricultural interests of the United States the most effective and efficient Foreign Service possible. This was the chief aim in view; this aim has been achieved.

I may say briefly that at a time like this, when foreign affairs become so important to our national interests, it is highly important that no confusion exist in the organization of the machinery of government through which we conduct our foreign relations. Nearly all departments of our Government have some interests abroad and are in need of information of one sort or another from other countries. The Foreign Service, uniting the abilities, talents, and energies of trained officers, is equipped to serve our national interests on the widest scale and to satisfy these demands to the fullest extent. It is not necessary except, probably, on temporary assignment, to send specialists abroad to supplement the qualifications of officers permanently on duty. With the addition of the commercial and agricultural attachés to the staffs of diplomatic and consular offices stationed abroad, our Foreign Service is prepared to fulfill every task which circumstances and emergencies may impose upon it. We may congratulate ourselves that owing to the foresight of those officers in our Government who

⁶ Delivered before the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 29, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

were willing to devote their energies, wisdom, and untiring efforts to these problems, our country faces the threatening international situation with a well-unified and splendidly organized and equipped Foreign Service, second to none.

It is unnecessary at this time to go into the impelling reasons which prompted the Government to effect the consolidation of the various services abroad. The events which are now taking place on the international stage afford sufficient argument to establish unity wherever it may be attained. It is singularly fortunate that at least on the diplomatic front our organizations have been adequately prepared to meet the added tasks and responsibilities which international events impose; the Foreign Service of the United States is ready to meet these emergencies. No one will deny that the conduct of foreign relations today is a matter of primary importance to any government. Hasty efforts to set up an efficient diplomatic and consular service might indeed prove more disappointing and difficult than putting the country in a state of adequate military defense. Both require time and a great wealth of experience and knowledge. The Foreign Service of the United States has been in process of formation for at least a hundred and fifty years. During the last generation great advances have been made, and only a year ago the last step toward unity and completeness of organization has been achieved. In these times when international events have become not only the preoccupation of the Government but of every American citizen, it will be some comfort to know that we have a strong Department of State and a strong and vigorous Foreign Service. It is of vital importance for the commercial and industrial interests of this country to know that our diplomatic and consular establishments abroad are efficiently organized and adequately staffed; that the officers from the ambassadors and ministers down through the ranks are experienced and competent. But no matter how competent the officers are and how well qualified to undertake the important tasks entrusted to them, it is well known that division of responsibility and lack of unity

may well frustrate the most sincere and earnest efforts. It may be that this lack of unity in previous years did not even then prevent a good job of trade promotion being done. The fine record of our commercial attachés and Foreign Service officers during the more normal years of international commercial intercourse, I believe, will sufficiently prove this. Let me quote from a memorandum prepared in the Department of State on the question of consolidation:

"The first reason for consolidation arises from the fact that the fundamental factors involved in foreign-trade promotion have profoundly changed. After the passage of the war years there was a certain decrease in American shipments abroad, due to the reentry of competing countries in world markets, but our exports increased annually until 1929, due largely to three factors: the quality of American goods, mass production in the United States, and the enormous amount of capital funds lent abroad by this country. The problem facing the consular officers of the Department of State and the commercial attachés of the Department of Commerce was in those days of relative simplicity. They were asked to find competent distributors in good standing with no competing lines for products in which the American exporters were interested. A wealth of information of a commercial nature was accumulated; extensive lists of the importers of all kinds of products in all countries in the world were compiled; thousands of reports on distribution, competition, and standing of foreign firms were written by our officers, until today the World Trade Directory file, largely prepared by consular officers, in the Department of Commerce, contains the names of almost 700 thousand firms. Under the old technique of exporting this would be all that the exporter would need to have. With the knowledge that he could compete with his merchandise and with precise information as to the standing of a prospective distributor in a given country, he was ready to do business. In many instances the only obstacle to further

advancement of American exporting in a given market was the limit of the purchasing power of the population for imported goods.

"This picture has completely and rapidly changed in the last few years and may be expected to continue to change. In many markets, the questions whether the American exporter is on a competitive basis, whether his goods are of better quality, or whether the importer and the public in general are demanding his merchandise, are of no consequence in the face of a local quota policy barring all imports of that commodity in order to protect some incipient national industry, or in the presence of a clearing or barter agreement. On the other hand, the importer may be faced by an exchange-control policy so devised that if the American exporter is not actually precluded by it from entrance into the market he can only sell goods in that market with the realization that the proceeds of his sale may be tied up indefinitely in a central bank awaiting issuance of dollar exchange by the government authorities in sole charge of this function.

"We must realize that the essence of this situation is that the old technique of trade promotion does not meet our present needs. The problem today of furthering our foreign-trade interest is in a large measure one of keeping open the channels of trade by negotiating with the central government through the medium of the Foreign Service of the Department of State, that is, ambassadors, ministers, and Foreign Service officers with representative capacities."

I would not assume that the gentlemen who have come here as delegates to the Twenty-seventh Annual Convention of the National Foreign Trade Council are interested alone in the effectiveness of the Foreign Service of the United States from the point of view of trade promotion. Our interests today are broader and more vital than that. If we are threatened, the first onslaught may be against our economic security and the position of our trade in the markets of the world, against which eventualities

we shall need to avail ourselves of every measure of protection. The task of defending our economic and commercial interests abroad is one of the paramount duties of the Department of State and the Foreign Service of the United States. Today this has become a major job, and according to the present outlook will become more imperative as time goes on.

In every process of recession in the course of time there sets in a countermovement. Recovery of the position of our foreign trade may be achieved only through extraordinary effort which we must be prepared to put forth when the time comes. The Foreign Service has been organized to do its part not only in promoting our foreign trade, in protecting it, but is also ready and equipped to battle ahead in the struggle for its recovery.

It will not be surprising to you to learn that during the last 12 months an unprecedented strain has been placed upon our officers in the field. Not only is this the fact with respect to nearly every office in the Service from the point of view of work and multiplicity of responsibilities and duties, but also with regard to the Service as a whole. During this period the Government has closed 5 missions in various capitals of the world and 14 consular offices. During the same period 1 new mission has been opened and 17 consular offices. Diplomatic representation was withdrawn from Tirana, Albania, on September 16, 1939; from Brussels, Luxemburg, Oslo, and The Hague on July 15, 1940. Since then the new mission at Canberra, Australia, has been opened. The Consulate General at Warsaw has never formally been closed, but it is no longer functioning. The Consulates have been closed at Strasbourg, Havre, Lille, Calais, and Cherbourg in France. The office at Danzig has been removed to Königsberg in East Prussia. Breslau in Germany was closed a few days after the outbreak of war in Europe. We have closed our offices at Hull, England, and Dundee, Scotland. In this hemisphere we have closed the Consulates at Saltillo, Mexico, and St. Pierre-Miquelon. The Consulate at Ensenada, Mexico, has been transferred to Tijuana, and that at London,

Ontario, to Sarnia. We have opened Consulates in Iceland and in Greenland. Additional consular establishments have been set up in certain places in Canada, Colombia, West Indies, British Guiana, and Brazil. These changes indicate the strain which the international crisis has placed upon diplomatic and consular activity in various parts of the world. Nevertheless, in spite of these grave events our Foreign Service establishments have continued to function at top speed; and where our officers have had to carry on sometimes in the midst of invasions they have not failed to extend every protection and aid to American interests affected by the course of the war.

The Department, however, has not interrupted the program which has now been in progress for some time of combining the various governmental establishments at the capitals into unified offices. At present there are 33 missions in the world where all the activities of the governmental agencies are under one roof, and where a single administration under the supervision of the Ambassador or Minister has been established. This scheme of uniting all governmental activities in one mission has made it possible to carry out effectively the provisions of the Reorganization Plan by which the commercial and agricultural attachés became officers of the Foreign Service of the United States. There have been established at the missions where we have combined offices sections which have been designated reporting units. These reporting units have been placed everywhere in charge of the commercial attachés, whose duties are to direct the reporting work done primarily for the Department of Commerce, carry on trade promotion on behalf of the business interests of the United States, superintend the work of answering trade inquiries, the preparation of World Trade Directory Reports, trade lists, and other related activities. Besides, in order that as much unity may be achieved as is practicable, the reporting work of all consular establishments within the jurisdiction of the mission has been likewise placed under the supervision of the commercial attachés. This plan has now been in effect since

July 1, 1939; but in certain cases the reporting units were not set up immediately, and the full scheme of coordination has been delayed owing to the sudden occurrence of events brought about by the war. Nevertheless the physical amalgamation of our agencies abroad under one roof in the various capitals where the Department has been able to carry the plan through has afforded almost everywhere in the Service the immediate opportunity of setting up the reporting units I have just described. The first year of this new organization has demonstrated the soundness of the plan, particularly from the administrative point of view. We have been able under this new arrangement to maintain fully unified organizations at a time when single administration was essential. Due to world conditions a large volume of reports from the field is being interrupted through lack of transportation and by the fact that certain offices abroad are having their reporting work temporarily interfered with by events caused by the war, as in France and other countries now under military occupation. Nevertheless, the statistics of reporting work show a considerable increase during the first six months of 1940 compared to the same period in 1939.

VOLUME OF WORK INCREASE ^a
(6-months period from Jan. 1 to June 30)

Type of work	1939	1940	Percent of increase
Economic reports for reading, distribution, grading, and filing.	13, 977	17, 124	22½
Telegraphic reports for reading and distribution.	1, 371	2, 154	57
Letters from Dept. of Commerce for transmittal, etc.	5, 011	6, 144	23
Letters from firms for reply and action.	291	437	50

^a Partial statistics of work performed in the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

The volume of trade letters transmitted from the field in reply to trade inquiries from American business interests is not included in the above figures, owing to the new system of replying to certain types of trade inquiries prepared

in the form of reports which have been designated as market surveys.

The changes which have been made in the manner of transmitting certain material from the field are as follows: replies to trade inquiries from American firms or individuals concerning an agency connection, or a market survey involving the recommendation of an agent or distributor, are embodied in the form of a report and transmitted in envelopes direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for transmission to the American inquirer; World Trade Directory Reports, of which the automatic annual revision has been discontinued, are transmitted direct to the Bureau, likewise all trade lists, trade disputes and complaints, and invitations to alien businessmen.

It has been, and will continue to be, the primary duty of officers of the Foreign Service to further the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States. They conduct careful studies and report on the potentialities of their districts as a market for American products or as a competitor of American products in international trade. They investigate the standing of firms and their distributing capacity and incorporate this information in World Trade Directory Reports which are sent to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce where they are available to American interests. Officers throughout the Service compile and submit upon request trade lists of commercial firms in their districts. They are constantly on the alert for concrete trade opportunities which are promptly submitted by mail or telegraph. There is, besides, a constant endeavor to create within the scope of the duties of officers stationed abroad a demand for American products in the countries where such officers are assigned. American interests are also promoted by taking appropriate steps to facilitate the promotion of such import trade into the United States as the economic interests of the United States may require. These duties are in accordance with the requirements laid down in the Foreign Service regulations.

There are, moreover, certain rules to be observed in replying to trade inquiries. I mention this because I understand that certain exporters are desirous of having more information as to the procedure followed in this respect by the commercial attachés and consuls abroad. The regulations provide that officers shall answer trade inquiries promptly and with their replies enclose trade-information sheets describing the commercial and economic aspects of their district. These answers are to be specific and complete. It happens sometimes that it is not possible to complete an investigation at once, and in such cases acknowledgments are sent to the inquirer advising that the complete reply will follow. It may be pointed out, however, that if the inquiry concerns a subject on which the officer has already rendered an adequate report, he may confine his reply to a brief synopsis of the information contained in the report and also make the statement in his reply to the effect that current and complete information may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce or to the nearest district office. Firms seeking information concerning the markets for their goods in foreign countries should bear in mind that a large volume of data and commercial information has been already made available in Washington; and it is possible that all the information required is on file in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. In any case when a report has been sent in on a specific commodity, subsequent inquirers will be advised to address themselves to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

In view of the present condition of world trade in many countries today it would be a waste of time for officers to undertake to make investigations and prepare market surveys for commodities and articles which cannot be imported. Owing to trade restrictions which exist in certain countries, such as import licenses, or lack of exchange, or the application of a commercial policy which temporarily prevents the importation of American goods, or the export of certain classes of material, it would be pur-

poseless for the commercial attachés or consular officers to go farther in their replies to trade inquiries than to state the pertinent facts. It is obvious that no real purpose can be served in furnishing complete market information when conditions beyond control render the export of goods from the United States to certain countries impossible.

Let me also, in this connection, make an explanation about World Trade Directory Reports. American firms receive inquiries from foreign firms and individuals who are in no position to enter into contracts for the importation of goods or make agency arrangements. Often the names of such inquirers are not contained in local directories or known even to existing credit-rating agencies. Their places of business are not infrequently situated in outlying provincial towns outside of commercial centers to which a visit by a consular representative is impracticable and, from the point of view of expense, prohibitive. World Trade Directory Reports on such firms are unobtainable. It would be better policy for American firms to refrain from seeking to do business with firms of this standing and character and confine their efforts to houses or individuals of established reputation and on whom credit information is readily available.

Under the Economy Act of June 30, 1932, the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce has been obliged to make a charge, the amount to be fixed on a reasonable basis by the Secretary of Commerce, for certain services rendered to American business firms and individuals. Since the first of May 1940 a charge has been collected by the Bureau not only for World Trade Directory Reports, which charge has been fixed at \$1.00, but also for trade lists compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for distribution to American business firms desiring such lists. In connection with this service a new procedure has been adopted in replying to certain types of trade inquiries. On receipt of an inquiry from an American firm or individual concerning an agency connection, or a market survey involving the recommenda-

tion of an agent or a distributor, prompt acknowledgments are made by the commercial attaché or by the consular officer receiving the inquiry. In these acknowledgments it is stated that suitable connections are being investigated and that appropriate recommendations will be transmitted through the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. After the commercial attaché or consul has made the necessary investigation and a personal canvass has been made of prospective agents or distributors, a reply in the form of a report is prepared and transmitted direct to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce for transmission to the original inquirer. In connection with such report a list is transmitted of the names of agents or distributors who have expressed an interest in the goods offered.

A new system has also been inaugurated with regard to the handling of trade opportunities forwarded to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the commercial attachés and consular officers. Trade opportunities are divided into two classes: those dealing with the outright purchase of goods and those affording opportunities for agency or distributor connections. Those offering the outright purchase of goods are published, and those from firms seeking to act as agents or distributors are filed and furnished to American firms only on request. A charge is made for this service. I may also add in summing up the activity of the Foreign Service in connection with the promotion of the trade of the United States that commercial attachés and consular officers whose positions abroad have afforded them unusual opportunities for becoming familiar with trade conditions in the countries where they have been stationed will be available for trade-conference work in the United States as heretofore when they return on leaves of absence.

The Departments of State, Commerce, and Agriculture maintain the closest liaison in order to coordinate every phase of the work of the Foreign Service on behalf of the agricultural and commercial interests of the United States carrying on foreign trade. I have given a de-

scription of the present status of our problems and efforts. It is impossible to foresee what changes may be necessary in organization or method to meet the situations which the steadily shifting scene in international trade may create. It appears reasonable to expect, however, that any schemes which we may develop to further our interests abroad or any plans which may be elaborated to fortify and extend the commercial and economical prestige of the United States in international trade will have to be organized on a basis which takes into consideration the existing structure of the Foreign

Service, which is composed of officers possessing wide and extensive knowledge of the problems involved in international trade.

While studying and acting upon the grave political problems facing us in the international field, we must, above all, continue to establish our foreign trade and our economic position in the world on a sound and strong basis. What we must do will be courageously and boldly determined and carried out. The next step is to consider ways and means of organizing ourselves further, and then to determine how to strengthen and perfect the instruments of government to meet these tasks.

Statement by Raymond H. Geist: Administration of the Export Control Act⁷

[Released to the press July 30]

For the benefit of those who might have questions to ask regarding the procedure to be followed in making applications for licenses to export articles and materials (other than arms, ammunition, and implements of war and tin-plate scrap) designated by the President as necessary to the national defense pursuant to section 6 of the act of Congress approved July 2, 1940, and known generally as the "Export Control Act", I might opportunely make a few suggestions.

It must first of all be borne in mind that the provisions of the act went into effect on July 5, only three days after its approval, and that the Fourth of July, a national holiday, came in between. It was necessary during this period to have the text of the act made available to exporters as well as the regulations prescribed by the President and the forms of application. Though the forms and all the necessary explanatory material were rushed through the printers as fast as possible, it was not possible to get the forms into the hands of the exporters during the first few days before the Department of State was overwhelmed with requests for

information. As you know, the administration of the provisions of section 6 of the act is vested in an Administrator of Export Control to which office Colonel Maxwell, an Army officer, has been appointed. The mechanical work of handling the applications and acting upon them under the direction of the Administrator of Controls is centralized in the Division of Controls in the Department of State. The machinery thus set up must of necessity be centralized in Washington, and, therefore, any wish on the part of business interests of the country to have the procedure decentralized throughout various regions of the country is not feasible.

The forms and texts and explanatory material have been sent out generally to those firms in the country who it was believed might be directly interested. Forms have also been made available at the New York Customhouse. They are immediately available now at the Department of State, Division of Controls. A few suggestions in connection with the procedure may be given:

It would be in the interest of certain firms who are regularly engaged in export business to appoint a competent person to handle these applications, so that he can familiarize himself with the procedure and the details in making out the forms of applications for licenses. This

⁷ Delivered before the Twenty-seventh National Foreign Trade Convention, San Francisco, July 29, 1940. Mr. Geist is Chief of the Division of Commercial Affairs, Department of State.

will avoid the necessity of frequent long-distance calls and special trips to Washington by a representative of the company. An overwhelming majority of the questions which are asked would not be necessary if a representative of the company would make it his special task to be familiar with the text of the proclamation, the regulations, and the form of application. The forms, regulations, and instructions are clear enough; but, as in all matters, a certain amount of experience and familiarity with the procedure is valuable and contributes to the smooth and easy and prompt working of the whole process.

In this connection it may be suggested that it is not necessary for export houses to engage the services of lawyers in Washington to make out these applications for a fee. No lawyers, agents, or intermediaries are necessary.

By the end of the first week after the act had been signed, the Department had received 10 thousand letters and telegrams asking questions of various sorts, and it is easy to imagine to what degree the existing organization, which was rapidly being expanded, was overburdened and deluged beyond capacity. These inquiries are now coming in at the rate of about 800 a day.

Exporters are asking many questions by telegram, by long-distance telephone, and letter, of which the following is typical, "Does the exportation of a patent medicine which has a drop of chlorine in it require an export license?" It is much better, and exporters are urged, to make out the application on the form provided for that purpose, giving a very careful description of the article or materials to be exported, and to send the application in to the Division of Controls in the Department of State as a test case. If directions are carefully followed as indicated in (c) of the General Instructions on the form of application, where it states, "Arti-

cles and materials appearing under (7) below should be designated clearly and specifically, the type and model designation being included whenever applicable", it will be much easier for the Administrator of Export Control to act speedily on the application itself than to give information in advance without having all the details as required on the form of application.

Finally, let me say that the attention of exporters is directed especially to the second from the last paragraph on page three of the mimeographed regulations which reads:

Except as otherwise indicated the terms used in these regulations shall not include completely fabricated articles or materials which are ready for ultimate consumption.

However, wherever there is legitimate doubt as to whether or not the article requires an export license the question should be settled by making the application on the prescribed printed form. If no license is required, the form will be returned in a few days plainly stamped "No license required". The mechanics of handling these applications, granting or refusing the licenses, will presently be working smoothly, and it is believed that as a rule applications can be handled in Washington within a week's time. In all cases, it is advisable to make the application as much in advance of contemplated manufacture or shipment as possible.

EXPORT OF AVIATION GASOLINE

[Released to the press by the White House July 31]

Col. R. L. Maxwell, Administrator of Export Control, recommends, and the President approves, the issuance of the following announcement:

In the interests of the national defense the export of aviation gasoline is being limited to nations of the Western Hemisphere, except where such gasoline is required elsewhere for the operations of American-owned companies.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 3]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since July 27, 1940:

Orme Wilson, of New York, N. Y., Counselor of Embassy at Brussels, Belgium, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

S. Walter Washington, of Charles Town, W. Va., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been assigned as Consul at Stockholm, Sweden.

W. Leonard Parker, of Syracuse, N. Y., Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Wales W. Signor, of Ypsilanti, Mich., Vice Consul at Guadalajara, Mexico, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico.

The assignment of Martin J. Hillenbrand, of Chicago, Ill., as Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Baghdad, Iraq, has been canceled. Mr. Hillenbrand has now been assigned as Vice Consul at Rangoon, Burma.

The following have been appointed Foreign Service officers, unclassified; vice consuls of career; and secretaries in the diplomatic service of the United States; and they have been assigned as vice consuls at the posts indicated:

Leonard J. Cromie, New Haven, Conn.; Montreal
W. William Duff, New Castle, Pa.; Habana
Richard E. Gnade, Oil City, Pa.; Vancouver
John M. McSweeney, Boston, Mass.; Montreal
Claude G. Ross, Huntington Park, Calif.; Mexico City
Robert Rossow, Jr., Culver, Ind.; Vancouver
John W. Tuthill, Cambridge, Mass.; Windsor
Andrew B. Wardlaw, Jr., Greenville, S. C.; Toronto
Frazier Wilkins, Baltimore, Md.; Halifax
Elwood Williams, 3d, New York, N. Y.; Winnipeg

U. Alexis Johnson, of Glendale, Calif., Vice Consul at Keijo, Chosen, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Mukden, Manchuria, China.

Stephen C. Worster, of Maine, Vice Consul at Mérida, Mexico, has been appointed Vice Consul at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where an American Consulate will be established.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The American Foreign Service: General information for applicants and sample entrance examination questions. Revised to June 1, 1940. Publication 1483. iv, 142 pp. 20¢.

Publications of the Department of State (A list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1940. Publication 1484. 23 pp. Free.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

Trade of United States with Belgium in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) May 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with France in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) March 1940. 11 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Germany in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) April 1940. 11 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Japan's trade in 1939, with special reference to trade with United States. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Division of Regional Information, Far Eastern Section.) Special Circular 403. May 1940. 17 pp. (processed). 5¢.

Trade of United States with Mexico in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) April 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Netherlands in 1939. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics.) May 1940. 7 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

COMMERCE

Treaties and Agreements of the United States Containing the Most-Favored-Nation Clause

The following countries are those with which there were in force on July 31, 1940, treaties and other agreements of the United States containing the most-favored-nation clause governing customs duties, regulations, and facilities and other charges affecting commerce:⁸

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE^a

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
China..... (T. S. 773)	June 20, 1929	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Danzig, Free City of. (T. S. 865)	Mar. 24, 1934	Six months after notice by either party.
El Salvador..... (T. S. 827)	Sept. 5, 1930	One year after notice by either party, but not before Sept. 5, 1940.
Estonia..... (T. S. 736)	May 22, 1926	One year after notice by either party.

⁸ The instruments listed are reciprocal, that is, the most-favored-nation clause applies equally to each party to the contract, except in the two cases of Morocco and Muscat, in which the clause is obligatory on the other party but not on the United States. Under the most-favored-nation clause in a bilateral treaty or agreement concerning commerce, each of the parties undertakes to extend to the goods of the country of the other party treatment no less favorable than the treatment which it accords to like goods originating in any third country. The unconditional form of the most-favored-nation clause provides that any advantage, favor, privilege, or immunity which one of the parties may accord to the goods of any third country shall be extended immediately and unconditionally to the like goods originating in the country of the other party. In this form only does the clause provide for complete and continuous nondiscriminatory treatment. Under the conditional form of the clause, neither party is obligated to extend immediately and unconditionally to the like products of the other party the advantages which it may accord to products of third countries in return for reciprocal concessions; it is obligated to extend such advantages only if and when the other party grants concessions "equivalent" to the concessions

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE^a—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Finland..... (T. S. 868)	Aug. 10, 1934	Six months after notice by either party.
Honduras..... (T. S. 764)	July 19, 1928	One year after notice by either party.
Hungary..... (T. S. 748)	Oct. 4, 1926	Do.
Iraq..... (T. S. 960)	June 19, 1940	One year after notice by either party but not before June 19, 1943.
Latvia..... (T. S. 765)	July 25, 1928	One year after notice by either party.
Liberia..... (T. S. 956)	Nov. 21, 1939	One year after notice by either party but not before Nov. 21, 1944.
Morocco..... (T. S. 244-2)	Jan. 28, 1837 ^b	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Muscat..... (In force also with Zanzibar ^d). (T. S. 247)	Sept. 30, 1835 ^c	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Norway..... (T. S. 852)	Sept. 13, 1932	One year after notice by either party.

^a The numbers in parentheses in this and the following tables refer to United States Treaty Series and Executive Agreement Series.

^b Date of ratification by the President of the United States; no date is specified in treaty for its entry into force and no ratification by Morocco was necessary.

^c Date of exchange of ratifications; the treaty does not specify the date of its entry into force.

^d Accepted by Zanzibar after separation from Muscat, Oct. 20, 1879.

made by such third countries. When one part of a treaty may be terminated in a different manner from other parts, the reference is to the part containing the most-favored-nation clause. Where such a clause is contained in more than one treaty or agreement with a country, the reference is to the later in date.

Instruments are classified as treaties when they are ratified with the consent of the Senate; as Executive agreements when they are acts of the Executive without reference to the Senate.

The treaties of the United States relating to A and B mandates, with countries mandatories under the League of Nations, provide that the commerce of the United States shall receive in the mandated areas the treatment accorded to the commerce of countries members of the League of Nations. This is essentially most-favored-nation treatment. These treaties are with Belgium, for Ruanda-Urundi; France, for Syria and the Lebanon, the Cameroun, and Togoland; and Great Britain, for Palestine and Trans-Jordan, the Cameroons, Tanganyika, and Togoland. The United States has not entered into treaties relating to C-mandated territories except with Japan, which provides for the same treatment in the mandated area that is accorded in Japan under existing treaties.

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE^a—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Poland..... (T. S. 862)	July 9, 1933	Six months after notice by either party.
Thailand (Si- am). (T. S. 940)	Oct. 1, 1938	One year after notice by either party. Initial period five years.
Turkey..... (T. S. 813)	Apr. 22, 1930	One year after notice by either party.
Yugoslavia..... (T. S. 319)	Nov. 15, 1882	Do.
Zanzibar..... (See Muscat)		

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Albania..... (not printed)	July 28, 1922 ^a	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Bulgaria..... (E. A. S. 41)	Aug. 18, 1932	Three months' notice by either party or by legislative action of either party.
Chile ^b (E. A. S. 119)	Feb. 1, 1938 (provisionally)	Until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or by a definitive treaty of friendship, commerce, and navigation, or 30 days' notice by either party.
	Jan. 5, 1940 (definitively)	
Dominican Republic. (T. S. 700)	Sept. 25, 1924	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Egypt..... (E. A. S. 8)	May 24, 1930	Ninety days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Greece..... (E. A. S. 137)	Jan. 1, 1939	Until superseded by a more comprehensive commercial agreement or by a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or 30 days' notice by either party.
Iran..... (E. A. S. 19)	May 10, 1928 ^c	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Italy..... (E. A. S. 116)	Dec. 16, 1937	Thirty days' notice by either party.
Lithuania..... (T. S. 742)	July 10, 1926	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Rumania..... (E. A. S. 8)	Sept. 1, 1930	Thirty days after notice by either party, or by legislative action of either party.
Saudi Arabia..... (E. A. S. 53)	Nov. 7, 1933	Upon entry into force of a definitive treaty of commerce and navigation, or by legislative action of the United States.
Spain ^d (T. S. 758-A)	Nov. 27, 1927	Three months' notice by either party.

^a Date of official recognition by the United States.^b This agreement was continued provisionally in effect by an exchange of notes signed Feb. 20 and 24, 1939 (Executive Agreement Series 144). By legislative action of the Chilean Government it was brought into definitive force as of Jan. 5, 1940.^c Retroactively.^d Extending previous regime.

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENTS IN FORCE CONTAINING UNCONDITIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. (E. A. S. 105 and 151)	Aug. 6, 1939	Effective for 12 months.
Venezuela.....	Dec. 16, 1939	Until supplanted by the entry into force of the reciprocal trade agreement signed Nov. 6, 1939.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1934^a

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Belgo-Luxemburg Economic Union. (E. A. S. 75)	May 1, 1935	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Brazil..... (E. A. S. 82)	Jan. 1, 1936	Do.
Canada..... (E. A. S. 149)	Jan. 1, 1939 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period until Dec. 31, 1941.
	June 17, 1939 (definitively)	
Canada ^b	Jan. 1, 1940 (provisionally)	
Colombia..... (E. A. S. 89)	May 20, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Costa Rica..... (E. A. S. 102)	Aug. 2, 1937	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Czechoslovakia ^c (E. A. S. 147)	Apr. 16, 1938 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period one year.
Ecuador ^d (E. A. S. 133)	Oct. 23, 1938	Six months' notice.
El Salvador..... (E. A. S. 101)	May 31, 1937	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Finland..... (E. A. S. 97)	Nov. 2, 1936	Do.
France ^e and its colonies, dependencies, and protectorates other than Morocco. (E. A. S. 146)	June 15, 1936 (provisionally)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.

^a The trade agreement with Cuba (E. A. S. 67), effective Sept. 3, 1934, does not contain a most-favored-nation clause. It is the only agreement in force for the United States which provides for preferential treatment. A supplementary trade agreement entered into force Dec. 23, 1939 (E. A. S. 165).^b Supplementary trade agreement re: certain foxes, fox furs, and fox-fur articles.^c The rates of duty proclaimed in connection with this agreement have been terminated effective Apr. 22, 1939, by Presidential proclamation of Mar. 23, 1939. The agreement remains in effect but its operation has been suspended.^d Under the provisions of art. VII Ecuador imposed quantitative restrictions on certain articles as a temporary measure.^e This agreement supersedes the agreement on quotas of May 31, 1932, modified Jan. 21, 1935.

RECIPROCAL TRADE AGREEMENTS SIGNED UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENTS ACT OF 1934—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Guatemala..... (E. A. S. 92)	June 15, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Haiti..... (E. A. S. 78)	June 3, 1935	Six months' notice.
Honduras..... (E. A. S. 86)	Mar. 2, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Netherlands, including Netherlands Indies, Netherlands Guiana, and Netherlands West Indian Islands. (E. A. S. 100)	Feb. 1, 1936 (arts. I-XVI) May 8, 1937 (entire agreement)	Do.
Nicaragua..... (E. A. S. 95)	Oct. 1, 1936	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period three years.
Sweden..... (E. A. S. 79)	Aug. 5, 1935	Do.
Switzerland..... (E. A. S. 90)	Feb. 15, 1936 (arts. I-XVII) June 6, 1936 (entire agreement)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
Turkey..... (E. A. S. 163)	May 5, 1939 (provisionally) Nov. 20, 1939 (definitively)	Two months' notice on Dec. 31, 1939, Dec. 31, 1940, or Dec. 31, 1941. Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice.
United Kingdom..... (E. A. S. 164)	Jan. 1, 1939 (provisionally) Dec. 24, 1939 (definitively)	Six months' notice, or in special circumstances on shorter notice. Initial period until Dec. 31, 1941.
Venezuela *		

* On Mar. 10, 1938, reciprocal tariff concessions ceased to be effective; remainder of agreement in force.

* Signed Nov. 6, 1939, effective 30 days after the exchange of the proclamation by the President of the United States of America and the instrument of ratification by Venezuela.

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST- FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE ^a

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Argentina..... (T. S. 4)	Dec. 20, 1854 ^b	Contains no provision regarding termination.
Belgium..... (T. S. 28)	June 11, 1875	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Bolivia..... (T. S. 32)	Nov. 9, 1862	One year after notice by either party.
Borneo..... (T. S. 33)	July 11, 1853 ^b	Contains no provision regarding termination.

^a In accordance with a provision of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which gives effect to the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the United States extends the benefits of concessions granted in trade agreements to all countries which do not discriminate against the trade of the United States, regardless of the nature or existence of obligations to extend most-favored-nation treatment to them.

^b Date of exchange of ratifications.

TREATIES IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDITIONAL MOST- FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE—Continued

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Colombia..... (T. S. 54)	June 10, 1848 ^b	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Costa Rica..... (T. S. 62)	May 26, 1852 ^b	Contains no provision regarding termination of covering most-favored-nation clause; 12 months after notice by either party, <i>vis-à-vis</i> other equality-of-treatment provisions.
Denmark *..... (T. S. 65)	Apr. 26, 1826 ^d	One year after notice by either party.
Ethiopia..... (T. S. 647)	Sept. 19, 1914	One year after notice by either party, but not before Sept. 19, 1948.
Great Britain *..... (In force also with Ireland) (T. S. 110)	July 3, 1815 ^d	Twelve months after notice by either party.
Ireland..... (See Great Britain)		
Paraguay..... (T. S. 272)	Mar. 7, 1860	Twelve months after notice by either party.

^b Date of exchange of ratifications.

* Abrogated by notice, Apr. 15, 1856; renewed by convention of which ratifications were exchanged Jan. 12, 1858.

^d The date given is that of signature. Though subject to ratification, the treaty provides that it shall be in force from its signature.

* Extended by conventions of Oct. 20, 1818 (T. S. 112) and Aug. 6, 1827 (T. S. 117).

EXECUTIVE AGREEMENT IN FORCE CONTAINING CONDI- TIONAL MOST-FAVORED-NATION CLAUSE ^a

Country	Date in force	When and how terminable
Portugal..... (T. S. 514½)	June 28, 1910	Contains no provision regarding termination.

^a In accordance with a provision of the Trade Agreements Act of 1934, which gives effect to the unconditional most-favored-nation principle, the United States extends the benefits of concessions granted in trade agreements to all countries which do not discriminate against the trade of the United States, regardless of the nature or existence of obligations to extend most-favored-nation treatment to them.

NAVAL MISSIONS

United States Naval and Aviation Missions to Peru

In response to the request of the Government of the Republic of Peru agreements were signed on July 31, 1940, providing for the renewal by the United States of a naval mission and for the furnishing of an aviation mission to cooperate with the Ministry of Marine and Aviation of the Republic of Peru. The two missions will

function in an advisory capacity to the Peruvian Navy and Naval Aviation Force respectively.

The naval mission will be composed of four officers and certain enlisted men headed by a captain, while the aviation mission will be made up of two officers from the United States Marine Corps, a colonel and a major. The term of each contract is for four years. Other provisions follow the general lines of previous agreements between the Government of the United States and the governments of certain other American republics.

Legislation

Draft of proposed provision pertaining to supplies for the relief of refugees: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the purchase, transportation, and distribution of agricultural, medical, and other supplies for the relief of refugee men, women, and children contained in section 40 (B) of the Emergency Relief Appropriation Act, fiscal year 1941 [making available \$125,000 to the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor, for expenses incident to the establishment and maintenance of standards for the care of children obtaining refuge in the United States from the European war]. (H. Doc. 889, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 10, 1940

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF COURTS

AUG 22 1934

General

STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 6]

The strong belief of the representatives of the 21 American nations at the recent Habana Meeting was that the military and other sinister activities on the part of some nations in other large areas of the world present real possibilities of danger to the American republics. It was universally recognized that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations. It was, therefore, agreed that full and adequate preparations for continental defense could not be taken too soon if the threatened danger from abroad was to be checked and terminated. It was also the unanimous view at Habana that the prompt strengthening of unity and solidarity for the purpose of continental defense and for its implementation by concrete programs supported by the 21 nations was indispensable to the safety, security, peace, and welfare of this hemisphere.

There was general agreement that if the peaceful nations of Europe had thus promptly organized themselves for self-defense on the most effective cooperative basis, the chances are that their situation and that of Europe would be vastly different today. Instead, many of those countries complacently relied upon utterances of peaceful purpose and upon their own neutrality to safeguard them against the mighty forces of invasion, conquest, and destruction. Some of them have been overrun and destroyed by the ruthless invader. Their fate should be a tragic lesson to us.

The vast forces of lawlessness, conquest, and destruction are still moving across the earth like a savage and dangerous animal at large. By their very nature, those forces will not stop

unless and until they recognize that there exists unbreakable resistance.

At Habana we forged new instrumentalities of continental defense. These will be of vast importance to our Nation and to every American nation. But there are other and immense tasks still before us.

I would greatly prefer to say that we are safe in this country and in this hemisphere from outside danger. But I am firmly convinced that what is taking place today in many areas of the earth is a relentless attempt to transform the civilized world as we have known it into a world in which lawlessness, violence, and force will reign supreme, as they did a thousand years ago. The people of this country cannot recognize too soon this fact and its overwhelming significance for our national safety and for the maintenance of our national institutions.

The one and only sure way for our Nation to avoid being drawn into serious trouble or actual war by the wild and destructive forces now abroad elsewhere in the world and to command respect for its rights and interests abroad is for our people to become thoroughly conscious of the possibilities of danger, to make up their minds that we must continue to arm, and to arm to such an extent that the forces of conquest and ruin will not dare make an attack on us or on any part of this hemisphere. To this end, each citizen must be ready and willing for real sacrifice of time and of substance and for hard personal service. In the face of terrific problems and conditions, and until the present serious threats and dangers have disappeared, we cannot pursue complacently the course of our customary normal life.

I feel constrained thus to offer my views in the light of what is already a dangerously widespread movement for world conquest and for the destruction of most of the worthwhile things which civilization has given the human race.

LICENSES UNDER THE EXPORT-CONTROL ACT

[Released to the press August 9]

During the period July 5-31, 1940, inclusive, the Division of Controls received 6,242 applications for license to export articles or materials listed in the President's proclamation of July 2, 1940,¹ establishing export restrictions under the authority of section 6 of the act of Congress approved the same day. Of this number, 5,397 applications were disposed of on or before July 31, and 845 remained pending at the end of the month. Of the applications disposed of, 4,361 were granted, 236 were rejected on the ground that the articles or materials in question were essential to the national defense, 104 were returned with the request that further data be submitted, and 696 were returned with the statement that no license was required for the contemplated exportation.

American Republics

DINNERS IN HONOR OF DELEGATIONS TO THE HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Brazilian Delegation

[Released to the press August 6]

The following guests attended the dinner given on August 6, 1940, by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, at his home, Oxon Hill, Md., in honor of the Brazilian delegation to the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

His Excellency Carlos Martins, Ambassador of Brazil
His Excellency Dr. Mauricio Nabuco, Chairman of the Brazilian Delegation and Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs of Brazil

¹ See the *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

The Honorable Dr. Antonio Camillo de Oliveira, Member of Brazilian Delegation
Dr. Abelardo Bueno do Prado, Member of Brazilian Delegation
The Honorable Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture
The Honorable Key Pittman, United States Senate
The Honorable Sol Bloom, House of Representatives
The Honorable Charles A. Eaton, House of Representatives
The Honorable James A. Shanley, House of Representatives
The Honorable Jesse Jones, Federal Loan Administrator
Mr. Drew Pearson

Argentine and Uruguayan Delegations

[Released to the press August 7]

The following guests attended the dinner given at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, August 7, 1940, by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, in honor of the Argentine and Uruguayan delegations to the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs:

His Excellency Señor Don Felipe A. Espil, Ambassador of Argentina
His Excellency Dr. Leopoldo Melo, Chairman of the Argentine Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable J. Richling, Minister of Uruguay
His Excellency Dr. Pedro Manini Rios, Chairman of the Uruguayan Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable Dr. José A. Mora Otero, Member of the Uruguayan Delegation to the Habana Conference
The Honorable Frank Knox, Secretary of the Navy
The Honorable Tom Connally, United States Senate
The Honorable Elbert D. Thomas, United States Senate
The Honorable Guy M. Gillette, United States Senate
The Honorable Luther Johnson, House of Representatives
The Honorable Ed. V. Izac, House of Representatives
The Honorable Foster Stearns, House of Representatives
General George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff
Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations
The Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State
The Honorable Breckinridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State
Mr. Felix Belair, Jr.
Mr. Constantine Brown
Mr. Ernest Lindley
Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, Department of State
Mr. H. Charles Spruks, Department of State

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

[Released to the press August 7]

The Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Sumner Welles, made the following statement regarding the commercial agreement with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics:

It may be noted that notes were exchanged August 6, 1940, between this Government and the Soviet Government extending until August 6, 1941, the commercial agreement which in its present form was first concluded between the two countries on August 4, 1937. The present agreement is similar to those in effect during the previous three years in all respects except that there has been added a proviso to the note referring to the minimum amount of purchases (\$40,000,000) to be made in the United States by the Soviet economic organizations. This proviso takes into account the possibility that various export restrictions imposed by the United States in the course of its national-defense program may make it impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions.

It is a source of deep gratification that we are able by means of this agreement to continue our commercial relations with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics on the present basis, and it is to be hoped that during the coming year they will develop in a manner advantageous to both parties.

[Released to the press August 6]

The commercial agreement between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics which was proclaimed and became effective on August 6, 1937, and which was renewed for successive periods of one year on August 5, 1938, and August 2, 1939, was continued in force for another year, that is until August 6, 1941, by an exchange of identical notes at Moscow on August 6, 1940, between the American Chargé d'Affaires ad interim, Mr. Walter C. Thurston, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Soviet Union, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan.

As in the previous three agreements, the Soviet Government has informed the American Government that the Soviet economic organizations intend to purchase during the next 12 months American goods to the value of at least \$40,000,000. The agreement takes into account the possibility that various export restrictions imposed by the United States in carrying out its national-defense program may make it impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions.

The Government of the United States undertakes in the agreement to continue to accord to the commerce of the Soviet Union unconditional most-favored-nation treatment, with a reservation in respect of coal, deemed necessary because of the nature of the coal-tax provisions of the Revenue Act of 1932. Under this agreement, therefore, the Soviet Union will continue to receive the benefits of concessions granted by the United States in trade agreements with countries other than Cuba entered into under the authority of the Trade Agreements Act.

The Soviet Government has renewed in a note accompanying the agreement its commitment to export to the United States in the next 12 months not more than 400,000 tons of Soviet coal which was approximately the quantity of Soviet coal exported to the United States in the calendar year 1936. While there were imports of coal during each of the first three agreement years, such imports did not in any such year amount to as much as one half the 400,000-ton limitation. Since October 1939 there have been no imports of Soviet coal.

The following table gives the value in dollars of United States exports to and imports from the Soviet Union in the agreement years:

Agreement year (Aug.-July)	U. S. domestic exports to U. S. S. R. (thousands of U. S. dollars)	U. S. imports for consumption from U. S. S. R. (thousands of U. S. dollars)
1935-36.....	33,286	21,200
1936-37.....	31,018	23,240
1937-38.....	64,224	22,874
1938-39.....	50,255	24,761
1939-40 * (first 11 months).....	67,779	23,916

* Preliminary.

The text of the identic notes exchanged at Moscow between the American Chargé, Mr. Walter C. Thurston, and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, Mr. A. I. Mikoyan, is as follows:

Moscow, August 6, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

In accordance with the conversations which have taken place, I have the honor to confirm on behalf of my Government the agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries that the agreement regarding commercial relations between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics recorded in the exchange of notes of August 4, 1937, between the Ambassador of the United States of America and the People's Commissar for Foreign Affairs of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which came into force on August 6, 1937 on the date of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and approval thereof by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and which was renewed on August 5, 1938, and August 2, 1939, shall continue in force until August 6, 1941. The present agreement should be proclaimed by the President of the United States of America and approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Accept [etc.]

WALTER C. THURSTON

The following text is that of the agreement of August 4, 1937:²

With reference to recent conversations which have taken place in regard to commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, I have the honor to confirm and to make of

record by this note the following agreement which has been reached between the Governments of our respective countries:

One. The United States of America will grant to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics unconditional and unrestricted most-favored-nation treatment in all matters concerning customs duties and charges of every kind and in the method of levying duties, and, further, in all matters concerning the rules, formalities and charges imposed in connection with the clearing of goods through the customs, and with respect to all laws or regulations affecting the sale or use of imported goods within the country.

Accordingly, natural or manufactured products having their origin in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject, in regard to the matters referred to above, to any duties, taxes or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products having their origin in any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

Similarly, natural or manufactured products exported from the territory of the United States of America and consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics shall in no case be subject with respect to exportation and in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to any duties, taxes, or charges other or higher, or to any rules or formalities other or more burdensome, than those to which the like products when consigned to the territory of any third country are or may hereafter be subject.

Any advantage, favor, privilege or immunity which has been or may hereafter be granted by the United States of America in regard to the above-mentioned matters, to a natural or manufactured product originating in any third country or consigned to the territory of any third country shall be accorded immediately and without compensation to the like product originating in or consigned to the territory of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

It is understood that so long as and in so far as existing law of the United States of America may otherwise require, the foregoing provisions, in so far as they would otherwise relate to duties, taxes or charges on coal, coke manufactured therefrom, or coal or coke briquettes, shall not apply to such products imported into the United States of America. If the law of the United States of America shall not permit the complete operation of the foregoing provisions with respect to the above-mentioned products, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics reserves the right within fifteen days after January 1, 1938, to terminate this agreement in its entirety on thirty days' written notice.

It is understood, furthermore, that the advantages now accorded or which may hereafter be accorded by

²Executive Agreement Series No. 105.

the United States of America, its territories or possessions, the Philippine Islands, or the Panama Canal Zone to one another or to the Republic of Cuba shall be excepted from the operation of this agreement.

Nothing in this agreement shall be construed to prevent the adoption of measures prohibiting or restricting the exportation or importation of gold or silver, or to prevent the adoption of such measures as the Government of the United States of America may see fit with respect to the control of the export or sale for export of arms, ammunition, or implements of war, and, in exceptional cases, all other military supplies. It is understood that any action which may be taken by the President of the United States of America under the authority of Section 2 (b) of the Neutrality Act of 1937 in regard to the passage of title to goods shall not be considered as contravening any of the provisions of this agreement relating to the exportation of natural or manufactured products from the territory of the United States of America.

Subject to the requirement that no arbitrary discrimination shall be effected by the United States of America against importations from the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and in favor of those from any third country, the foregoing provisions shall not extend to prohibitions or restrictions (1) imposed on moral or humanitarian grounds, (2) designed to protect human, animal, or plant life, (3) relating to prison-made goods, or (4) relating to the enforcement of police or revenue laws.

Two. On its part the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics will take steps to increase substantially the amount of purchases in the United States of America for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics of articles the growth, produce, or manufacture of the United States of America.

Three. This agreement shall come into force on the day of proclamation thereof by the President of the United States of America and of approval thereof by the Soviet of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, which proclamation and approval shall take place on the same day. It shall continue in effect for twelve months. Both parties agree that not less than thirty days prior to the expiration of the aforesaid period of twelve months they shall start negotiations regarding the extension of the period during which the present agreement shall continue in force.

The following communications, exchanged between the American Chargé and the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade, concern the amount of purchases which the Government of

the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intends to make in the United States during the next 12 months in connection with the commercial agreement entered into between the United States and the Soviet Union on August 6, 1940:

Moscow, August 6, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I have the honor to refer to our recent conversations in regard to the commerce between the United States of America and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and to ask you to let me know the value of articles, the growth, produce or manufacture of the United States of America, which the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intends to purchase in the United States of America during the next twelve months for export to the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Except [etc.]

WALTER C. THURSTON

[Translation]

Moscow, August 6, 1940.

MR. CHARGÉ D'AFFAIRES:

In reply to your inquiry regarding the intended purchases by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics in the United States of America in the course of the next twelve months, I have the honor to inform you that the economic organizations of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics intend to buy in the United States of America in the course of the next twelve months American goods to the value of at least \$40,000,000.

If, however, restrictions imposed on exports by the Government of the United States should render it difficult for Soviet economic organizations to satisfy their needs in the United States, it may be impossible for these organizations to carry out their intentions. The Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics is therefore not in a position at the present time to guarantee the above-mentioned value of its purchases in the United States.

Accept [etc.]

WALTER C. THURSTON

[Released to the press August 10]

The commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed on August 6, 1940, was proclaimed by the President on August 7. On the same day, the agreement was approved by the Council of People's Commissars of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The Foreign Service

PRESS INTERVIEW BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO BELGIUM

Statement of the Acting Secretary of State, Mr. Welles

[Released to the press August 9]

I have now received from the American Embassy in London a transcript of the notes of the press interview given by Ambassador Cudahy in London on Tuesday, August 6, last.

From the transcript it would appear that Ambassador Cudahy received at an informal gathering some American correspondents and representatives of the British press who had requested interviews with him.

As I previously stated, the Ambassador's interview was given without prior authorization from, or without prior notification to, the Department of State.

I am sure that no one will question the sincerity of the Ambassador's sympathetic interest in the future well-being of the Belgian people,

an interest which is shared by the people of the United States. Nevertheless, the interview given was in violation of standing instructions of the Department of State, and certain of the views expressed by the Ambassador are not to be construed as representing the views of this Government.

The incident illustrates once again the importance which must be attributed by American representatives abroad to the Department's instructions to refrain at this critical time from making public statements other than those made in accordance with the instructions of the Department of State.

By direction of the President, Ambassador Cudahy has been requested to return to the United States immediately for consultation.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 10]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 3, 1940:

Leland B. Morris, of Philadelphia, Pa., Consul General at Vienna, Germany, has been designated Counselor of Embassy and Consul General at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

The assignment of James J. Murphy, Jr., of Pennsylvania, as Consul General at Rotterdam, Netherlands, has been canceled. Mr. Murphy has now been assigned as Consul General at Hamburg, Germany.

Hugh S. Fullerton, of Springfield, Ohio, First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Paris,

France, has been assigned as Consul at Marseille, France.

Samuel H. Wiley, of Salisbury, N. C., Consul at Havre, France, has been assigned as Consul at Lisbon, Portugal.

George J. Haering, of Huntington Station, N. Y., has been assigned as Consul at Vigo, Spain.

The assignment of Joseph F. Burt, of Fairfield, Ill., as Consul at Prague, Bohemia, has been canceled. Mr. Burt has now been assigned as Consul at Valparaiso, Chile.

Thomas C. Wasson, of Newark, N. J., Consul at Vigo, Spain, has been assigned as Consul at Dakar, French West Africa, where an American Consulate will be established.

Jacob D. Beam, of Princeton, N. J., Third Secretary of Embassy at Berlin, Germany, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Maurice Pasquet, of New York, N. Y., Vice Consul at Dairen, Manchuria, has been assigned as Vice Consul at St. Pierre-Miquelon, where an American Consulate will be reopened.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

OPIUM

International Opium Convention (1925)

Switzerland

With reference to the circular letter from the League of Nations dated October 25, 1939,³ communicating for information the text of a letter addressed to the states parties to the International Opium Convention of February 14, 1925, concerning the acceptance by certain states, including Switzerland, of a new resolution of the Health Committee applicable to the preparations based on Indian-hemp extract or tincture, the Secretary General of the League transmitted to the Secretary of State with a circular letter dated May 27, 1940, the following letter from the Swiss Federal Political Department dated November 18, 1939:

In a circular letter dated October 25th last, the Secretariat of the League of Nations informed the Federal Political Department that, several countries, including Switzerland, having accepted the Health Committee's resolution of May 1939 concerning the application of Article 10 of the Convention of February 14th, 1925, to preparations based on Indian hemp extract or tincture, the provisions of that agreement had become immediately applicable to the preparations referred to by the said resolution in relations between States. This communication was immediately transmitted to the Federal Public Health Service.

In agreement with this Service and referring to its note of August 7th, 1939, the Political Department has the honour to draw the Secretariat's attention to the fact that, as Indian hemp extract and tincture are not

yet subject to the supervision instituted under the Swiss legislation on narcotics now undergoing revision, the acceptance by the competent Federal authorities of the Health Committee's resolution cannot take effect within Switzerland until the new Federal law comes into force.

Requesting the Secretariat to bring the foregoing to the attention of the Governments concerned, the Department has the honour, etc.

BERNE, November 18th, 1939.

To the Secretariat of the
League of Nations, Geneva.

COMMERCE

Agreement With the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

An announcement regarding the commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, signed August 6, 1940, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Commercial Policy".

INTERNATIONAL LAW

International Institute for the Unification of Private Law

The American Ambassador to Italy transmitted to the Secretary of State with a despatch dated May 16, 1940, a copy of the new Fundamental Statute of the International Institute for the Unification of Private Law. The Institute which is now established in Rome was formerly a part of the League of Nations with headquarters in Geneva.

According to information furnished by the Italian Foreign Office the statute, which is dated

³ See the *Bulletin* of December 9, 1939 (vol. I, no. 24), pp. 680-681.

March 15, 1940, entered into force on April 21, 1940. The following countries have adhered to the statute: Belgium, Bolivia, Colombia, Finland, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Lithuania, the Netherlands, Nicaragua, Rumania, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, and Uruguay.

Legislation

Two Supplemental Estimates of Appropriations for State Department, 1941: Communication from the President of the United States transmitting two supplemental estimates of appropriations for the Department of State, for the fiscal year 1941, amounting to \$305,500. (H. Doc. 892, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Regulations for Vessels Engaged in International Voyages on the Great Lakes: Arrangement between the United States of America and Canada.—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed April 29, 1938, August 24, 1938, October 22, 1938, September 2, 1939, October 18, 1939, January 10, 1940, and March 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 172. Publication 1482. 9 pp. 5¢.

Achievements of the Second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics: Statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940. Conference Series 47. Publication 1488. 8 pp. 5¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 17, 1940

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The Foreign Service

REPRESENTATION OF FOREIGN INTERESTS BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR OFFICES

[Released to the press August 16]

Since the outbreak of hostilities, American diplomatic and consular offices have assumed, or have been authorized to assume, the representation of foreign interests as indicated in the following list:¹

(1) *American Embassy at Berlin* (covering Germany and German-occupied Poland, Bohemia, and Moravia):

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions and mandated territories
- (b) Australia
- (c) New Zealand
- (d) Canada
- (e) France
- (f) Belgium
- (g) Luxemburg
- (h) Union of South Africa²

(2) *American consular offices in Belgium:*

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (b) Union of South Africa
- (c) France
- (d) Australia
- (e) Canada
- (f) Luxemburg
- (g) Netherlands³
- (h) New Zealand

¹ For a previous list see the *Bulletin* of May 18, 1940 (vol. II, no. 47), pp. 543-544.

² Turned over by the Swedish Legation on Aug. 1, 1940, at 4 p. m.

³ To be turned over to the Swedish representative as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

(3) *American consular offices in the Netherlands:*

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (b) Australia
- (c) Union of South Africa
- (d) France
- (e) Belgium
- (f) Egypt⁴
- (g) Canada

(4) *American Legation at Copenhagen:*

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Union of South Africa
- (e) France
- (f) Belgium
- (g) New Zealand

(5) *American consular offices in Norway:*

- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
- (b) Australia
- (c) Canada
- (d) Union of South Africa
- (e) France
- (f) Belgium
- (g) New Zealand

(6) *American Consulate at Luxemburg:*

- (a) Belgium
- (b) France

⁴ To be turned over to the Iranian representatives as soon as arrangements can be perfected.

- (7) *American Embassy at Paris* (for occupied France):
- (a) Australia
 - (b) Belgium
 - (c) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (d) Canada
 - (e) Luxemburg
 - (f) New Zealand
 - (g) Union of South Africa
- (8) *American Embassy at Vichy* (for unoccupied France and Monaco):
- (a) Australia
 - (b) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (c) Canada
 - (d) New Zealand
- (9) *American Embassy at Rome*:
- (a) Australia
 - (b) Belgium
 - (c) Great Britain, including overseas possessions (also for Albania and Italian East Africa)
 - (d) Canada
 - (e) Egypt
 - (f) France (not for Sardinia, Libya, or the Islands of the Aegean)
 - (g) New Zealand
 - (h) Norway
 - (i) Union of South Africa
- (10) *American Consulate at Lagos*:
- (a) Italy
- (11) *American Consulate General at Casablanca*:
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand
- (12) *American Consulate General at Algiers*:
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand
- (13) *American Consulate at Tunis*:
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand
- (14) *American Consulate at Martinique*:
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand
- (15) *American Consulate at Papeete, Tahiti*:
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand
- (16) *American Consulate at Saigon*:
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand
- (17) *American Consulate at Dakar* (when opened for business):
- (a) Great Britain, including overseas possessions
 - (b) Canada
 - (c) New Zealand

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 17]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 10, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

John Carter Vincent, of Macon, Ga., Consul at Geneva, Switzerland, has been assigned as Consul at Shanghai, China.

Walter A. Foote, of Hamlin, Tex., Consul at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies, has been assigned as Consul General at Batavia, Java, Netherlands Indies.

Renwick S. McNiece, of Salt Lake City, Utah, Consul at Valparaiso, Chile, has been assigned as Consul at Maracaibo, Venezuela.

Leonard G. Dawson, of Staunton, Va., Consul at Lille, France, has been assigned as Consul at Ponta Delgada, São Miguel (St. Michael), Azores.

James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga., Consul at Calais, France, has been assigned as Consul at Funchal, Madeira.

John Goodyear, of Springfield Center, N. Y., Vice Consul at Guatemala, Guatemala, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama.

Adrian B. Colquitt, of Savannah, Ga., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Panamá, Panama, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Cayenne, French Guiana, where an American Consulate will be established.

Roger L. Heacock, of Baldwin Park, Calif., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, has been assigned as Vice Consul at São Paulo, Brazil.

Ivan B. White, of Salem, Oreg., Vice Consul at Yokohama, Japan, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

NONCAREER OFFICERS

Francis M. Withey, of Michigan, Vice Consul at Florence, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy.

T. Monroe Fisher, of Strasburg, Va., Vice Consul at Leghorn, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Florence, Italy.

Foster H. Kreis, of Minnesota, Vice Consul at Funchal, Madeira, has been appointed Vice Consul at Horta, Azores, where an American Consulate will be established.

The appointment of Donn Paul Medalie, of Illinois, as Vice Consul at Niagara Falls, Ontario, Canada, has been canceled. Mr. Medalie has now been appointed Vice Consul at Manila, Philippine Islands.

American Republics

EXCHANGE OF TELEGRAMS BETWEEN THE SECRETARY OF STATE AND DR. LEOPOLDO MELO OF ARGENTINA

[Released to the press August 13]

The following telegrams were exchanged between the Secretary of State, Cordell Hull, and Dr. Leopoldo Melo, Chairman of the Argentine delegation to the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Repub-

lies, upon Dr. Melo's departure from New York on board the S. S. *Argentina*:

"Please accept my cordial greetings and this parting expression of my hope that the common endeavors of the Habana meeting may serve to strengthen still further the friendly relations between our peoples.

LEOPOLDO MELO"

"I am sincerely appreciative of your cordial message and regret that, prior to your departure, I was unable once more personally to express to you the pleasure which I derived from our association at Habana as well as my gratitude for your constant and sympathetic cooperation.

CORDELL HULL"

CONVENTION WITH DOMINICAN REPUBLIC CONCERNING CUSTOMS REVENUE

An announcement regarding the negotiations in Ciudad Trujillo for revision of the Convention with the Dominican Republic concerning collection and application of customs revenue, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

REPATRIATION OF AMERICAN CITIZENS

[Released to the press August 16]

The Acting Secretary of State on July 25, 1940, announced that the Army transport *American Legion* was being sent to the port of Petsamo, Finland, in order to evacuate as many American citizens as possible who were stranded in the Baltic and Scandinavian areas and who could not return in any other safe way.

The *American Legion* was directed to sail August 16 on her return voyage. This ship is filled to capacity with a total of 897 passengers from the following countries: Finland, 138; Estonia, 22; Latvia, 18; Lithuania, 102;

Sweden, 250; Norway, 182; Denmark, 84; Germany, 88; and the Netherlands, 13. The Crown Princess Martha of Norway and her three children are among the passengers.

Canada

SUSPENSION OF TONNAGE DUTIES

On August 8, 1940, the President signed Proclamation No. 2419, which provides that "the foreign discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts within the United States are suspended and discontinued so far as respects the vessels of Canada and the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in said vessels into the United States from Canada or from any other foreign country; the suspension to take effect from the date of this proclamation, and to continue so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels belonging to citizens of the United States and their cargoes shall be continued, and no longer. . . ."

The text of this proclamation appears in full in the *Federal Register* for August 13, 1940, vol. 5, no. 157, page 2813.

Australia

AIRPLANE ACCIDENT IN AUSTRALIA

[Released to the press August 14]

The following telegram was sent by the Acting Secretary of State, the Honorable Sumner Welles, to the Prime Minister of Australia, the Honorable R. G. Menzies, K.C., P.C., regarding the plane crash near Canberra which took the lives of 10 persons, including the Australian Army Chief of Staff, the Minister of Air, the Minister of Defense, and the Vice President of the Executive Council:

"AUGUST 13, 1940.

"I am shocked and deeply distressed to learn of the tragic airplane accident as the result of which the Commonwealth of Australia has suffered so great a loss.

"On behalf of my Government and in the name of the people of the United States, I desire to express my profound sympathy.

SUMNER WELLES"

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

AGRICULTURE

Convention With Great Britain for the Protection of Migratory Birds (Treaty Series No. 628) and Convention With Mexico for the Protection of Migratory Birds and Game Mammals (Treaty Series No. 912)

On August 9, 1940, the President issued Proclamation No. 2420,⁵ amending certain of

the regulations approved by Proclamation No. 2345 of August 11, 1939 (4 F. R. 3621), as amended by Proclamation No. 2367 of September 28, 1939 (4 F. R. 4107), permitting and governing the hunting, taking, capture, killing, possession, sale, purchase, shipment, transportation, carriage, exportation, and importation of migratory birds and parts, nests, and eggs thereof, included in the terms of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain for the protection of migratory birds concluded August 16, 1916, and the Convention

⁵ Proclamation No. 2420 is printed in the *Federal Register* of August 13, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 157), pp. 2813-2816.

between the United States and the United Mexican States for the protection of migratory birds and game mammals concluded February 7, 1936.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Convention With the Dominican Republic Concerning Collection and Application of Customs Revenue (Treaty Series No. 726)

Negotiations have been proceeding at Washington for several years with a view toward the revision or modification of the Convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic of December 27, 1924, to Replace the Convention of February 8, 1907, Providing for the Assistance of the United States in the Collection and Application of the Customs Revenue of the Dominican Republic. It has been decided to continue these negotiations at Ciudad Trujillo.

For this purpose, Mr. Hugh R. Wilson, former Ambassador to Germany, has been designated as the special representative of the Secretary of State with rank of Ambassador, and he is sailing from New York to Ciudad Trujillo August 15 on the S. S. *Borinquen* of the Puerto Rican Line.

Mr. Wilson will be accompanied by Mr. Harold D. Finley, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, Department of State.

FISHERIES

Protocol Amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling of June 8, 1937 (Treaty Series No. 944)

Ireland

By a note dated July 30, 1940, the British Ambassador at Washington informed the Secretary of State that the instrument of ratification by Ireland of the Protocol Amending the Agreement for the Regulation of Whaling of June 8, 1937, which was signed on June 24, 1938, was deposited with the British Government on June 20, 1940.⁶

⁶ See the *Bulletin* of August 12, 1939 (vol. I, no. 7), p. 115.

Commercial Policy

AGREEMENT WITH THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS

On page 107 of the *Bulletin* for August 10, 1940 (vol. III, no. 59), the signature of the translated note of August 6, 1940, addressed to the American Chargé d'Affaires by the People's Commissar for Foreign Trade of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, should read A. Mikoyan and not Walter C. Thurston.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Chile.—Signed April 23, 1940; effective April 23, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 169. Publication 1473. 8 pp. 5¢.

Certificates of Airworthiness for Export: Arrangement Between the United States of America and New Zealand.—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed January 30 and February 28, 1940; effective March 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 167. Publication 1479. 17 pp. 5¢.

Exemptions From Exchange Control Measures: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada.—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed June 18, 1940; effective June 18, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 174. Publication 1487. 3 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

Communication from the President of the United States transmitting a draft of a proposed provision pertaining to the appropriation for the State Department for cooperation with the American republics, contained in the Second Deficiency Appropriation Act, 1940, approved June 27, 1940 [making the appropriation available for compensation and traveling expenses of educational, professional, and artistic leaders in connection with the program of cooperation]. (H. Doc. 915, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Regulations Governing the Registration and Fingerprinting of Aliens in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C-21, August 8, 1940.] *Federal Register*, vol. 5, no. 158, August 14, 1940, pp. 2836-2841 (The National Archives of the United States).

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THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 24, 1940

Vol. III: No. 61—Publication 1498

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General

ADDRESS BY THE AMERICAN AMBASSADOR TO FRANCE, THE HONORABLE WILLIAM C. BULLITT¹

[Released to the press August 18]

**FELLOW CITIZENS OF MY COUNTRY; MEN AND
WOMEN; AMERICANS:**

There are times, rare and infrequent, when a man feels he has a right to ask his fellow citizens to hear him. Here tonight, in my own city, in this Square where our Republic was created, I feel I have that right.

For nearly four years I have served as Ambassador of our Republic to the French Republic. That Republic, like our own, followed the gleam of liberty, equality, and fraternity for all men and all races. That Republic, like our own, strove for peace.

I have seen the French Republic destroyed.

As your emissary, as the representative of American democracy, I have witnessed the acts which destroyed the French democracy. I know of my own knowledge what blows were struck, what devices of intrigue and treachery and force were employed. I know who are the enemies of freedom because I have seen them at their work. I know how dangerous they are and by what means they are dangerous.

Because I have seen these things and know them of my own knowledge, I know that dangers beset free institutions everywhere, and I know what those dangers are. The strategy of destruction by which the free nation of France was overthrown is the strategy of destruction by which the enemies of freedom hope

to overthrow liberty in this, the greatest of the nations that freedom has created. Because I have seen these things with my own eyes, heard them with my own ears, and felt them in my own body, I ask you, my fellow, free Americans, to hear what I feel it my duty to say.

America is in danger.

It is my conviction, drawn from my own experience and from the information in the hands of our Government in Washington, that the United States is in as great peril today as was France a year ago. And I believe that unless we act now, decisively, to meet the threat we shall be too late.

The dictators are convinced that all democracies will always be too late. You remember Hitler's statement:

"Each country will imagine that it alone will escape. I shall not even need to destroy them one by one. Selfishness and lack of foresight will prevent each one fighting until it is too late."

Control of government by public opinion is the essence of democracy. And it has always been our belief that free speech and a free press and free education would enable us to form and express our opinions sufficiently swiftly not only to permit but to compel our Government to act quickly and effectively. But the problems of world affairs have become so complex, in this day of volcanic change, that the average citizen has the greatest difficulty in understanding them and judging what is best for his country before it is too late.

¹Delivered at the invitation of the American Philosophical Society in Independence Square, Philadelphia, Aug. 18, 1940.

The dictators have developed a strategy of attack that is based on this difficulty. To prepare the way for military attack on a democracy they employ every possible variety of agent and propaganda to befuddle the public so that the democracy will not prepare in time. They succeeded in befuddling public opinion in France and England to such an extent that they were able to conquer France in a few days and are now striving to conquer an England which awakened late.

They are not yet in a position to attack America by military means; but their campaign of befuddlement, their preparatory assault, is following the same lines in America that it followed in France. Do not imagine that the French citizen was less intelligent or cared less about his country than the American citizen. The honest French patriot did his best, but he just could not see through the smokescreens of bribery, propaganda, lies, and threats which the dictators spread in his country. For every Frenchman who acted as the conscious agent of a foreign dictator, there were a thousand who, with good intentions and high patriotism, unwittingly played the dictators' game.

How many Americans today are playing the dictators' game without knowing it?

In France, as in the United States today, there were many honest pacifists. There were many because after 1918 every Frenchman became in one sense a pacifist. The French wanted no more war. And when the German propagandists told the French that they could buy peace with Germany by making one concession after another, the French believed them.

The French, who were much stronger at the time than were the Germans, let the Germans reconstruct an army, a navy, and an air force, let them reoccupy the Rhineland and the Saar, then Austria, then the Sudeten areas of Czechoslovakia, then the whole of Czechoslovakia. After that the Germans said that the price of peace was Danzig and Poland's outlet to the sea. By that time the French had learned that the lie, the solemn pledge given

and broken, had become Germany's normal weapon in international affairs. Yet today there are Americans who argue that we should believe the dictators when they say that they have no intention of extending their conquests to the Western Hemisphere and certainly not to the United States. France believed. Where now is France?

There are also Americans who argue that if Hitler should conquer Great Britain he would be content to stop there and that the United States would be able to cooperate happily with the Hitler Empire of Europe. To believe this is to misunderstand the entire nature of the Nazi system. It is not organized to develop an empire in peace. It is organized as a dynamic military machine. The ruthless hold of the Nazi leaders on the German people is based on the gearing of all energies for the sacrifices necessary to wage war. The continued sacrifices by the great mass of the people which the Nazi system demands cannot be obtained except by maintaining a supercharged war temperature. The German Nation has been made a predatory army of assault. Its organization is military. Its military operations have enormous momentum. It cannot stop in its tracks. It can only be stopped.

Were Germany to try to resume the ways of peace, the military discipline which is the very foundation of the Nazi hierarchy would crumble. In order to continue in power that hierarchy must continue to lead Germany on new predatory adventures. The Third Reich cannot change its objectives and methods without changing its entire organization and leadership.

The Americans who believe that the Nazis will not have to be stopped but will stop of their own accord are indulging in the fatal vice of wishful thinking. They want to believe this. Therefore they believe it. There is no other basis than their wish for their conclusion that the Nazis suddenly will become peace-loving men.

The men and women who tell you that the dictators will not attack the Western Hemisphere may be honest, wishful thinkers or

they may be agents of the dictators; but in either case, by lulling you into a false feeling of security and retarding your preparations for defense, they are keeping the way clear for an assault on America by the dictators. They are enemies, consciously or unconsciously, of our country and our liberties.

In France there were high-placed and influential German agents who circulated in what was called society and argued, because Hitler had said he loved France, that Germany would never so much wish to invade France as to attack the Maginot Line, which was estimated to be such a tremendous obstacle. Today, we hear Americans of the same stripe arguing that the dictators will never so wish to invade the Americas as to cross the Atlantic, which is regarded as such a tremendous obstacle. They ask us to ignore the fact that the Atlantic is an obstacle only so long as the European exits to the Atlantic are controlled by a nation which is genuinely friendly to us. We can remember, however, that in the past when those exits have been in the hands of a power unfriendly to us, the Atlantic has become a broad highway for the invasion of the Americas. By way of the Atlantic our own land was invaded twice: during our Revolution and the War of 1812—and that with sailing ships. By way of the Atlantic, Mexico was invaded during our Civil War.

The truth is that the destruction of the British Navy would be the turning of our Atlantic Maginot Line. Without the British Navy, the Atlantic would give us no more protection than the Maginot Line gave France after the German troops had marched through Belgium. The soothing words "Maginot Line" were the refrain of a lullaby of death for France. The soothing words "Atlantic Ocean" are being used now by the propagandists of the dictators in the hope that they may become a lullaby of death for the United States.

The French knew that they were outnumbered two to one by the Germans and that all Germans—men, women, and children—had been mobilized for war. They knew that Great Brit-

ain was unprepared for war and that little help could come to France from England. When they thought hard, therefore, they knew that every French man, woman, and child ought to be working for the national defense. The French had, of course, universal military training for the army. Even the French priests were trained to fight, and they fought at the front like other good soldiers and would not have been respected if they had not. But when the question arose of mobilizing the whole nation for national defense by compulsory national service, even as a temporary measure to save the liberties of France, the French found it more comfortable to listen to the voices, some sincere, some bought by the dictators, which told them that their individual liberties were sacred and must not be sacrificed for a moment even to save the liberties of the nation; that it was more important for the individual to work only 40 hours a week than for his country to have enough airplanes; that the voluntary acceptance of national service as a temporary measure would be an imitation of the dictatorships. Thus, in the name of the preservation of individual liberty, the national liberty of France was condemned in advance to destruction.

Recently, in this country, we have heard men and women arguing that we ourselves would be imitating the dictatorships if we should create through conscription an army adequate to defend our country. They too are playing the dictators' game.

Then there were many in France, some honest, some agents of the dictators, who argued that since airplane design was changing rapidly, France should have good models but should not manufacture planes in great quantity until after the outbreak of war. They were prominent and powerful. As a result, at one time French plane production was allowed to sink to 37 a month while Germany was producing a thousand a month!

Have we been wiser during the past years? Have we built the planes or trained the aviators to man them? Have we prepared the tanks or the men to drive them? Have we trained and equipped even infantry for our national de-

fense? Are there not among us many who think and talk as did the Frenchmen who opposed adequate preparations? Recently I heard a Senator who is as good an American as any of us state that while he would favor conscription the moment we should be attacked, he would oppose conscription until after we should have been attacked. The ruined homes of France, the women and children starving on the roads, cry out to him and to every one of us that wars are won or lost by the preparations made or not made before they begin; that untrained soldiers are not opponents but merely victims for trained men with tanks and planes. The dictators, who are confident that all democracies will always be too late, count not only on their agents to befuddle American opinion but also on honorable men like that Senator.

What stands today between the Americas and the unleashed dictatorships? The British fleet and the courage of the British people. How long will the British fleet be able to hold the exits from Europe to the Atlantic? I cannot answer that question nor can any man.

You have heard the appeal of General Pershing for aid to the British fleet. You have heard the appeal of Admiral Standley. You have heard the appeal of William Allen White and his associates. If you let those appeals go unanswered and the British fleet goes under, do you realize what that would mean to you, to all of the people of this country? Great Britain and Ireland, along with the whole Continent of Europe, would be organized into one economic unit directed from Berlin; a unit which would be far stronger in productive capacity than the United States, which would have five times our capacity to produce warships; a unit whose trade would be controlled by one trading trust directed from Berlin. No country of North or South America would be able to trade with Europe except on such terms as might be pleasing to the dictators. Those conditions for many of the countries of South America would be the acceptance of a greater or less measure of Nazi control.

For us, since we would not accept Nazi control, they would mean the cutting off of our

markets for cotton, tobacco, and other export products. That would be so fatal to the economy of certain sections of our country that we should face the gravest economic crisis in our history; a crisis which it would be the task of Nazi and Communist agents to exploit.

In the Pacific would be the Japanese Navy, cooperating with the dictators, which would be able to cut us off from our supplies of rubber and tin and would compel us to leave a large part of our fleet in the Pacific to defend Hawaii and the West Coast. In the Atlantic would be combined fleets of the dictators which would be so close to our own fleet in strength that they would be able to cut us off from all commerce not only with Europe but also with Africa and would endanger even our communications with the southern portion of this hemisphere.

Are you sure that under those circumstances the powerful Nazi and Communist movements which already exist in various countries of South America would not be able to seize power and would not invite the European dictators to organize air forces on their territories and that those air forces would not move northward with dive bombers to the Panama Canal and then move against this country? Are you sure that our existing fleet and air force would be able to defend even the northern route to the United States by way of Greenland, Newfoundland, and Canada?

It is as clear as anything on this earth that the United States will not go to war, but it is equally clear that war is coming toward the Americas.

The agents of the dictators are already here preparing the way for their armies. They are preparing the way in the same manner in which they prepared the way in France.

In France much of the most terrible and traitorous work was done by the Fascists and Communists working together. Many honest French democrats and liberals had been snared by Communist propaganda and argued that, because the Communists called themselves a political party and pretended at the time to be in favor of democracy, it would be undemo-

cratic to deny to the Communists the rights of any other political party. The honest French patriots and democrats who protected the Communists did not discover until too late that the Communists were acting as spies and agents of the dictators, that the Communist Party was merely camouflaged as a political party and was in reality a conspiracy to commit patricide at the direction of a foreign dictator. They discovered too late that the Communists were traitors who were claiming the protection of the state which they intended to destroy only in order the better to prepare for its destruction.

When the German invasion began to sweep into Belgium and France, there were Communist and Nazi agents of Germany in each town and village who produced panic among the civilian populations by spreading fantastic tales of murdering by the German troops of men, women, and children. By this means 10 million civilians were harried in fear from their homes and clogged all the roads, so that the French, British, and Belgian Armies could not maneuver, so that transport of supplies became almost impossible and a magnificent fighting force became a clotted mass of men and matériel, a perfect target for bombing and machine-gunning from the air.

At the most critical moment of the fighting in Belgium, other German agents, this time Communist railway men, stopped all traffic on the Belgian railways so that there was no transport by train for the French, British, and Belgian Armies.

Throughout France, especially in Paris, there were hundreds of Communist and Nazi agents of the dictators with extremely short-wave portable radio-transmitting sets in their hiding places. They kept the Germans fully informed of the movements of the French Army and of the intentions of the French Government. Since they could change their hiding places daily, the French were never able to track down more than one tenth of these spies.

The French had been more hospitable than are even we Americans to refugees from Germany. More than one half the spies captured doing actual military spy work against the

French Army were refugees from Germany.

Do you believe that there are no Nazi and Communist agents of this sort in America?

On the tenth day of last May, the people of France were as confident as are the people of the United States today that their country could not be conquered. Three days later, on the thirteenth day of May, the Germans had smashed through the center of the French Army and France was doomed.

The way had been prepared by spies, agents, and propagandists, but it was the strength of the German Army and the skill of its leaders that enabled Germany to strike the fatal blow. The blow was struck just where the French did not expect it. The attack was made by a new method that the French had never imagined. Waves of bombing planes preceded waves of tanks with perfect coordination maintained by radio. The tanks cut through the French lines, then wheeled and lopped off piece after piece of the French Army.

The French soldier fought as courageously and magnificently as any soldier has ever fought. Division after division, cut off from supplies of all sorts, fought on until there were no more shells for the cannons or cartridges for the guns, then charged with the bayonet. The courage of the French was magnificent but of no avail against the tanks and planes of the Germans. And, make no mistake, the German infantrymen were as brave as the French.

The entire western world had been lulled by stories of the inferiority of German equipment. I have seen, myself, hundreds of thousands of German soldiers with all their motorized and mechanized equipment. I have never seen one piece of that equipment broken down.

The German military machine today is without question the most powerful that has ever been created. It has been used with consummate skill. And you may be sure that, if the Nazis have an opportunity to turn it against us, it will be as strong or stronger than it is today and will be used in the most unexpected manner.

I cannot tell you where and when the attack will come, any more than the French General Staff could have told you that the German attack would be made at Sedan on the thirteenth of May; but I am certain that if Great Britain is defeated the attack will come and that all the strength of this Nation will be needed—mobilized, organized, equipped, and ready—if we are to parry it and save the independence of our country.

Why are we sleeping, Americans? When are we going to wake up? When are we going to tell our Government that we want to defend our homes and our children and our liberties, whatever the cost in money or blood? When are we going to give the lie to those who say that the people of the United States no longer care about their liberties, that they look on the United States just as a trough into which to get their snouts and not as the greatest adventure in human freedom that this earth has known?

When are we going to let the world know that in spite of all the efforts of all the propagandists who call their propaganda “debunking” and try to teach us to fear even truth, we still know that when anyone tries to debunk the Ten Commandments and the Sermon on the Mount, he prepares for himself hell in this world and in the next?

When are we going to let legislators in Washington know that we don't want any more politicians who are afraid of the next election and scared to ask us to make the sacrifices that we know are necessary to preserve our liberties and our Declaration of Independence and our Constitution? When are we going to tell them that we want to know what are our duties, not what are our privileges? When are we going to say to them that we

don't want to hear any longer about what we can get from our country but we do want to hear what we can give to our country. When are we going to stand before God and say that we know a human being is worthy of freedom only when he serves the ideal in which he believes?

Do we want to see Hitler in Independence Hall making fun of the Liberty Bell? No!

Then here, in this Square, where Washington walked with Jefferson, where our independence was declared, where our Constitution was framed, I ask you and all other Americans who hear my voice tonight to join in the fight to keep our country free.

Write and telegraph to your Senators and Representatives. Write to your newspapers. Demand the privilege of being called into the service of the Nation. Tell them that we want conscription. Tell them that we back up General Pershing.

If you belong to great patriotic organizations, make them act. If you want to make your will felt but do not know how to make it felt, write to me and I shall try personally to put you in touch with the men and women who know how you can help most effectively in your own home towns and villages.

Our defense against the enemies who are already within our country has still to be organized. Nearly all our defense against the enemies that are still outside our country has still to be organized. If we won't act, our Government can't. It is up to us.

The fighting line of the war for the enslavement of the human spirit is nearing our shores. For every American “there is no discharge in that war.” An American is a free man or he is nothing. Our fate and the fate of our children depends on what each one of us does—now.

American Republics

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Final Act and Convention

The following texts of the Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana are being printed in order that they may be generally available without further delay, although the certified copies have not yet been received. It is believed that they are correct.

FINAL ACT

The Governments of the American Republics, in order that their Ministers of Foreign Affairs or their Personal Representatives might meet for purposes of consultation in accordance with agreements approved at prior Inter-American Conferences, duly accredited the Delegates here-inbelow expressed (following the order of precedence determined by lot) who met in the City of Habana during the period comprised between the twenty-first and the thirtieth of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, in answer to the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Cuba:

HONDURAS

His Excellency SILVERIO LAINEZ, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

HAITI

His Excellency LEON LALEAU, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

COSTA RICA

His Excellency LUIS ANDERSON MORÚA, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Secretary of Foreign Affairs

MEXICO

His Excellency EDUARDO SUÁREZ, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Secretary of Foreign Affairs

ARGENTINA

His Excellency LEOPOLDO MELO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

URUGUAY

His Excellency PEDRO MANINI RIOS, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

ECUADOR

His Excellency JULIO TOBAR DONOSO, Minister of Foreign Affairs

BOLIVIA

His Excellency ENRIQUE FINOT, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

CHILE

His Excellency OSCAR SCHNAKE, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

BRAZIL

His Excellency MAURICIO NABUCO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

CUBA

His Excellency MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA, Secretary of State

PARAGUAY

His Excellency TOMÁS A. SALOMONI, Minister of Foreign Affairs

PANAMA

His Excellency NARCISO GARAY, Secretary of Foreign Relations and Communications

COLOMBIA

His Excellency LUIS LÓPEZ DE MESA, Minister of Foreign Affairs

VENEZUELA

His Excellency DIÓGENES ESCALANTE, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

EL SALVADOR

His Excellency HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

His Excellency ARTURO DESPRADEL, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs

PERU

His Excellency LINO CORNEJO, Personal Representative of His Excellency The Minister of Foreign Affairs

NICARAGUA

His Excellency MARIANO ARGÜELLO, Minister of Foreign Affairs

GUATEMALA

His Excellency CARLOS SALAZAR, Secretary of Foreign Affairs

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

His Excellency CORDELL HULL, Secretary of State

The Meeting held its inaugural session on the twenty-first day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, at four o'clock in the afternoon, in the Hall of Sessions of the House of Representatives, in the National Capitol, in the presence of His Excellency Dr. Federico Laredo Brú, President of the Republic of Cuba, under the provisional presidency of His Excellency Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of

State, with Dr. César Salaya y de la Fuente, acting as Secretary General.

The Regulations for the Meeting were approved by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union at a session held the twenty-ninth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty, and the Agenda at a session held by the same body on the fifth day of the current month.²

The aforesaid Regulations and Agenda were ratified by the Meeting in the preliminary session held the twenty-second of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, at ten o'clock in the morning.

At the Plenary Session held the same day at four o'clock in the afternoon, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba, was elected Permanent President of the Meeting.

In compliance with the provisions of Articles VII and VIII of the Regulations, the following Committees were created: Credentials, Coordination, Neutrality, Preservation of Peace in the Western Hemisphere and Economic Cooperation. For the constitution of the latter three Committees the division in three parts or chapters of the Agenda of the Meeting was taken into consideration.

At the same Preliminary Session at which the Regulations were ratified, the members of the above mentioned five Committees were appointed, as follows:

COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS:

Their Excellencies:

NARCISO GARAY (Panama)
TOMÁS A. SALOMONI (Paraguay)
CARLOS SALAZAR (Guatemala)
HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO (El Salvador)
SILVERIO LAÍNEZ (Honduras)

COMMITTEE ON COORDINATION:

Their Excellencies:

LEOPOLDO MELO (Argentina)
MAURICIO NABUCO (Brazil)
CORDELL HULL (United States of America)
LEÓN LALEAU (Haiti)

² See the *Bulletin* of June 29, 1940 (vol. II, no. 53), pp. 705-706, and July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), p. 11.

COMMITTEE ON NEUTRALITY:

Their Excellencies:

LEOPOLDO MELO (Argentina)
 LUIS ANDERSON MORúa (Costa Rica)
 OSCAR SCHINAKE (Chile)
 PEDRO MANINI RIOS (Uruguay)
 ENRIQUE FINOT (Bolivia)
 CARLOS SALAZAR (Guatemala)
 SILVERIO LAÍNEZ (Honduras)

COMMITTEE ON PRESERVATION OF PEACE IN THE
WESTERN HEMISPHERE:

Their Excellencies:

CORDELL HULL (United States of America)
 DIóGENES ESCALANTE (Venezuela)
 MAURICIO NABUCO (Brazil)
 JULIO TOBAR DONOSO (Ecuador)
 ARTURO DESPRADEL (Dominican Republic)
 TOMÁS A. SALOMONI (Paraguay)
 NARCISO GARAY (Panama)

COMMITTEE ON ECONOMIC COOPERATION:

Their Excellencies:

EDUARDO SUÁREZ (México)
 LUIS LÓPEZ DE MESA (Colombia)
 LINO CORNJEU (Perú)
 MARIANO ARGÜELO (Nicaragua)
 LEON LALEAU (Haiti)
 HÉCTOR ESCOBAR SERRANO (El Salvador)
 MIGUEL ANGEL CAMPA (Cuba)

At the same Preliminary Session already mentioned, it was unanimously resolved that the Committee referred to in Article VI was to be made up by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their Personal Representatives.

It was likewise resolved that the Delegations that presented projects corresponding to matters pertaining to any of the three last mentioned Committees, had the right to belong to the corresponding Committee, as *ex officio* members.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics approved the following votes, motions, declarations, recommendations and resolutions:

I

INTER-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY COMMITTEE

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One: To urge the Inter-American Neutrality Committee to draft a preliminary project of convention dealing with the juridical effects of the Security Zone and the measures of international cooperation which the American States are ready to adopt to obtain respect for the said Zone.

Two: To entrust the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, which functions at Rio de Janeiro, with the drafting of a project of inter-American convention which will cover completely all the principles and rules generally recognized in international law in matters of neutrality, and especially those contained in the Resolutions of Panama,³ in the individual legislation of the different American States, and in the recommendations already presented by the same Committee.

Three: When the aforementioned project has been drafted, it shall be deposited in the Pan American Union, in order to be submitted for the signature, adhesion and ratification of the respective Governments of the American Republics.

Four: Pending the drafting, acceptance and ratification of the project, it is recommended that the American States adopt in their respective legislations concerning neutrality, the principles and rules contained in the Declarations of Panama and in the recommendations already drafted, or which may hereafter be drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, it being suggested that the incorporation of the said resolutions and recommendations in the respective legislations be made, in so far as practicable, in a codified and joint form.

Five: To direct that the aforementioned Inter-American Neutrality Committee submit, whenever it may deem advisable, its recommendations direct to the Governments of the American Republics, provided, however, that it

³ For text of the Final Act of the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Panamá in 1939, see the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), pp. 321-334.

shall report also concerning them to the Pan American Union.

Six: To recommend that the Pan American Union circulate, among the Governments of the American States the minutes of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro, and that the minutes be published by the Pan American Union, when the said Committee deems it opportune.

Seven: That the Inter-American Neutrality Committee may function with the attendance of a minimum of five members, and that, whatever be the number of members present at the meetings, resolutions shall be adopted with the favorable vote of at least four members.

Eight: That even though the Committee is permanent in nature, it is authorized to hold periodical meetings and to adjourn for a specified time, without prejudice to the calling of extraordinary sessions by the President, when some urgent and important question is to be considered.

Nine: To extend a vote of applause and congratulations, for its meritorious work, to the Inter-American Neutrality Committee of Rio de Janeiro, and to its members, Their Excellencies Afranio de Mello Franco, L. A. Podestá Costa, Mariano Fontecilla, A. Aguilar Machado, Charles G. Fenwick, Roberto Córdoba, Gustavo Herrera, Manuel Francisco Jiménez and S. Martínez Mercado.

II

NORMS CONCERNING DIPLOMATIC AND CONSULAR FUNCTIONS

WHEREAS:

1. One of the bases of the spiritual unity of the Americas has its roots in the firm adherence by the peoples of the Continent to the principles of international law.

2. The American Republics on February 20th, 1928 signed, at Habana, a Convention on Diplomatic Officers which contains the principles generally accepted by all nations.

3. The said Convention establishes, among others, the following principles:

a) Foreign diplomatic officers shall not participate in the domestic or foreign poli-

tics of the State in which they exercise their functions.

b) They must exercise their functions without coming into conflict with the laws of the country to which they are accredited.

c) They should not claim immunities which are not essential to the fulfillment of their official duties.

(d) No State shall accredit its diplomatic officers to other States without previous agreement with the latter.

e) States may decline to review a diplomatic officer from another, or, having already accepted him, may request his recall without being obliged to state the reasons for such a decision.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To urge the Governments of the American Republics to prevent, within the provisions of international law, political activities of foreign diplomatic or consular agents, within the territory to which they are accredited, which may endanger the peace and the democratic tradition of America.

III

COORDINATION OF POLICE AND JUDICIAL MEASURES FOR THE DEFENSE OF SOCIETY AND INSTITUTIONS OF EACH AMERICAN STATE

WHEREAS:

1. The First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics held at Panama, approved on October 3, 1939 a recommendation on the coordination of police and judicial measures for the maintenance of neutrality, article 1 of which states as follows:

"That action be taken, as soon as possible, through an exchange of views between the Foreign Offices, or through an inter-American conference, for the formulation between themselves of coordinated rules and procedure of a useful, opportune and effective manner, that will facilitate the action of the police and judicial authorities of the respective countries in preventing or repressing unlawful activities that individ-

nals, whether they be nationals or aliens, may attempt in favor of a foreign belligerent State."⁴

2. Experience has shown that it is not only desirable to formulate such rules and procedure with reference to neutrality, but it has also demonstrated the need to organize in the most effective manner possible the defense of society and of the institutions of each State not only against common crimes, but likewise with respect to certain unlawful activities which may affect them;

3. Such defense must be undertaken by the authorities of each State, but its efficacy depends to a large extent upon a common orientation, as uniform as possible, as well as upon an adequate and constant cooperation between such authorities;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One: The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall convoke the States which are members of the Union to an international conference at such place and date as it may determine to draft the international conventions and recommendations which it deems necessary to assure through the action of the proper authorities in each State, and through the coordination of such action with that of other States in the Continent, the most complete and effective defense against acts of an unlawful character, as well as against any other unlawful activities which may affect the institutions of American States.

Two: In the said conference, each State shall be represented by a jurist with plenipotentiary powers accompanied, if deemed advisable, by experts on matters pertaining to the police authorities.

Three: Before the conference is convoked, the Pan American Union shall undertake the preparatory work by means of an inquiry among the Governments of the Continent with regard to the existing legislative or administrative provisions, as well as with respect to their opinions

on the various topics which it is deemed advisable to consider.

IV

INTER-AMERICAN LEAGUE OF NATIONAL RED CROSS SOCIETIES

WHEREAS:

It is America's unavoidable duty, for reasons of human solidarity, to contribute to the alleviation of the suffering and misery of victims of war,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Recommends:

That the Fourth Pan American Red Cross Conference, which will meet at Santiago, Chile next December, consider the desirability of organizing, along the general lines of the League of National Red Cross Societies, an Inter-American League of National Red Cross Societies, which shall coordinate the action of the said Red Cross Societies of the American countries and the cooperation of the Inter-American League and its Executive Committee with the League and the International Committee of the Red Cross.

V

PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WITH REFERENCE TO THE ISSUANCE OF PASSPORTS

WHEREAS:

1. A passport is essentially an identification document which accredits in foreign countries the holder thereof as a national of the country which issues it;

2. Such document has an eminently international character, inasmuch as its possessor uses it solely as a document of identification outside the territory of his country of origin or of adoption;

3. The States of the American Continent must exercise the utmost care in issuing passports for the use of their respective nationals, in order that they may find greater facilities in traveling through the countries of America;

4. It is their duty to prevent the use of counterfeit passports,

⁴ See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 330.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the adoption of the precautionary measures in the issuance of passports which each deems appropriate.

Two. To recommend to the countries of America the adoption of uniform punitive measures against the use of counterfeit or altered passports or passports of more than one country.

VI

ACTIVITIES DIRECTED FROM ABROAD AGAINST DOMESTIC INSTITUTIONS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. That having in mind the equal concern and equal responsibility of the American Republics for the preservation of the peace and security of the hemisphere, each one of the Governments of the American Republics shall adopt within its territory all necessary measures in accordance with its constitutional powers to prevent and suppress any activities directed, assisted or abetted by foreign governments, or foreign groups or individuals, which tend to subvert the domestic institutions, or to foment disorder in their internal political life, or to modify by pressure, propaganda, threats, or in any other manner, the free and sovereign right of their peoples to be governed by their existing democratic systems.

In the event that the peace of any of the American Republics is menaced by such activities, the respective Governments agree that they will immediately consult together, if the State directly interested wishes to request it, taking into account the provisions of this resolution and the special circumstances which may affect the peace or the tranquillity of the American Republics.

The American Republics being juridically equal as sovereign and independent States, each shall act in its individual capacity in any steps undertaken in this connection.

Two. In order to make such consultation more efficacious, the Governments of the American Republics further declare that the fullest interchange of information between them is essential with regard to the aforementioned activities within their respective jurisdictions.

Three. The Governments of the American Republics agree that any government which obtains information purporting to show that activities of the aforementioned character are taking place, or are threatening to take place, within the territory of one or more of the American Republics, shall at once communicate in the strictest confidence to the Foreign Minister of such nation or nations the information so obtained.

Four. The Governments of the American Republics declare that, under existing world conditions, the fullest interchange between them of all information of the character described, is in the common interest of them all, and will assist in the preservation of the peace and integrity of the Americas.

VII

DIFFUSION OF DOCTRINES TENDING TO PLACE IN JEOPARDY THE COMMON INTER-AMERICAN DEMOCRATIC IDEAL OR TO THREATEN THE SECURITY AND NEUTRALITY OF THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

WHEREAS:

1. At the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at Panama the American Republics once more affirmed their adherence to the democratic ideal that prevails in this Continent, considering that this ideal might find itself endangered by virtue of the action of foreign ideologies inspired by diametrically opposed principles;

2. That the General Declaration of Neutrality of the American Republics, signed at Panama on October 3, 1939,⁵ recognized as one of the principles of neutrality, admitted by the American States, that they "shall prevent in accordance with their internal legislation, the inhabitants of their territories from engaging

⁵ See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), pp. 326-328.

in activities capable of affecting the neutral status of the American Republics";

3. The Convention on the Rights and Duties of States in the event of Civil Strife was signed at the Sixth International Conference of American States at Habana in 1928, which has been ratified by the majority of the American States;

4. The exclusion of foreigners from the enjoyment and exercise of strictly political rights is a general rule of internal public law incorporated in the constitutions and laws of States;

5. The Sánchez de Bustamante Code of Private International Law, accepted and put into force through the Convention concluded and signed at the Sixth Inter-American Conference on February 20, 1928, establishes an identical rule excepting, of course, special provisions contained in the internal legislation of the American States;

6. The aforesaid exclusion from the enjoyment of political rights implies the tacit prohibition for foreigners to engage in political activities within the territory of the State in which they reside;

7. The present European conflict has revealed the existence of foreign political organizations in certain neutral States with the deliberate purpose of making attempts against public order, the system of government and the very personality of such States;

8. Such foreign political organizations would constitute in the American States a denial of the latter's democratic institutions, a menace to their right of self-preservation and a threat of violation of their regime of neutrality, and

9. In order to protect the security and neutrality of the American Republics in so far as they might be affected by illicit activities on the part of individuals or associations, either national or foreign, tending to foment civil strife or internal disturbances and to propagate subversive ideologies, it is advisable to coordinate the measures which may be adopted either in common or individually to combat these dangers.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To reiterate the recommendation made at the First Consultative Meeting held at Panama to the effect that the Governments of the American Republics "take the necessary measures to eradicate from the Americas the spread of doctrines that tend to place in jeopardy the common inter-American democratic ideal",⁶ and also that they take the measures which may be advisable to prevent any activities susceptible of jeopardizing American neutrality.

Two. To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics the following rules with respect to civil strife, internal disturbances, or the spread of subversive ideologies:

a. To use the necessary means to prevent the inhabitants of their territory, nationals or aliens, from participating in, collecting supplies, crossing the boundary or sailing from their territory for the purpose of starting or promoting civil strife, internal disturbances, or spreading subversive ideologies in another American country;

b. To disarm and intern every rebel force crossing their boundaries. There shall be observed, in so far as they are applicable, the rules of internment drafted by the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro;

c. To forbid the traffic in arms and war matériel, except when intended for the Government, unless the belligerency of the rebels has been recognized, in which latter case the rules of neutrality shall be applied, and

d. To prevent that within their jurisdiction there be equipped, armed or adapted for warlike purposes any vessel intended to operate in favor of the rebellion.

Three. To reiterate the recommendation of the First Consultative Meeting, held at Panama, to the effect that action be taken, as soon as possible for the adoption of the rules and procedure that may be judged useful to facilitate the action of the police and judicial author-

⁶ See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 331.

ities of the respective countries in repressing unlawful activities that individuals, either nationals or foreigners, may attempt at any time in favor of a foreign State.

Four. To recommend to the Governments of the American States that they adopt the following legislative or administrative norms, without prejudice to the respect due to their individual and sovereign right to regulate the juridical status of foreigners:

a. Effective prohibition of every political activity by foreign individuals, associations, groups or political parties, no matter what form they use to disguise or cloak such activity;

b. Rigorous supervision of the entry of foreigners into national territory, particularly in the case of nationals of non-American States;

c. Effective police supervision of the activities of foreign non-American groups established in the American States;

d. Creation of an emergency penal system for the offenses set forth in this article.

Five. To encourage the reciprocal communication, directly or through the Pan American Union, of information and data concerning the entry, rejection and expulsion of foreigners and the adoption of the preventive and repressive measures provided for in the previous article;

Sixth. Any of the American Republics directly affected by the activities referred to in this resolution may initiate the procedure of consultation.

VIII

PROJECT ON EXTENSION OF TERRITORIAL WATERS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the project presented by the Delegation of Uruguay, concerning the extension of territorial waters, together with the modifications introduced by the present Consultative Meeting be transmitted for study to the Committee of Experts for the Codification of International

Law; and that there also be requested the opinion of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee at Rio de Janeiro regarding the same project.

IX

PROJECT ON REFUGEES

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the projects presented to the Meeting by the Delegations of Argentina, Uruguay and Mexico (Projects Nos. 35, 36 and 42) concerning refugees and assistance to minors proceeding from evacuated areas be referred for consideration to the Pan American Union.

X

TRANSOCEANIC RAILWAY BETWEEN ARICA AND SANTOS BY WAY OF BOLIVIA

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recognize the importance and usefulness for continental defense of the Arica (Chile)-Santos (Brazil) transoceanic railway, through Bolivia, and to recommend to the American nations, especially to those directly interested in the project, the advisability of proceeding as soon as possible with the financing of the section still to be constructed.

XI

CODIFICATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW

WHEREAS:

1.—The Eighth International Conference of American States approved several resolutions with the purpose of coordinating, intensifying and accelerating the work of codification of international law in America;

2.—The said Conference also adopted other resolutions on the coordination and improvement of the inter-American peace instruments;

3.—According to historical tradition and the most profound convictions of the American peoples it is urgent at this time, when the bases of law and of pacific relations among peoples are

the object of serious attacks, that the nations of America once again reaffirm their effective support of the principles of international law and of the pacific settlement of international controversies and prove their firm intention to work for the maintenance and preservation of those principles,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One.—To recommend to the Governments of the American Republics that they adopt the necessary measures to carry out the resolutions approved by the Eighth International Conference of American States relative to the codification of international law and the improvement and coordination of the inter-American peace instruments.

Two.—To urge the various organizations in charge of the study of matters to which the above mentioned resolutions refer, to submit, as soon as possible, their recommendations and observations so that the Governing Board of the Pan American Union may convoke the meeting of the International Conference of American Jurists within the next two years.

Three.—To request the Pan American Union to communicate the present resolution to all Governments members of the Union, together with a report on the present status of the work provided for in the above mentioned resolutions of the Eighth Conference.

XII

PROMOTION OF CONTINENTAL SOLIDARITY

WHEREAS:

The sentiment of solidarity between the American Republics constitutes a genuine force for continental defense, to which all of them should lend unreservedly their maximum cooperation, removing any obstacle that might jeopardize this principle of American public law, in order that no State of this Continent may find itself deterred from offering its fullest and most decided cooperation, both in the political and economic fields, to the fulfillment of that ideal,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the American States that in any case in which internal legislation or contractual acts in force constitute a hindrance to the fullest cooperation which a State should lend to the principle of continental solidarity, it initiate, through legal means, the revision of such acts, in so far as this may be possible.

XIII

HOSTILE ACTS IN TERRITORIAL WATERS AND IN THE SECURITY ZONE

WHEREAS:

1.—At the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs held at Panama for the purpose of preserving peace, the neutrality of the American Republics was established, during the war begun in Europe; the irrevocable purpose was asserted of complying strictly with those duties within the principles of international law and the clauses of the conventions codifying them, and due respect was demanded for the situation created by those norms;

2.—Within this purpose of maintaining security on this Continent, a maritime zone, adjacent to the territorial area of each nation was established, excluding such zone from hostile acts from the land, sea, or air;

3.—In the hostilities, belligerency has transgressed the principles of international law, has disregarded the duties imposed by neutrality, and has also brought about hostile acts, not only in the zone excluded by the XV Resolution of Panama, but also contrary to sovereignty in the maritime zone of some of the Republics;

4. Without prejudice to the juridical procedure and settlement which should be given in each case to the claims raised because of these transgressions, it is necessary and opportune that the voice of the Republics of America condemn them and state the irrevocable purpose of practicing and demanding respect to the fullest extent for the norms regulating the existence of the international community,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of the Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

One.—That it condemns hostilities within territorial waters, as contrary to the right of sovereignty of the nation having jurisdiction over them and to the tenets of international law.

Two.—That it considers such hostilities within the Security Zone to be prejudicial to the votes and joint resolutions of the Republics of America for the preservation of peace on this Continent.

XIV

THE PEACEFUL SOLUTION OF CONFLICTS

WHEREAS:

In behalf of the closest possible unity of the Continent, it is imperative that differences existing between some of the American nations be settled,

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To recommend to the Governing Board of the Pan American Union that it organize, in the American capital deemed most suitable for the purpose, a Committee composed of representatives of five countries, which shall have the duty of keeping constant vigilance to insure that States between which any dispute exists or may arise, of any nature whatsoever, may solve it as quickly as possible, and of suggesting, without detriment to the methods adopted by the parties or to the procedures which they may agree upon, the measures and steps which may be conducive to a settlement.

The Committee shall submit a report to each Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and to each International Conference of American States regarding the status of such conflicts and the steps which may have been taken to bring about a solution.

XV

RECIPROCAL ASSISTANCE AND COOPERATION FOR THE DEFENSE OF THE NATIONS OF THE AMERICAS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That any attempt on the part of a non-American State against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereignty or the political independence of an American State shall be considered as an act of aggression against the States which sign this declaration.

In case acts of aggression are committed or should there be reason to believe that an act of aggression is being prepared by a non-American nation against the integrity or inviolability of the territory, the sovereign or the political independence of an American nation, the nations signatory to the present declaration will consult among themselves in order to agree upon the measure it may be advisable to take.

All the signatory nations, or two or more of them, according to circumstances, shall proceed to negotiate the necessary complementary agreements so as to organize cooperation for defense and the assistance that they shall lend each other in the event of aggressions such as those referred to in this declaration.

XVI

MAINTENANCE OF PEACE AND UNION AMONG THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

One. That the Governments of the American Republics are irrevocably determined to maintain and strengthen their union, in order that America may fulfill its high mission on behalf of civilization;

Two. That they will, therefore, omit no effort to prevent any controversy which might impair their solidarity;

Three. That they will also make every effort to settle in a friendly manner and as soon as possible the differences which exist between them, in order that their reciprocal confidence and their cooperation for continental defense against any foreign aggression may be further strengthened;

Four. That they reaffirm their strong desire to avoid the use of force in this Continent as a means of solving differences between nations and, therefore, to resort exclusively to juridical and pacific methods;

Five. That they consider it essential to extend the sphere of action of these methods, so that in all cases they may be decisively effective for the preservation of peace;

Six. That they will, likewise, make every effort to the end that these principles and aspirations may be adopted in the relations between the nations of America and those of other continents;

Seven. That during the present period of hostilities they will strive for the maintenance of law and justice, in accordance with the Declarations of Panama;

Eight. That they vehemently desire that peace be established on bases which will be lasting and inspired by the common welfare of all peoples;

Nine. That they are disposed to maintain international relations on juridical bases resting on the solid foundation of moral forces, in order to reestablish definitely the bonds of human community; and

Ten. That, faithful to their ideals, they will coordinate their own interests with the duties of universal cooperation.

XVII

PROCEDURE ON CONSULTATION

WHEREAS:

1. It is incumbent upon the present Meeting, as provided in paragraph 3 of Chapter II of the Agenda, to examine the functioning of the

system of consultation among the Governments of the American Republics established by the resolutions of the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace and of the Eighth International Conference of American States, for the purpose of suggesting measures susceptible of perfecting it;

2. The high motives which led the American Republics to put the aforementioned system into effect, will continue to make advisable the convoking of other Meetings such as those of Panama and of Habana, whenever the lofty interests of the Continent so require;

3. Future Meetings, as in the case of the present one, will have to be convoked under the pressure of events and under emergency conditions which will make it difficult and inadvisable to determine in advance the most appropriate time and country for the Meeting;

4. Prior to the First and the Second Consultative Meetings, the experience and knowledge of the Governing Board of the Pan American Union was resorted to, and in convoking future Meetings, it would be advisable to take advantage of the collaboration of that body.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. The Government which desires to initiate consultation in any of the cases contemplated in the conventions, declarations and resolutions of the Inter-American Conferences, and to propose a Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Relations or of their representatives, shall address the Governing Board of the Pan American Union indicating the questions with which it desires the consultation to deal, as well as the approximate date on which the Meeting should be held.

Two. The Governing Board shall immediately transmit the request, together with a list of the subjects suggested, to the other Governments, members of the Union, and invite the observations and suggestions which the respective Governments may desire to present.

Three. On the basis of the answers received, the Governing Board of the Pan American

Union will determine the date for the Meeting, prepare the appropriate Agenda, and adopt, in accordance with the respective Governments, all other measures advisable for the preparation of the Meeting.

Four. The Governing Board of the Pan American Union shall proceed to draft regulations for Consultative Meetings which shall be submitted to all the American Governments for their approval.

Five. The Third Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics will be held at Rio de Janeiro, the capital of Brazil.

Six. After the next Meeting, the designation of the country where each Consultative Meeting shall be held, shall be made by the Governing Board of the Pan American Union in accordance with the procedure set forth in the present resolution.

XVIII

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENTS OF CHILE AND SPAIN

at the Consultative Meeting at Panama in 1939, Foreign Affairs of the American Republics,

Pursuant to the Declaration of Continental Solidarity proclaimed at the Eighth Pan American Conference held at Lima and ratified at the Consultative Meeting at Panama in 1939,

Declares:

That it has followed with concern the conflict which has arisen between Chile and Spain, and that, notwithstanding its cordial sentiments toward Spain, it expresses its lively sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the attitude assumed by the Government of Chile in defense of principles fundamental for the free peoples of America, and that it expresses its hope that the relations between the two States will be re-established as soon as possible.

XIX

THE QUESTION OF BELIZE

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To express the keen desire and wishes of the American countries in favor of a just, peaceful, and prompt solution of the question of Belize between Guatemala and Great Britain.

XX

ACT OF HABANA CONCERNING THE PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS IN THE AMERICAS

WHEREAS:

1. The status of regions in this Continent belonging to European powers is a subject of deep concern to all of the Governments of the American Republics;

2. As a result of the present European war there may be attempts at conquest, which has been repudiated in the international relations of the American Republics, thus placing in danger the essence and pattern of the institutions of America;

3. The doctrine of inter-American solidarity agreed upon at the meetings at Lima and at Panama requires the adoption of a policy of vigilance and defense so that systems or regimes in conflict with their institutions shall not upset the peaceful life of the American Republics, the normal functioning of their institutions, or the rule of law and order;

4. The course of military events in Europe and the changes resulting from them may create the grave danger that European territorial possessions in America may be converted into strategic centers of aggression against nations of the American Continent;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Declares:

That when islands or regions in the Americas now under the possession of non-American nations are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty, the American nations, taking into account the imperative need of continental security and the desires of the inhabitants of the said islands or regions, may set up a regime of provisional

administration under the following conditions:

(a) That as soon as the reasons requiring this measure shall cease to exist, and in the event that it would not be prejudicial to the safety of the American Republics, such territories shall, in accordance with the principle reaffirmed by this declaration that peoples of this Continent have the right freely to determine their own destinies, be organized as autonomous states if it shall appear that they are able to constitute and maintain themselves in such condition, or be restored to their previous status, whichever of these alternatives shall appear the more practicable and just;

(b) That the regions to which this declaration refers shall be placed temporarily under the provisional administration of the American Republics and this administration shall be exercised with the two-fold purpose of contributing to the security and defense of the Continent, and to the economic, political and social progress of such regions and,

Resolves:

To create an emergency committee, composed of one representative of each of the American Republics, which committee shall be deemed constituted as soon as two-thirds of its members shall have been appointed. Such appointments shall be made by the American Republics as soon as possible.

The committee shall meet on the request of any signatory of this resolution.

If it becomes necessary as an imperative emergency measure before the coming into effect of the convention approved by this Consultative Meeting, to apply its provisions in order to safeguard the peace of the Continent, taking into account also the desires of the inhabitants of any of the above mentioned regions, the committee shall assume the administration of the region attacked or threatened, acting in accordance with the provisions of the said convention. As soon as the convention comes into effect, the authority and functions exercised by the committee shall be transferred to the Inter-

American Commission for Territorial Administration.

Should the need for emergency action be so urgent that action by the committee cannot be awaited, any of the American Republics, individually or jointly with others, shall have the right to act in the manner which its own defense or that of the Continent requires. Should this situation arise, the American Republic or Republics taking action shall place the matter before the committee immediately, in order that it may consider the action taken and adopt appropriate measures.

None of the provisions contained in the present Act refers to territories or possessions which are the subject of dispute or claims between European powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas.

XXI

INTER-AMERICAN SANITARY COOPERATION

WHEREAS:

1. According to reports received by the Meeting the principal epidemic diseases, such as bubonic plague, yellow fever and malignant malaria, which were an international menace and could be spread through international commerce, have been effectively controlled to such an extent that for all practical purposes the danger of their international propagation is believed to have been eliminated;

2. Diseases and epidemics are intensified in cases of alterations in the normal life of peoples, reaching alarming degrees whenever wars between nations are unleashed; and

3. The satisfactory results obtained have been due to effective cooperation between various countries, the Pan American Sanitary Bureau and the Rockefeller Foundation, pursuant to the sanitary treaty known as the Pan American Sanitary Code, which has been ratified by all the Governments.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To express its satisfaction for the efficient results obtained to date and to recommend that

cooperation with relation to sanitary activities continue and, as far as possible, be extended with a view to further improving sanitary, social and economic conditions, recognized as essentially interdependent and beneficial nationally as well as internationally.

XXII

PROJECT REGARDING COOPERATION BETWEEN PAN AMERICAN INSTITUTIONS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

That the project presented by the Dominican Delegation regarding cooperation between official Pan American institutions in defense of the continental principles of peace and democracy be transmitted for consideration to the Pan American Union.

XXIII

PAN AMERICAN HIGHWAY

WHEREAS:

1. It has been the invariable desire of all the American Republics, expressed since the First Inter-American Conference, to make effective and practical their solidarity by means of the construction of a network of highways to unite all of their capital cities, and the satisfaction of this desire, as a result of world circumstances, has become a vital and urgent need;

2. In carrying out these aims, the American Republics signed at Buenos Aires, on December 23, 1936, at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, a convention to advance the financing, the technical studies, and the construction of the highway referred to;⁷

3. The recommendations contained in Resolution III, approved at the First Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics, held at Panama in 1939, included the following:

"10. To make every effort in order to complete their respective sections of the Pan American Highway and to recommend to the countries

which have ratified the Buenos Aires convention that they designate as soon as possible one or more experts to expedite the fulfillment of the recommendations of the Third Pan American Highway Congress."⁸

4. The Pan American Highway, by promoting close relations and commerce between nations, would benefit equally all the inhabitants of the Americas; and

5. The distribution of the cost of constructing the Highway among the nations which it crosses on the sole basis of the territorial extension of each country, in addition to not being equitable, makes impossible or delays indefinitely its construction;

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To invite the American nations which as yet have not ratified the Convention of Buenos Aires relating to the Pan American Highway, to do so as soon as possible.

Two. To recommend to the Financial Commission created by that Convention that, in drafting the plans for financing the construction of the Highway, it study the desirability of taking into account, in distributing the total cost among the nations linked by it, the following factors: the economic capacity of the individual nations; their population; their revenues; the length of the Highway in the territory of each of them; and the benefits which each nation will derive from the Highway. The said Commission should also take into account the right of those nations which have constructed all or part of their respective sections to have the estimated value of the work completed by them accepted as all or part of the contribution which would be allocated to the particular country as its share in the total cost of the Pan American Highway.

Three. To recommend to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee that it collaborate fully with the Pan American Highway Financial Commission with a view

⁷ Treaty Series No. 927.

⁸ See the *Bulletin* of October 7, 1939 (vol. I, no. 15), p. 326.

to the prompt and efficacious accomplishment of its task.

XXIV

INSURANCE AND REINSURANCE

WHEREAS:

1. The Delegation of the Dominican Republic has presented to this Second Meeting a draft resolution recommending to the American nations that they encourage by appropriate legislation the development of insurance, and especially of reinsurance facilities; and

2. Because of its complex technical character, a detailed study of the various aspects of this recommendation is required, which this Meeting is not in a position to undertake in view of the shortness of the time at its disposal.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

To transmit to the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, at Washington, the project of the Dominican Republic to the end that it proceed to make a study of it and to report its conclusions to the Governments of the American Republics.

XXV

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL COOPERATION

WHEREAS:

1. At the First Consultative Meeting held at Panama it was resolved to declare that in view of existing circumstances, it had become more desirable and necessary than ever to establish a close and sincere cooperation between the American Republics in order that they might protect their economic and financial structure, maintain their fiscal equilibrium, safeguard the stability of their currencies, promote and expand their industries, intensify their agriculture, and develop their commerce;

2. In order to attain the objectives of the preceding paragraph, it was agreed to create an Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, in Washington;

3. The war now in progress has increased the disruption in the channels of international com-

merce and the curtailment of markets for certain products of the Americas;

4. The existence of surpluses of commodities, the exportation of which is essential to the economic life of the countries of the Americas, is economically, socially, financially, and in other respects a matter of great importance to the masses of the population, and especially to those groups participating in the production and distribution of wealth in each country, and, finally, to the Governments of the entire Continent;

5. It must be anticipated that these difficulties will exist as long as the war continues and that some of them, as well as other new ones, will exist after the war ends; and

6. It is of great importance that the economic development of the American countries be directed towards a diversification of their production and, at the same time, towards an increase in their consumption capacity.

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To declare:

(a) That the American nations continue to adhere to the liberal principles of international trade, conducted with peaceful motives and based upon equality of treatment and fair and equitable practices;

(b) That it is the purpose of the American nations to apply these principles in their relations with each other as fully as present circumstances permit;

(c) That the American nations should be prepared to resume the conduct of trade with the entire world in accordance with these principles as soon as the non-American nations are prepared to do likewise;

(d) That, in the meantime, the American nations shall do everything in their power to strengthen their own economic position; to improve further the trade and other economic relations between and among themselves; and to devise and apply appropriate means of effective action to cope with the difficulties, disadvantages and dangers arising

from the present disturbed and dislocated world conditions; and

(e) That the American nations consider it necessary to maintain or improve the normal economic situation established between them in order to assure the preservation or improvement of the position enjoyed in their respective markets.

Two. To strengthen and expand the activities of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee as the instrument for continuing consultation among the American Republics with respect to economic and trade matters and arrangements, having in mind especially the immediate situations which must be met as a result of the curtailment and changed character of important foreign markets. For the purpose of dealing with special problems, there may be organized subcommittees, composed of representatives of the interested countries, which should meet at such places as may be deemed most appropriate for their effective functioning.

Three. Specifically, to instruct the said Committee that it proceed forthwith:

(a) To cooperate with each country of this Continent in the study of possible measures for the increase of the domestic consumption of its own exportable surpluses of those commodities which are of primary importance to the maintenance of the economic life of such countries;

(b) To propose to the American nations immediate measures and arrangements of mutual benefit tending to increase trade among them without injury to the interests of their respective producers, for the purpose of providing increased markets for such products and of expanding their consumption;

(c) To create instruments of inter-American cooperation for the temporary storing, financing and handling of any such commodities and for their orderly and systematic marketing, having in mind the normal

conditions of production and distribution thereof;

(d) To develop commodity arrangements with a view to assuring equitable terms of trade for both producers and consumers of the commodities concerned;

(e) To recommend methods for improving the standard of living of the peoples of the Americas, including public health and nutrition measures;

(f) To establish appropriate organizations for the distribution of a part of the surplus of any such commodity, as a humanitarian and social relief measure;

(g) To consider, while these plans and measures are being developed, the desirability of a broader system of inter-American cooperative organization in trade and industrial matters, and to propose credit measures and other measures of assistance which may be immediately necessary in the fields of economics, finance, money, and foreign exchange.

Four. To reaffirm Resolution XIII of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, and to recommend that, in order to promote the economic development of the American nations under the terms of said resolution, each nation, upon its own initiative and in consonance with the program of the Inter-American Development Commission, establish appropriate enterprises with government or private capital provided by two or more American Republics. Such enterprises may deal directly with the Inter-American Bank or other official or private credit institutions, it being recommended that the said Bank give its sympathetic consideration to the possibility of granting them financial aid.

XXVI

VOTE OF THANKS

The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics

Resolves:

One. To express its gratitude to His Excellency, The President of the Republic of Cuba, Dr. Federico Laredo Brú, and to his illustrious Government for all the attentions and courtesies extended to all the delegations attending the Meeting.

Two. To record its profound appreciation of the efficacious and admirable work performed by His Excellency, Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, President of the Meeting and Secretary of State of Cuba, and of the skillful and courteous manner in which he has conducted the deliberations of the Meeting.

Three. To congratulate the Secretary General, Dr. César Salaya y de la Fuente, and the personnel of the Secretariat, for their admirable contribution to the work of the Meeting, and the many courtesies extended to the members of the several Delegations.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics or their Personal Representatives, sign and seal the present Final Act.

DONE in the City of Habana, this thirtieth day of July, one thousand nine hundred and forty, in texts in the English, Spanish, Portuguese and French languages, which shall be deposited in the archives of the Pan American Union. The Secretary General of the Meeting shall transmit the original of the present Final Act to the Pan American Union through the intermediary of the Department of State of Cuba.

RESERVATIONS.

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION:

1.—As to the Declaration with reference to the relations between the Governments of Chile and Spain (XVIII):

"The Delegation of Mexico adheres to the declaration which has been approved only be-

cause it expresses its lively sympathy and fraternal solidarity with the attitude which the Government of the Sister Republic of Chile has assumed in defense of principles fundamental for the free peoples of America".

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION:

2.—As to the Act of Habana:

"The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panama meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in its entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force and effectiveness".

RESERVATION OF THE URUGUAYAN DELEGATION:

3.—As to the Act of Habana (XX):

"The Delegation of the Republic of Uruguay states that the purpose of this Act is to anticipate the carrying out of the Convention approved on this subject, in case it is necessary to apply the Convention before the number of ratifications requisite for its taking effect has been obtained.

"It wishes, therefore, to place on record a reservation respecting the attitude of its Government, under the latter's express instructions, in case it should deem necessary, prior to the application of the Act, to examine the question of whether under the Uruguayan

constitutional regime, prior legislative ratification is required".

RESERVATION OF THE BOLIVIAN DELEGATION :

4.—As to the Resolution concerning the Inter-American Committee of Rio de Janeiro (I) :

"The Bolivian delegation desires that the peculiar situation of its country be borne in mind, mediterranean state lacking coasts, whose right to free transit has been recognized in the Convention of Habana, of 1928, on Maritime Neutrality and by bilateral treaties entered into with frontier nations.

"The application of the principles suggested by the Inter-American Committee on Neutrality, in so far as respects internment, would signify a disregard of the rights of Bolivia on this subject, which has surely not been in the minds of the authors of the project, and would lead to the danger that, in the event of war, the internment of the members of the armed forces of its country, who were forced to cross into neutral territory would take place."

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION :*

5.—"The Delegation of Chile, convinced of the need of giving practical application to continental solidarity, approves the agreements with the understanding that Chile will only assume obligations and responsibilities when the aforementioned agreements are ratified by its constitutional bodies."

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION :

6.—As to the Resolution on Economic and Financial Cooperation (XXV) :

"The Delegation of Chile, as it did at the First Consultative Meeting of Panama, qualifies its vote in respect of 'liberal principles of international trade' to which reference is made in paragraphs a, b and c of Section 1, for the reasons stated before the Committee

which dealt with this project. It requests that record of this qualification be made in the appropriate document."

RESERVATION OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION :

7.—As to the Act of Habana (XX) and the Declaration concerning Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the American Nations (XV) :

"I vote affirmatively with the statement that I shall sign the Act of Habana and the Declaration concerning Reciprocal Assistance and Cooperation for the Defense of the Nations of the Americas, subject to approval by my Government and to the constitutional norms of my country."

RESERVATION OF THE VENEZUELAN DELEGATION :

8.—As to the Act of Habana (XX) :

"The Venezuelan Delegation signs with the understanding that the Act of Habana relative to colonial possessions is subject to ratification by the Public Power of the Nation in accordance with its constitutional provisions."

RESERVATION OF THE PERUVIAN DELEGATION :

9.—As to the Resolution on Pacific Solution of Conflicts :

"Peru accepts the proposal of the Haitian Delegation with the reservation that the Committee shall function only at the request of the interested parties."

[Here follow signatures.]

ADDITIONAL RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION :

As to the Act of Habana (XX) :

"The Chilean Delegation, at the time of signing the present Final Act, makes reservation in addition to the reservation set forth in yesterday's Private Plenary Session, of the rights of Chile in Antarctica."

* For additional reservation by Chile, see *infra*.

CONVENTION

The Governments represented at the Second Meeting of Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics,

Considering:

One. That the American Republics have formulated at the Second Consultative Meeting the Act of Habana with regard to the destiny of colonies of non-American countries located in this hemisphere as well as with respect to the provisional administration of such colonies;

Two. That as a result of the events which are taking place in the European continent situations may develop in the territories of the possessions which some of the belligerent nations have in the Americas which may extinguish or materially impair the sovereignty which they exercise over them, or leave their government without a leader, thus creating a state of danger to the peace of the continent and a state of affairs in which the rule of law, order, and respect for life, liberty and the property of inhabitants may disappear;

Three. That the American Republics consider that force cannot constitute the basis of rights, and they condemn all violence whether under the form of conquest, of stipulations which may have been imposed by the belligerents in the clauses of a treaty, or by any other process;

Four. That any transfer, or attempted transfer, of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possession or any interest in or control over any such region to another non-American State, would be regarded by the American Republics as against American sentiments and principles and the rights of American States to maintain their security and political independence;

Five. That no such transfer or attempt to transfer or acquire any interest or right in any such region, directly or indirectly, would be recognized or accepted by the American Republics no matter what form was employed to attain such purposes;

Six. That by virtue of a principle of American international law, recognized by various conferences, the acquisition of territories by force cannot be permitted;

Seven. That the American Republics, through their respective government agencies, reserve the right to judge whether any transfer or attempted transfer of sovereignty, jurisdiction, cession or incorporation of geographic regions in the Americas, possessed by European countries up to September 1, 1939, has the effect of impairing their political independence even though no formal transfer or change in the status of such region or regions shall have taken place;

Eight. That in the cases foreseen, as well as any others which might leave the government of such regions without a leader, it is, therefore, necessary to establish a provisional administrative regime for such regions until such time as their definitive regime is established by the free determination of their people;

Nine. That the American Republics, as an international community which acts strongly and integrally, using as a basis political and juridical principles which they have applied for more than a century, have the unquestionable right, in order to preserve their unity and security, to take such regions under their administration and to deliberate as to their destinies, in accordance with their respective degrees of political and economic development;

Ten. That the provisional and transitory character of the measures agreed to does not imply an oversight or abrogation of the principle of non-intervention which regulates inter-American life, a principle proclaimed by the American Institute, recognized by the meeting of jurists held at Rio de Janeiro and fully reaffirmed at the Seventh International American Conference held at Montevideo;

Eleven. That this community has therefore international juridical capacity to act in this manner;

Twelve. That in this case, the most appropriate regime is that of a provisional administration; and that this system entails no danger because the American Republics do not entertain any purpose whatsoever of territorial aggrandizement;

Thirteen. That the establishment of a special provisional regime in the present convention and in the Act of Habana concerning the provisional administration of European colonies and possessions in the Americas does not eliminate or modify the system of consultation agreed upon at Buenos Aires, confirmed at Lima, and practiced at Panama and Habana.

Fourteen. Being desirous of protecting their peace and safety and of promoting the interests of any of the regions herein referred to which may fall within the purview of the foregoing recitations, have resolved to conclude the following convention:

I

If a non-American State shall directly or indirectly attempt to replace another non-American State in the sovereignty or control which it exercised over any territory located in the Americas, thus threatening the peace of the continent, such territory shall automatically come under the provisions of this convention and shall be submitted to a provisional administrative regime.

II

The administration shall be exercised, as may be considered advisable in each case, by one or more American States, with their previous approval.

III

When the administration shall have been established for any region it shall be exercised in the interest of the security of the Americas, and for the benefit of the region under administration, with a view to its welfare and progress, until such time as the region is in a position

to govern itself or is restored to its former status, whenever the latter is compatible with the security of the American Republics.

IV

The administration of the region shall be exercised under conditions which shall guarantee freedom of conscience and of worship, subject to the regulations which public order and good habits may demand.

V

The administration shall enforce the local laws coordinating them with the purposes of this convention, but it may furthermore adopt such measures as may be necessary to meet situations in which such laws do not exist.

VI

In all that concerns commerce and industry, the American nations shall enjoy the same situation and benefits, and the administrator is forbidden to establish a privileged position for itself or its nationals or for certain states. Open economic relations shall be maintained with all countries on a reciprocity basis.

VII

Natives of the region shall participate, as citizens, in public administration and in the courts of justice without further qualification than their capacity so to do.

VIII

To the extent that it may be practicable, rights of every sort shall be governed by local law and custom, and vested rights shall be protected in accordance with such law.

IX

Forced labor shall be abolished in the regions where it exists.

X

The administration shall provide facilities for education of all kinds with the two-fold

purpose of developing the wealth of the region and improving the living conditions of the population, especially as regards public and individual hygiene and preparation for the exercise of political autonomy as soon as possible.

XI

The natives of a region under administration shall have their own Organic Act which the administration shall establish, consulting the people in whatever manner is possible.

XII

The administration shall submit an annual report to the inter-American organization entrusted with the control of the regions under administration, of the manner in which it has fulfilled its functions, attaching thereto copies of its accounts and of the measures adopted in the region during the year.

XIII

The organization referred to in the preceding article shall be competent to take cognizance of the petitions submitted by inhabitants of the region through the medium of the administration, with reference to the exercise of the provisional administration. The administration shall transmit, with this petition, such observations as it may deem proper.

XIV

The first administration shall be granted for a period of three years. At the end of this period, if necessary, it shall be renewed for successive periods not longer than ten years.

XV

The expenses incurred in the exercise of the administration shall be defrayed with the revenues of the region under administration but in case they are insufficient the deficit shall be met by the State or States which act as administrators.

XVI

A commission to be known as the "Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration" is hereby established, to be composed of a representative from each one of the States which ratifies this convention; it shall be the international organization to which this convention refers. Once this convention has become effective, any country which ratifies it may convoke the first meeting proposing the city in which it is to be held. The Commission shall elect its chairman, complete its organization and fix its definitive seat. Two-thirds of the members of the Commission shall constitute a quorum and two-thirds of the members present may adopt decisions.

XVII

The Commission is authorized to establish a provisional administration in the regions to which the present convention refers; allow such administration to be exercised by the number of States which it may determine in each case, and supervise its exercise under the terms of the preceding articles.

XVIII

None of the provisions contained in the present convention refers to territories or possessions which are the subject of dispute or claims between European powers and one or more of the Republics of the Americas.

XIX

The present convention is open for signature by the American Republics at the city of Habana and shall be ratified by the High Contracting Parties in conformity with their constitutional procedures. The Secretary of State of the Republic of Cuba shall transmit at the earliest possible date authentic certified copies to the governments for the aforementioned purpose of ratification. The instrument of ratification shall be deposited in the archives of

the Pan American Union in Washington, which shall notify the signatory governments of said deposit. Such notification shall be considered as an exchange of ratifications.

XX

The present convention shall enter into force when two-thirds of the American Republics have deposited their respective instruments of ratification.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the undersigned Plenipotentiaries, having deposited their full powers found to be in due and proper form, sign this convention on behalf of their respective Governments and affix thereto their seals on the dates appearing opposite their signatures.

RESERVATIONS

RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

1.—The Chilean Delegation, convinced of the necessity of effecting practically the continental solidarity, approves the resolution, making clear that Chile shall only acquire commitments and responsibilities when the said resolutions shall have been ratified by its constitutional organisms.

RESERVATION OF THE ARGENTINE DELEGATION

2.—The Delegate of the Argentine Republic in signing this Act places on record that it does not refer to or include the Malvinas Islands, because the latter do not constitute a colony or possession of any European nation, since they are a part of the Argentine territory and are included within its dominion

and sovereignty, as was stated at the Panama meeting, which statement he considers reiterated hereby in its entirety, and also with reference to other southern Argentine regions as he has stated in the deliberations of this Commission. He likewise states that the signing of this Act and Resolution does not affect and leaves intact his Government's powers established in the constitutional norms which obtain in Argentina, with respect to the procedure applicable in order that this Act and Resolution may acquire validity, force, and effectiveness.

RESERVATION OF THE COLOMBIAN DELEGATION

3.—I vote in the affirmative with the suggestion that I shall sign the Convention, subject to the approval by my Government and the constitutional standards of my country.

RESERVATION OF THE VENEZUELA DELEGATION

4.—The Venezuelan Delegation signs with the understanding that the Convention concerning the colonial possessions remains subject to the public powers of the nation, in accordance with its constitutional provisions.

ADDITIONAL RESERVATION OF THE CHILEAN DELEGATION

5.—The Chilean Delegation, at the time of signing this Convention, in addition to the reservation set forth at yesterday's Meeting, makes reservation of Chile's rights in Antarctica.

[Here follow signatures.]

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press August 19]

Professor and student exchanges have now been arranged with five of the American republics under the Buenos Aires Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations.⁹ In addition to two American students who are already in Chile,¹⁰ fellowships have been awarded to students of the United States by the Governments of Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Venezuela. The Government of Venezuela has agreed to receive an exchange professor from the United States, and negotiations are in progress concerning similar decisions made by several other countries. Four graduate students from Chile have been selected by the United States Government for a year's study in educational institutions in this country. At the present time a panel of graduate students from Paraguay is under consideration by the United States. It is anticipated that before the commencement of the academic year in September, presentation of similar panels will be made by several of the other governments.

The Government of Costa Rica has selected Miss Edith Alida Bronson, of Evanston, Illinois, as an exchange student in that Republic. Miss Bronson was chosen from a panel of five students submitted to the Government of Costa Rica by the United States on March 31, 1940. For research in Costa Rica, Miss Bronson, secretary of the Department of Romance Languages of Northwestern University, proposes to study the dramatic literatures of the South and Central American countries with special attention to Costa Rica.

⁹ Treaty Series No. 928.

¹⁰ See the *Bulletin* of March 9, 1940 (vol. II, no. 37), pp. 279-281.

Another student selected was unable to accept, and the Costa Rican Government has been asked for an alternative name.

The Dominican Republic has announced the selection as exchange students of Mr. Charles Christian Hauch, of Chicago, Illinois, and Mr. Joseph John Montllor, of New York, New York. Mr. Hauch is at present working for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at the University of Chicago, from which he received his Master's degree in 1936. His field of activity has been political science and international relations. He plans to continue his study on the history of the Dominican Republic since 1844. Mr. Montllor is a graduate student at Columbia University. He plans to devote his attention during his stay in the Dominican Republic to a study of the history of diplomatic relations between that republic and the United States, using Dominican sources.

The Government of Panama has announced the selection of one American graduate student to pursue advanced work in that Republic. Mr. James S. Triolo, Jr., of Alameda, California, has been chosen for this exchange service. Mr. Triolo holds the degree of Master of Arts from Stanford University and has spent some time as a teacher of the social sciences, English, and Spanish in the secondary schools of California. He proposes to continue his study of diplomatic relations between the United States and Panama during the period of time that he serves as an exchange student in that Republic.

The Government of Venezuela has chosen Dr. George William Luttermoser of Detroit, Michigan, as exchange student. Dr. Luttermoser holds the degree of Doctor of Science from the School of Hygiene of The Johns Hopkins University and has spent several summers at the biological station of the University of Michi-

gan. He plans to devote his attention during his year in Venezuela to studying the nature of the immunity developed against the blood-fluke disease. Dr. Luttermoser is now serving as parasitologist with the Bureau of Animal Husbandry of the United States Department of Agriculture.

As exchange professor from the United States, the Government of Venezuela has selected Dr. Charles C. Griffin, assistant professor of history at Vassar College, Poughkeepsie, New York. Dr. Griffin holds degrees from Harvard and Columbia Universities. He has served as research assistant of the Library of Congress and since 1934 as a member of the faculty of Vassar College. His principal interest in historical research has been the period of emancipation of the Spanish-American nations. In 1937 he published a study entitled *The United States and the Disruption of the Spanish Empire, 1810-1822*. Dr. Griffin plans to leave for Venezuela in September to take up his teaching and research activities in that Republic.

The Chilean students selected by the United States for a year of study in this country are Señor Jorge del Canto Schram, of Santiago; Señora María Marchant de González Vera, of Santiago; Señor Carlos E. Salazar Justiniano, of Santiago; and Señor Leopoldo Seguel Fuentes, of Yungay (Ñuble). Señor del Canto expects to continue his studies in economic geography and international commerce, which he pursued during the past academic year at the University of California. Señora de González Vera, who has specialized in English and education, plans to do further graduate work in these fields. Señor Salazar will continue his studies in the field of engineering at the University of Indiana, while Señor Seguel will do graduate work in mathematics at Oregon State College.

Under the terms of the Buenos Aires Convention, it is possible, if one country manifests its intention of not sending students to the United States, to award those fellowships to

another participating country. Two additional graduate fellowships were therefore granted to Chile, making a total of four.

The Buenos Aires Convention was signed by each of the 21 American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held in Buenos Aires in 1936. The exchange program is directed toward the development of a more realistic understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Emphasizing the essential reciprocity of cultural relations, the exchanges are designed to make available to the people of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, the technology, and the artistic achievements of the United States. In receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from those nations the program affords a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their people.

The expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating governments. The nominating government will pay the round-trip travel costs of students, together with other incidental expenses. The receiving government will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses, and board and lodging at the institutions in which the visiting students are enrolled.

The Department of State has been assisted in choosing the panels of students and professors by a Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships. This committee, in collaboration with the Department and with the United States Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, drew up the standards and application forms for fellowships and professorships under the Convention. The minimum requirements were designed to assure the two-fold purpose of making available to the qualified student in this country opportunity to pursue advanced study in the other American republics and to afford opportunity for applications from all sections of the United States.

OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

ORDER ESTABLISHING THE OFFICE FOR COORDINATION OF COMMERCIAL AND CULTURAL RELATIONS BETWEEN THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Pursuant to authority vested in it by section 2 of the Act of August 29, 1916 (39 Stat. 649), the Council of National Defense, with the approval of the President, hereby establishes as a subordinate body to the Council an office to be known as the Office for Coordination of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics, at the head of which there shall be a Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics (hereinafter referred to as the Coordinator). The Coordinator shall serve as such without compensation but shall be entitled to actual and necessary transportation, subsistence and other expense incidental to the performance of his duties.

The Coordinator shall:

(1) establish and maintain liaison between the Advisory Commission, the several departments and establishments of the Government and with such other agencies, public or private, as the Coordinator may deem necessary or desirable to insure proper coordination of, and economy and efficiency in, the activities of the Government with respect to Hemisphere defense, with particular reference to the commercial and cultural aspects of the problem, and shall also be available to assist in the coordination and carrying out of the purposes of Public Resolution No. 83—76th Congress (H. J. Res. 367);

(2) be a member and chairman of the Inter-Departmental Committee on Inter-American affairs, which shall include the President of the Export-Import Bank, one designate from each of the following Departments: State, Agriculture, Treasury, and Commerce, and such representatives from other agencies and departments as may be needed from time to time, the Committee to consider and correlate

proposals of the Government with respect to Hemisphere defense, commercial and cultural relations and to make recommendations to the appropriate Government departments and agencies;

(3) be responsible directly to the President, to whom he shall submit reports and recommendations with respect to the activities of his office;

(4) review existing laws, coordinate research by the several Federal agencies, and recommend to the Inter-Departmental Committee such new legislation as may be deemed essential to the effective realization of the basic objectives of the Government's program;

(5) be charged with the formulation and the execution of a program in cooperation with the State Department which, by effective use of Governmental and private facilities in such fields as the arts and sciences, education and travel, the radio, the press, and the cinema, will further national defense and strengthen the bonds between the nations of the Western Hemisphere.

Nelson A. Rockefeller is hereby appointed Coordinator of Commercial and Cultural Relations between the American Republics.

HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of War.

FRANK KNOX,
Secretary of the Navy.

HAROLD L. ICKES,
Secretary of the Interior.

H. A. WALLACE,
Secretary of Agriculture.

ROBERT H. HINCKLEY,
Acting Secretary of Commerce.

C. V. McLAUGHLIN,
Acting Secretary of Labor.

Approved:

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
The White House,
August 16, 1940.

DEATH OF LEON TROTSKY

[Released to the press August 24]

In response to an inquiry from the American Consul at Mexico City, the Department has

informed him that it perceives no reason for bringing Mr. Trotsky's body to the United States and that to do so would be inappropriate.

Europe

NOTE TO GERMANY ON THE COURSE OF THE "AMERICAN LEGION"

[Released to the press August 18]

The American Chargé in Berlin, Mr. Alexander W. Kirk, was instructed on the afternoon of August 17 to deliver to the German Foreign Office a communication, the text of which follows:

"The Government of the United States desires first to point out that the course on which it was proposed that the *American Legion* should sail from Petsamo to New York was indicated to the German Government through the American Embassy at Berlin on August ninth, together with a statement of the distinguishing characteristics of the ship for her ready identification and a statement that she was scheduled to sail from Petsamo on August 16, in sufficient time for the German Government to notify the appropriate German authorities so as to assure the vessel against attack by the German fighting forces. The United States Government was informed on August thirteenth that the German Foreign Office had stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course and description of the *American Legion*, the understanding being that the vessel would depart on August 16 and, if she should depart at a later date, then the Foreign Office would again have to be notified three days before the actual departure since otherwise it would not be possible to give informatory instructions to the appropriate German authorities. The German Foreign Office called attention to its previous communications to the American Embassy on the subject of the *American Legion*, in which the

Foreign Office had stated that instructions to the German combatant forces with respect to possible action against neutral ships were, in accordance with international rules, and the German Prize Law Codes, limited to merchant ships. The Foreign Office had further stated that it was, therefore, out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them and that in view of those facts there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German Government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel. The German Government was, however, prepared to notify the German forces for their information in order to avoid confusion with enemy warships that an American war vessel (namely, the *American Legion*) would travel on a specified course at a specified time.

"Subsequently, and not until the late afternoon of August 14, as reported to the American Government that same day, the Foreign Office stated that the German Air Force had pointed out that the proposed course of the *American Legion*, passing between N. Rona and Cape Wrath, would bring the vessel into the field of dangerous air operations, and that the German authorities, therefore, recommended a more northern route. Upon inquiry of the Foreign Office as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office in order that it might effect complete notification of all German combat units the vessel might encounter, the answer was made that if such notice were received by noon, Berlin time, August 15 there would be time to effect proper notification and

the vessel could leave Petsamo August 16 as scheduled.

"Under instructions of the United States Government, on August 14, the attention of the Foreign Office was invited to the assurances which it had given that the appropriate German authorities had been duly informed of the date of departure, course and description of the *American Legion*, and it was asked to stand by its original acceptance of the course of the *American Legion*. In reply, Dr. Ritter of the Foreign Office stated that if the American Government insisted on the ship following the proposed course, then the German Government had nothing to do but accept the decision, pointing out again the great danger involved. Dr. Ritter also stated that the Foreign Office had merely agreed to notify the appropriate German authorities for their information of the course and description of the vessel, and that it had never guaranteed the safe conduct of the vessel for assurances of safe conduct could only be given in the cases of merchant vessels and not in the cases of naval vessels, in which category the *American Legion* falls. The United States Government considers in that connection, that Dr. Ritter's statement was hardly in line with the previous communication of the Foreign Office, referred to above, when the Foreign Office stated that there was no occasion, in the opinion of the German Government, to give any special assurances with regard to a neutral war vessel since it was out of the question that German forces should stop neutral vessels of war or take any other measures against them, and that the German forces would be notified in order to avoid confusion of the *American Legion* with enemy warships.

"Following the United States Government's learning of Dr. Ritter's conversation, and of the American Chargé d'Affaires' communication of the Foreign Office's note in confirmation of the conversation, the subject of the course to be followed by the *American Legion* had the serious and protracted consideration of the United States Government. However, it was determined that no other practical course existed for the vessel to follow than that proposed, the

vessel to sail on August 16 as scheduled and already notified to all the belligerent governments. As instructed by his Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires informed the German Foreign Office on August 15 accordingly, and stated that the Government of the United States consequently reverted to its original communication to the German Government on the subject and took note of the fact that the German Government had brought the voyage of the vessel to the attention of its appropriate agencies.

"The United States Government is of the opinion, therefore, that the German Government received sufficient advance notice of the sailing of the *American Legion* from Petsamo on the date scheduled and the course to be followed, to take every precaution against attack on the vessel by the German combat forces. The German Government acknowledged the receipt of this notification prior to the vessel's departure and stated that the appropriate German authorities had been informed of the date of departure, course, and description of the vessel. The German Government did not give assurance of safe conduct for the vessel but explained that there was no occasion to give any such assurance with regard to the vessel as it was out of the question that German forces should stop the vessel or take any other measures against her. All the other belligerent governments have given assurance of safe conduct for the vessel for her sailing on the date scheduled and on the course indicated.

"The German Government now points out that it did not receive final notification of the ship's departure from Petsamo on August 16 until noon of that day and that the American Embassy at Berlin had been informed that August 15 was the latest date for such notification of the intended route. However, the stipulation of the German Foreign Office that it be notified by noon, Berlin time, August 15, with respect to the vessel's course was in reply to the Embassy's inquiry as to how much advance notice of the change of course of the vessel would be required by the Foreign Office. Since no change was made in the course of the vessel,

further advance notice became entirely unnecessary.

"Stated briefly, the German Government has on several occasions during the conversations about the voyage of the *American Legion* stated that the vessel in question as a public vessel of the United States, actually being a transport of the United States Army, needed no safe conduct from the German Government because safe conducts were reserved only for merchant vessels. The German Government having repeatedly made that statement and having stated also that they would notify their armed forces of the route on which it was informed the vessel

would proceed and of the date of her departure from Petsamo and of the description of the vessel, and having assured the Government of the United States that it had actually notified its armed forces of the route, date of sailing and description of the *American Legion*, and in continuing reliance upon the original statements of the German Government, the American Chargé d'Affaires is instructed to inform the German Government that under the circumstances above related the Government of the United States expects that the vessel will not suffer molestation by any action undertaken by the German armed forces."

Canada

PERMANENT JOINT BOARD ON DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press by the White House August 18]

The following joint statement was issued by President Roosevelt and the Prime Minister of Canada, W. L. Mackenzie King:

"The Prime Minister and the President have discussed the mutual problems of defense in relation to the safety of Canada and the United States.

"It has been agreed that a Permanent Joint Board on Defense shall be set up at once by the two countries.

"This Permanent Joint Board on Defense shall commence immediate studies relating to sea, land, and air problems including personnel and matériel.

"It will consider in the broad sense the defense of the north half of the Western Hemisphere.

"The Permanent Joint Board on Defense will consist of four or five members from each country, most of them from the services. It will meet shortly."

[Released to the press by the White House August 22]

On August 22, 1940, President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada

appointed the following members to serve on the Joint Permanent Board on Defense, United States and Canada, which will hold its first meeting in Ottawa on August 26, 1940:

For the United States:

Hon. Fiorello H. La Guardia, President,
United States Conference of Mayors

Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, Commanding the
Fourth Corps Area; Headquarters, Atlanta, Ga.

Capt. Harry W. Hill, United States Navy,
War Plans Division, Office of Chief of
Naval Operations

Comdr. Forrest P. Sherman, United States
Navy

Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, United States
Army Air Corps

Mr. John D. Hickerson, Assistant Chief, Division of European Affairs, Department of State, to be Secretary of the American section of the Joint Board

For Canada:

Mr. O. M. Biggar, K.C.

Brigadier K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Deputy
Chief, General Staff

Captain L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief,
Naval Staff
Air Commander A. A. L. Cuffe, Air member,
Air Staff, Royal Canadian Air Force

Mr. Hugh L. Kennleyside, Counselor, Depart-
ment of External Affairs, to be Secretary of
the Canadian section of the Joint Board

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press August 21]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms-export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS-EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of July.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)	-----	\$57.00
Angola.....	I (4)	-----	24.00
	V (1)	-----	3,200.00
	(2)	\$125.00	630.00
Total.....		125.00	3,854.00
Argentina.....	I (2)	884.00	24,095.50
	(4)	-----	5,415.00
	(5)	-----	2,300.00
	III (2)	-----	5,141.84

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Argentina—Continued.	IV (1)	\$3,550.00	\$7,762.00
	(2)	-----	6,481.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	40,025.00
	(2)	16,430.00	171,662.71
	(3)	-----	40,937.50
	VII (1)	19.84	29.84
	(2)	-----	87,961.51
Total.....		26,883.84	391,811.90
Australia.....	I (1)	52.59	499.12
	(4)	76.01	534.09
	III (1)	-----	1,509,520.00
	(2)	-----	13,680.00
	IV (1)	-----	271.55
	(2)	-----	509.00
	V (1)	17,300.00	25,648.00
	(2)	12,991.15	857,737.25
	(3)	675,000.00	2,084,705.00
	VII (1)	15,200.00	33,474.86
Total.....		720,619.75	4,526,578.87
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)	-----	136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)	-----	17.29
	IV (2)	-----	1.87
Total.....		-----	19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)	-----	217.00
	(2)	-----	103,200.00
	(4)	-----	28,779.00
	III (1)	-----	2,292,000.00
	IV (2)	-----	69.00
	V (1)	-----	20,745.00
	(2)	-----	243,957.00
	(3)	-----	419,400.00
Total.....		-----	3,108,367.00
Bermuda.....	I (4)	-----	16.00
	IV (1)	84.70	84.70
	(2)	35.00	35.00
	V (1)	-----	8,000.00
Total.....		119.70	8,135.70

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Bolivia.....	I (4)	\$542.00	\$1,703.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		6,500.00
	(2)		64.60
	(3)		45,384.00
	VII (1)		1,953.68
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		542.00	56,891.78
Brazil.....	I (1)	158.00	987.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	388.00	5,958.00
	III (1)		978,200.00
	IV (1)	12,500.00	19,312.75
	(2)	1,806.00	21,642.14
	V (1)	206,500.00	551,653.00
	(2)	958.80	103,463.86
	(3)	39,000.00	278,009.50
Total.....		261,310.80	1,964,664.25
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)	2,500.00	2,500.00
	VII (1)	791.16	1,108.84
Total.....		3,291.16	6,115.66
British Honduras.....	I (4)	12.00	12.00
	IV (2)	80.00	80.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....		92.00	329.50
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (2)	400.00	400.00
	(4)	60.52	133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)	92.78	136.00
Total.....		553.30	1,424.79
Canada.....	I (1)	611,969.93	642,209.89
	(2)	65,293.50	104,498.97
	(3)	40,668.00	40,668.00
	(4)	184,381.51	318,103.86
	(5)	154.00	90,154.00
	III (1)	2,815,194.00	18,578,194.00
	(2)	350.00	4,141.00
	IV (1)	3,532.16	13,053.56
	(2)	505.03	51,058.84
	V (1)	18,650.00	786,026.57
	(2)	7,187,488.12	8,676,931.90
	(3)	9,194,066.76	10,850,248.61
	VI (2)	8.00	36,008.00
	VII (1)	28,628.44	115,659.85
	(2)	3,488.00	44,239.75
Total.....		20,154,377.45	40,351,286.80

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Chile.....	I (2)		\$2,970.00
	(4)	\$9,192.00	9,530.00
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)	3,630.00	3,630.00
	IV (1)	4,985.00	52,350.00
	(2)		5,484.26
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	41.00	3,423.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....		17,848.00	129,494.91
China.....	I (2)		352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)	40,672.16	137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)		5.00
	V (1)	62,200.00	156,800.00
	(2)	123,249.19	2,355,180.63
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total.....		226,121.35	9,107,841.46
Colombia.....	I (1)	30.00	30.00
	(4)	112.00	157.00
	IV (1)	306.00	2,017.90
	(2)	256.00	667.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	1,320.00	2,812.00
	(3)	3,500.00	47,495.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		5,524.00	389,921.97
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)	120.00	136.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)		1,646.26
Total.....		120.00	42,996.13
Cuba.....	I (2)		70.00
	(4)	130,655.00	131,144.00
	IV (1)	870.00	3,315.50
	(2)	1,492.00	9,223.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	1,800.00	4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	44.00	3,005.80
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		134,861.00	155,709.30
Curaçao.....	I (1)	585.00	585.00
	(4)	77.39	77.39

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (1)	\$654.50	\$654.50
	(2)	208.64	214.64
	V (1)		307,425.00
	(2)		1,798.76
	(3)		57,950.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		1,525.53	368,722.79
Denmark	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	510.00	867.00
	(2)	328.00	843.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total		838.00	3,811.80
Ecuador	I (1)		169.72
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)	33.00	156.00
	(2)		18,483.00
	V (2)	1,022.00	1,022.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total		1,055.00	21,157.72
Egypt	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total			24,021.02
El Salvador	I (1)	125,000.00	125,052.00
	(4)	20.00	1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	24.00	6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		125,044.00	159,624.00
Finland	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)	4,449.00	26,783.25
	VII (2)	45,900.00	565,900.00
Total		50,349.00	4,958,358.24
France	I (1)		201,488.00
	(2)		4,887,420.71
	(3)		1,700,195.00
	(4)		7,321,998.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		33,086,853.00
	(2)		10,337.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
France—Continued.	IV (1)		\$30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		730,000.00
	(2)		13,010,790.51
	(3)		1,493,167.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total			*63,374,189.72
French Indochina	I (1)		78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
	V (1)	\$125,000.00	125,000.00
	(2)	6,875.60	6,875.60
	(3)	21,554.00	21,554.00
Total		153,429.60	157,406.10
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)		5,530,370.00
	(2)	1,934,787.50	17,410,203.44
	(3)	501,552.00	3,598,126.52
	(4)	458,284.12	27,487,506.02
	(5)	270,875.50	484,177.10
	III (1)	103,697,065.00	175,463,678.85
	(2)	66,733.80	102,733.80
	IV (1)	4,184.00	1,079,850.36
	(2)	718,259.34	2,717,834.40
	V (1)	53,075.00	61,075.00
	(2)	4,084,771.27	5,262,728.81
	(3)	19,886,579.92	20,863,246.12
	VII (1)	60,350.00	8,900,168.94
	(2)	82,424.80	2,123,039.80
Total		131,818,972.25	271,084,739.16
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total			91,121.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	2,100.00	5,164.00
Total		2,100.00	6,916.08

* The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to France during the period Jan. 1-July 31, 1940, and the corresponding figures for periods covered in previous press releases, is due to the large number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to France which were canceled during June and July at the request of the licensees.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Haiti.....	IV (1)		\$1,365.05
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total.....			8,412.35
Honduras.....	I (4)		432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,528.00
	V (2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total.....			6,717.00
Hong Kong.....	I (1)		2,017.75
	(4)		1,123.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)	\$1,500.00	22,832.00
	(3)	8,250.00	24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total.....		9,750.00	58,273.60
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)	280.00	374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total.....		280.00	11,012.00
India.....	I (1)	994.90	3,437.39
	(4)	1,081.81	7,326.87
	IV (1)	277.94	3,818.58
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)		1,496.40
	(3)		1,003.00
	VI (2)		882.00
Total.....		2,354.65	86,241.79
Iran.....	I (2)	37,500.00	37,500.00
	III (1)	760,000.00	760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
Total.....		797,500.00	909,500.00
Iraq.....	III (2)		27,165.00
Ireland.....	V (1)	118,680.00	235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		21,221.00
Total.....		118,680.00	259,994.60
Italy.....	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total.....			164.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Kenya.....	I (1)		\$107.00
	(4)	\$226.94	461.94
	IV (1)		198.00
	(2)		191.00
Total.....		226.94	957.94
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45
Macau.....	I (2)		555.00
Mauritius.....	I (4)		137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	25.35	134.20
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	3,678.00	14,526.00
	(2)	264.00	476.00
	V (1)	43,350.00	406,132.40
	(2)	252.40	7,355.40
	(3)		37,255.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)		8,040.25
	(2)	8,150.00	40,912.00
Total.....		55,719.75	515,056.25
Mezambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		17,144.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....			355,124.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total.....			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		72,050.00
	(4)		658.74
	(5)		920,200.00
	III (1)	4,144,000.00	5,616,250.10
	(2)	9,081.90	9,081.90
	IV (1)	11,936.95	62,631.85
	(2)	5,978.03	6,689.03
	V (1)	204,950.00	622,056.12
	(2)	59,567.00	214,265.00
	(3)	19,000.00	232,510.79
	VII (1)		338.80
Total.....		4,454,513.88	7,756,732.33
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118.50
	(4)	205.00	300.24
	IV (1)	20.62	1,934.12
	(2)	44.42	240.32
Total.....		270.04	2,593.18

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		\$17. 25
	V (2)		1, 250. 00
Total			1, 267. 25
New Zealand	I (4)	\$266, 750. 00	266, 750. 00
	III (1)		1, 916, 870. 00
	IV (1)		202. 00
	V (2)	1, 910. 45	161, 527. 45
	(3)		130, 230. 00
	VII (1)	4, 920. 00	11, 045. 00
Total		273, 580. 45	2, 486, 624. 45
Nicaragua	I (1)	62, 500. 00	62, 500. 00
	(2)	9, 000. 00	9, 000. 00
	V (2)		480. 00
	(3)		870. 00
	VII (1)		1, 292. 00
Total		71, 500. 00	74, 142. 00
Nigeria	I (2)	278. 50	278. 50
	(4)		21. 00
	IV (1)	30. 25	30. 25
	(2)	89. 04	89. 04
Total		397. 79	418. 79
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25. 50
Norway	I (1)		70. 00
	(2)		450. 00
	(4)		36, 545. 00
	III (1)		712, 000. 00
	(2)		280. 00
	IV (1)		222. 00
	(2)		121. 00
	V (1)		2, 200. 00
	(2)		39, 604. 00
	(3)		1, 515. 00
Total			793, 007. 00
Palestine	V (3)		400. 00
Panama	I (1)		12, 500. 00
	(2)		3, 900. 00
	(4)		6, 600. 00
	IV (1)	12. 75	8, 804. 75
	(2)		1, 207. 00
	V (1)	25, 000. 00	27, 866. 00
	(2)		74. 00
	(3)		580. 00
	VII (1)	4. 86	2, 262. 46
Total		25, 017. 61	63, 794. 21
Paraguay	I (4)	101. 80	384. 80
	IV (2)	4, 226. 45	12, 150. 45
Total		4, 328. 25	12, 535. 25

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Peru	IV (1)	\$189. 90	\$7, 550. 90
	(2)		240. 00
	V (1)		393, 138. 50
	(2)		5, 761. 00
	(3)		62, 209. 00
	VII (1)		1, 000. 00
	(2)		1, 130. 50
Total		189. 90	471, 029. 90
Portugal	I (1)		51. 80
	(4)		44. 00
	III (1)	103, 446. 00	103, 446. 00
	IV (1)	30. 00	30. 00
	(2)	342. 00	422. 00
	V (1)		4, 300. 00
	(2)	14, 520. 00	75, 219. 94
	(3)	33, 000. 00	66, 125. 00
	VII (1)		841. 76
	(2)	54, 000. 00	54, 000. 00
Total		205, 338. 00	304, 480. 50
Rumania	V (2)		2, 500. 00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)	260. 00	260. 00
	V (2)		760. 00
Total		260. 00	1, 020. 00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	315. 60	495. 60
	(2)		227. 50
	(4)	128. 10	461. 10
	IV (1)	26. 00	108. 00
	(2)	60. 52	60. 52
	V (2)	160, 226. 00	160, 226. 00
Total		160, 756. 22	161, 578. 72
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9. 12
Surinam	I (2)		11, 644. 50
	(4)		1. 64
	IV (2)		2. 47
Total			11, 648. 61
Sweden	I (2)		108, 000. 00
	(4)		128, 047. 00
	III (2)		4, 000. 00
	IV (2)		503, 265. 00
	V (2)		486, 011. 20
	(3)		3, 334, 380. 00
Total			4, 563, 703. 20
Switzerland	IV (1)		20. 00
Thailand	I (1)	11, 050. 00	27, 800. 00
	III (1)	258, 054. 00	707, 334. 00
	(2)		1, 543. 84
	IV (1)	1, 068. 00	15, 929. 89

During the month of July, 491 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 2,715 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of July under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 31, 1940
Thailand--Continued.	V (1)	\$91,900.00	\$97,200.00
	(2)	50,649.90	66,603.74
	(3)	-----	156,000.00
Total.....		412,721.90	1,072,411.47
Trinidad.....	IV (1)	-----	153.00
	V (2)	-----	294.00
	(3)	-----	18,625.00
	VII (1)	-----	852.00
Total.....		-----	19,924.00
Turkey.....	III (2)	-----	5,610.00
	IV (1)	-----	33.00
	(2)	-----	6.20
	V (2)	-----	115,760.00
Total.....		-----	121,409.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)	-----	308.00
	(4)	-----	620.93
	III (1)	-----	173,600.00
	IV (1)	961.00	190,718.70
	(2)	36,250.00	36,316.00
	V (1)	1,311,869.00	2,936,030.00
	(2)	8,400.00	55,191.83
	(3)	64,000.00	329,760.00
	VII (1)	-----	156.00
	(2)	-----	40,228.00
Total.....		1,421,480.00	3,762,929.46
Uruguay.....	I (4)	-----	260.00
	IV (1)	-----	1,522.00
	(2)	509.30	6,887.30
	V (1)	45,000.00	53,600.00
	(2)	-----	100.40
	VII (2)	660.00	660.00
Total.....		46,169.30	63,029.70
Venezuela.....	I (1)	50.00	141.20
	(2)	53.00	278.00
	(4)	-----	42.55
	III (1)	-----	163,970.00
	IV (1)	21.60	4,835.60
	(2)	-----	191.45
	V (1)	1,800.00	94,860.00
	(2)	8,350.00	55,601.00
	(3)	3,000.00	95,270.00
	VII (1)	1,515.73	9,012.00
	(2)	-----	19,277.40
Total.....		14,790.33	443,479.20
Windward Islands.....	VII (2)	-----	27.07
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)	-----	9,411.75
	(3)	-----	30,780.00
Total.....		-----	40,191.75
Grand total.....		161,781,527.74	425,086,997.37

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Angola.....	I (4)	-----	\$24.00
	V (1)	-----	3,200.00
	(2)	-----	495.00
Total.....		-----	3,719.00
Argentina.....	I (2)	-----	23,211.50
	(4)	-----	240.00
	(5)	-----	2,418.00
	IV (1)	-----	4,252.00
	(2)	\$3,761.00	6,504.00
	V (1)	10,200.00	34,000.00
	(2)	238.00	53,230.48
	(3)	35,160.00	290,713.60
	VII (1)	19.84	29.84
	(2)	60,820.00	60,861.51
Total.....		110,198.84	475,460.83
Australia.....	I (1)	-----	816.53
	(4)	39.14	458.08
	III (1)	-----	7,806,135.00
	IV (1)	-----	136.55
	(2)	-----	509.00
	V (1)	-----	13,296.00
	(2)	136,152.00	406,199.00
	(3)	-----	468,621.00
	VII (1)	-----	18,274.86
Total.....		136,191.14	8,714,446.02
Bahrein Islands.....	IV (1)	-----	136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)	-----	17.29
	IV (2)	-----	1.87
Total.....		-----	19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)	-----	217.00
	(2)	-----	49,450.00
	(4)	-----	28,809.79
	III (1)	-----	1,146,000.00
	IV (2)	-----	69.00
	V (1)	-----	20,745.00
	(2)	-----	5,807.00
	(3)	-----	119,997.00
Total.....		-----	1,371,094.70

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Bermuda.....	I (1)		\$48.00
	(4)		16.00
	V (1)	\$4,000.00	8,000.00
Total.....		4,000.00	8,064.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)	155.00	1,316.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	180.12	1,708.12
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		335.12	83,093.31
Brazil.....	I (1)		829.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	194.00	8,375.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)	12,500.00	18,462.75
	(2)		20,072.00
	V (1)	117,196.00	412,172.00
	(2)	32,976.40	104,234.83
	(3)	4,122.00	139,217.75
	VII (2)		2.00
Total.....		166,988.40	1,058,553.33
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	VII (1)		317.68
Total.....			324.50
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			270.50
Burma.....	I (1)		90.00
	(2)	400.00	400.00
	(4)	60.52	229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total.....		460.52	1,240.76
Canada.....	I (1)	7,794.24	28,610.98
	(2)	67,496.00	67,506.00
	(3)	38,569.00	38,569.00
	(4)	8,566.61	105,223.53
	(5)		94,500.00
	III (1)	1,227,487.00	4,150,953.00
	(2)	350.00	248,581.31
	IV (1)	3,350.37	9,360.59
	(2)	72,134.33	73,105.77
	V (1)	56,700.00	494,034.57
	(2)	470,106.41	608,880.47
	(3)	2,583,106.04	3,118,573.94
	VI (2)	6.00	36,006.00
	VII (1)	25,153.72	102,687.30
	(2)	3,977.00	84,314.35
Total.....		4,564,796.72	9,260,906.81

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Chile.....	I (2)	\$2,970.00	\$2,970.00
	(4)		386.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)	3,630.00	3,630.00
	IV (1)	4,985.00	53,841.00
	(2)	29.00	5,351.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		110.00
	(3)		22,946.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total.....		11,614.00	110,641.15
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,118,654.57
	(2)	2,162.00	13,536.00
	IV (1)		268.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	372,367.50	1,308,013.50
	(3)	12,700.00	175,518.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total.....		387,229.50	3,936,915.67
Colombia.....	I (4)		65.00
	IV (1)	46.00	1,675.20
	(2)		1,793.76
	V (1)		233,350.00
	(2)	320.00	6,190.00
	(3)	10,660.00	29,890.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		11,026.00	275,955.96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)		16.25
	V (1)	25,000.00	25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)		27,376.00
	VII (1)		2,235.26
	(2)		51.00
Total.....		25,000.00	76,876.81
Cuba.....	I (4)	72.00	573.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)	2,038.00	2,055.50
	(2)	614.00	10,181.00
	V (1)		1,700.00
	(2)	1,800.00	8,355.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)		4,620.20
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		4,524.00	84,461.70
Curaçao.....	I (1)	585.00	585.00
	(4)	77.39	77.39
	IV (1)	654.50	654.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Curaçao—Continued.	IV (2)	\$208.64	\$214.64
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)		768.00
	(3)	12,500.00	45,250.00
	VII (2)		17.50
Total		14,025.53	151,542.03
Dominican Republic	IV (1)	510.00	854.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)	883.00	1,501.80
Total		1,393.00	3,470.80
Ecuador	I (1)	44.72	169.72
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)	3,660.00	16,418.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total		3,704.72	17,904.72
Egypt	I (3)		2,680.00
	(4)		26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total			7,274.52
El Salvador	I (1)		52.00
	(4)	608.00	757.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	3,677.40	3,677.40
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total		4,285.40	31,487.40
Finland	I (2)		184,310.00
	(3)		436,694.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)	26,820.00	120,681.00
	(3)	115,440.00	1,200,063.00
	VII (2)		369,864.00
Total		142,260.00	5,998,138.39
France	I (1)		201,228.00
	(2)		4,841,072.71
	(3)		506,047.00
	(4)		7,463,300.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		53,886,407.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,864,909.62
	(3)		10,025,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
France—Continued.	VII (2)		\$56,593.00
Total			82,279,257.83
French Indochina	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total			3,898.00
French West Africa	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	\$1,577,370.00	2,918,370.00
	(2)	1,665,083.80	4,763,845.55
	(3)	1,497,725.00	1,911,192.20
	(4)	3,494,365.20	7,589,594.00
	(5)	4,840.70	156,473.60
	III (1)	9,497,123.00	22,294,008.00
	IV (1)	215,211.00	342,323.06
	(2)	159,216.00	193,080.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	845,585.74	1,857,106.24
	(3)	1,095,177.60	2,899,763.60
	VII (1)	3,432,591.97	7,733,657.01
	(2)	660,735.00	1,616,635.00
Total		24,145,025.01	54,284,048.26
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
Total			10,000.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		3,064.00
Total			4,834.80
Haiti	IV (1)	24.00	336.55
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.00
Total		24.00	389.85
Honduras	I (4)		303.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,092.00
	V (1)		100,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total			105,387.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Hong Kong.....	IV (1)		\$7,363.00
	V (2)	\$842.00	5,196.00
Total		842.00	12,559.00
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)	280.00	363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)	65.00	65.00
Total		345.00	11,001.00
India	I (1)	1,843.92	2,788.45
	(4)	1,459.40	7,041.96
	IV (1)	380.15	3,528.64
	(2)	46.00	1,095.31
	V (1)	47,000.00	67,500.00
	(2)	84.40	1,336.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	180.00	929.00
Total		50,993.87	85,219.76
Iraq.....	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland.....	V (1)		116,823.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan.....	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya.....	IV (1)		102.00
Latvia.....	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius.....	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico.....	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	3,402.00	8,280.00
	(2)	264.00	476.00
	V (1)	51,000.00	377,840.00
	(2)	130.00	2,889.00
	(3)	2,125.00	13,505.00
	VI (2)		112.50
	VII (1)	1,365.25	16,207.50
	(2)	10,255.00	39,156.00
Total		68,541.25	458,634.50
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		3,224.00
Total			285,494.61

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Netherlands.....	I (2)		\$26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			404,879.50
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)		75,678.00
	(4)		1,247.77
	(5)		281,075.00
	III (1)		1,509,798.00
	(2)		15,200.00
	IV (1)	\$4,856.95	40,639.35
	(2)	175.65	1,310.82
	V (1)	204,950.00	334,677.00
	(2)		137,708.00
	(3)		130,749.00
	VII (2)		138,000.00
Total		209,982.60	2,666,082.94
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland.....	I (1)		118.50
	(4)		95.24
	IV (1)		663.50
	(2)	160.00	195.90
Total		160.00	1,073.14
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,500.00
Total			1,517.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)	2,314.00	2,314.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)	400.00	2,371.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)		5,991.00
Total		2,714.00	13,418.15
Nicaragua.....	I (1)	34,827.00	34,827.00
	(2)	8,267.00	8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		43,094.00	51,035.00
Nigeria.....	I (4)		33.00
Northern Rhodesia.....	IV (1)		25.50
Norway.....	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Norway—Continued.	V (1)		\$2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20
Palestine	V (3)		400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)	\$4,500.00	8,700.90
	IV (1)	12.75	8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	17,500.00	18,941.13
	(2)		74.00
	(3)		647.00
	VII (1)		2,915.60
Total		22,012.75	57,666.48
Paraguay	I (4)		283.00
	IV (2)	1,035.45	7,929.45
Total		1,035.45	8,212.45
Peru	IV (1)	7,276.00	7,361.00
	(2)	240.00	240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)	1,176.00	15,872.00
	(3)	12,049.00	62,617.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total		20,741.00	476,031.00
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)	429,798.00	877,298.00
	IV (1)	30.00	30.00
	(2)	342.00	422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)	43,646.91	44,015.91
	(3)	54,265.00	54,265.00
	VII (1)		355.76
Total		528,081.91	981,145.47
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)	760.00	760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		180.00
	(2)		227.50
	(4)		264.00
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)		60.52
Total			814.02
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total			11,842.41

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Sweden	I (2)		\$108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00
	III (1)		3,724,925.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		44,501.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	\$12,537.03	227,883.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total		12,537.03	4,486,883.98
Thailand	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	IV (1)	180.00	15,487.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)	958.00	3,595.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total		1,138.00	217,522.47
Trinidad	IV (1)	153.00	153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total		153.00	22,742.00
Turkey	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	69,003.00	173,878.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total		69,003.00	1,774,803.30
Union of South Africa	I (1)	185.00	296.00
	(4)	392.87	565.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	69,106.00	69,663.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)	1,500.00	9,603.00
	(2)	1,377.75	12,031.64
	(3)		6,000.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total		72,561.62	311,987.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay	I (4)		299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	509.30	3,078.30
	V (1)	3,700.00	9,649.00
	(2)		80.00
	VII (2)	660.00	660.00
Total		4,869.30	15,288.30
Venezuela	I (1)	50.00	111.40
	(2)		246.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		July 1940	7 months ending July 30, 1940
Venezuela—Continued.	I (4)		\$39.00
	III (1)	\$139,970.00	167,970.00
	IV (1)	173.60	3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	65,160.00	92,983.00
	(2)	3,387.00	28,271.00
	(3)	1,000.00	79,131.00
	VII (1)	297.16	9,459.48
	(2)		15,890.40
Total.....		210,037.76	397,639.33
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)	3,491.75	26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....		3,491.75	120,886.75
Grand total.....		31,056,177.19	183,703,579.08

ARMS-IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of July 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Argentina.....	III (1)	\$40,000.00	\$40,000.00
Canada.....	I (2)	510.00	790.76
	(4)	280.76	
Colombia.....	V (1)	100,000.00	103,400.00
	(2)	1,400.00	
	(3)	2,000.00	
Finland.....	V (2)	19,000.00	19,000.00
France.....	I (3)	900.00	900.00
Great Britain.....	I (3)	5,000.00	133,365.00
	(4)	53,300.00	
	II	75,000.00	
	V (2)	65.00	8,500.00
India.....	V (3)	8,500.00	
Mexico.....	V (1)	100,000.00	100,000.00
Portugal.....	V (3)	28,000.00	28,000.00
Total.....			433,955.76

During the month of July, 22 import licenses were issued, making a total of 129 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58-59].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937:

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellulose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar nontoxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during July 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Section	Value	Total
32	(1)	\$432.40	} \$28,036.63
	(2)	38.00	
	(3)	4,829.00	
	(5)	22,737.23	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during July 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1)	\$624.20	} \$19,865.16
(2)	5.00	
(3)	6,655.00	
(5)	12,580.96	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of July, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country*of destination	July 1940		7 months ending July 31, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan	567	\$9,927.00	3,533	\$66,384.70

During the month of July, 4 tin-plate scrap licenses were issued, making a total of 51 such licenses issued during the current year.

HELIUM

The table printed below gives the essential information in regard to the licenses issued during the month of July 1940, authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

Applicant for license	Purchaser in foreign country	Country of destination	Quantity in cubic feet	Total value
Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Standard Glass Blowing Works.	India	17	\$4.50
Puritan Compressed Gas Corp.	Messrs. Durval P. Ramos.	Brazil	180	25.88
Ohio Chemical & Mfg. Co.	Dominion Dental Supplies Co.	New Zealand	200	35.00
Air Reduction Sales Co.	Canadian General Electric Co., Ltd.	Canada	5	630.00
The Cheney Chemical Co.	Cheney Chemicals, Ltd.	Canada	120	14.00

Commercial Policy

**COAL, COKE, AND BRIQUETS FROM
THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST
REPUBLICS**

In view of the extension until August 6, 1941, of the commercial agreement between the United States and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics,¹¹ the Commissioner of Customs announced on August 16, 1940, that "coal, coke made from coal, and coal or coke briquets produced in the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, imported directly or indirectly therefrom, and entered for consumption or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption during the period from January 1 to December 31, 1940, inclusive, should be released as unconditionally free merchandise without any deposit on account of the tax provided for" in the Internal Revenue Code, section 3423.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua.—

¹¹ See the *Bulletin* of August 10, 1940 (vol. III, no. 59), pp. 105-107, and August 17, 1940 (vol. III, no. 60), p. 117.

Effectuated by exchange of notes signed February 14 and 19, 1940; effective February 14, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 171. Publication 1490. 7 pp. 5¢. Diplomatic List, August 1940. Publication 1492. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following publications issued recently by the Divisions of Regional Information and Foreign Trade Statistics of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Trade of United States with Brazil in 1939. May 1940. 6 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Chile in 1939. June 1940. 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with China, Hong Kong and Kwantung in 1939. June 1940. 9 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

United States trade with 20 republics of Latin America for 6 months' period ended Feb. 1940 as compared with same months of preceding years. May 1940. 28 pp. (processed). Free.

United States trade with Mediterranean area in 1939 as compared with 1937 and 1938. 18 pp. (processed). Free.

Trade of United States with Netherlands Indies in 1939. May 1940. 5 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Peru in 1939. June 1940. 4 pp. (processed). 10¢.

Trade of United States with Philippine Islands in 1939. June 1940. 7 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

Trade of United States with Venezuela in 1939. June 1940. 5 pp. (processed). [Statistics for 1939 subject to revision.] 10¢.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 23]

The following Foreign Service officers were nominated for promotion effective from August 1, 1940:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class II to class I</i>			
William C. Burdett.....	Rio de Janeiro.....	Consul General and Counselor of Embassy.	Knoxville, Tenn.
Nathaniel P. Davis.....	Department.....	Consul General.....	Princeton, N. J.
John G. Erhardt.....	London.....	Consul General and First Secretary.	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Charles B. Hosmer.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Lewiston, Maine.
Robert D. Murphy.....	Paris.....	Consul and Counselor of Embassy.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Avra M. Warren.....	Department.....	Consul General.....	Ellicott City, Md.
<i>From class III to class II</i>			
Willard L. Beaulac.....	Habana.....	First Secretary.....	Pawtucket, R. I.
William P. Blocker.....	Ciudad Juárez.....	Consul General.....	Hondo, Tex.
Howard Bucknell, Jr.....	Madrid.....	First Secretary.....	Atlanta, Ga.
Richard P. Butrick.....	Shanghai.....	Consul.....	Lockport, N. Y.
Cecil M. P. Cross.....	Paris.....	Consul and First Secretary.....	Providence, R. I.
Hugh S. Fullerton.....	Paris.....	Consul and First Secretary.....	Springfield, Ohio.
H. Freeman Matthews.....	Paris.....	Consul and First Secretary.....	Baltimore, Md.
Rudolf E. Schoenfeld.....	London.....	First Secretary.....	Washington, D. C.
George P. Shaw.....	Mexico City.....	Consul.....	San Diego, Calif.
<i>From class IV to class III</i>			
Ellis O. Briggs.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Topsfield, Maine.
Herbert S. Bursley.....	Department.....	First Secretary.....	Washington, D. C.
Curtis T. Everett.....	Geneva.....	Consul.....	Nashville, Tenn.
Samuel J. Fletcher.....	Tientsin.....	Consul.....	Kittery Point, Maine.
Walter A. Foote.....	Batavia.....	Consul.....	Hamlin, Tex.
Waldemar J. Gallman.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Wellsville, N. Y.
Sydney B. Redecker.....	Frankfort.....	Consul.....	Brooklyn, N. Y.
Edwin F. Stanton.....	Shanghai.....	Consul.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
Fletcher Warren.....	Department.....	Consul.....	Wolfe City, Tex.
<i>From class V to class IV</i>			
Howard Donovan.....	Bombay.....	Consul.....	Windsor, Ill.
Albert M. Doyle.....	Sydney, N. S. W.....	Consul.....	Detroit, Mich.
Richard Ford.....	Montreal.....	Consul.....	Oklahoma City, Okla.
Thomas McEnelly.....	Palermo.....	Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Edwin A. Plitt.....	Paris.....	Consul and Second Secretary.....	Baltimore, Md.
Christian M. Ravndal.....	Buenos Aires.....	Consul.....	Decorah, Iowa.
<i>From class VI to class V</i>			
Lewis Clark.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Montgomery, Ala.
Cabot Coville.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Los Angeles, Calif.
John H. Morgan.....	Madrid.....	Second Secretary.....	Watertown, Mass.
Edward J. Sparks.....	Port-au-Prince.....	Consul and Second Secretary.....	New York, N. Y.

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From class VII to class VI</i>			
James C. H. Bonbright.....	Brussels and Luxemburg.....	Second Secretary.....	Rochester, N. Y.
James W. Gantenbein.....	Buenos Aires.....	Second Secretary.....	Portland, Oreg.
Hervé J. L'Heureux.....	Antwerp.....	Consul.....	Manchester, N. H.
Sheldon T. Mills.....	Santiago.....	Second Secretary.....	Portland, Oreg.
Edward T. Walles.....	Department.....	Second Secretary.....	Northport, L. I., N. Y.
<i>From class VIII to class VII</i>			
Wm. E. Flournoy, Jr.....	Managua.....	Vice Consul and Third Secretary..	Portsmouth, Va.
Guy W. Ray.....	Department.....	Vice Consul.....	Wilsonville, Ala.
<i>From unclassified (A) to class VIII</i>			
John K. Emmerson.....	Tokyo.....	Third Secretary.....	Canon City, Colo.
Beppo R. Johansen.....	Harbin.....	Vice Consul.....	Clearwater, Fla.
U. Alexis Johnson.....	Keljo.....	Vice Consul.....	Glendale, Calif.
Carmel Offie.....	Paris.....	Vice Consul and Third Secretary..	Portage, Pa.
Edward E. Rice.....	Canton.....	Vice Consul.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
Max W. Schmidt.....	Tokyo.....	Third Secretary.....	Bettendorf, Iowa.
William E. Yuni.....	Tientsin.....	Vice Consul.....	Hoquiam, Wash.

The following were promoted effective August 1, 1940:

Name	Post	Title	Home address
<i>From unclassified (B) to unclassified (A)</i>			
John Hubner, 2d.....	São Paulo.....	Vice Consul.....	Baltimore, Md.
Milton P. Thompson.....	Santiago de Cuba.....	Vice Consul.....	Chattanooga, Tenn.
<i>From unclassified (C) to unclassified (B)</i>			
Niles W. Bond.....	Yokohama.....	Vice Consul.....	Lexington, Mass.
William O. Boswell.....	Vienna.....	Vice Consul.....	New Florence, Pa.
Donald W. Brown.....	Bogotá.....	Third Secretary and Vice Consul..	New York, N. Y.
Charles R. Burrows.....	La Paz.....	Third Secretary and Vice Consul..	Willard, Ohio.
V. Lansing Collins, 2d.....	Batavia.....	Vice Consul.....	New York, N. Y.
Arthur B. Emmons, 3d.....	Hankow.....	Vice Consul.....	Dover, Mass.
Nicholas Feld.....	Madras.....	Vice Consul.....	Vicksburg, Miss.
William N. Fraleigh.....	Athens.....	Third Secretary and Vice Consul..	Summit, N. J.
Fulton Freeman.....	Peiping.....	Language Officer.....	Pasadena, Calif.
John C. Fuess.....	Department.....	Vice Consul.....	Andover, Mass.
Ogden H. Hammond, Jr.....	Department.....	Vice Consul.....	Bernardsville, N. J.
Boles C. Hart, Jr.....	Shanghai.....	Vice Consul.....	Mystic, Conn.
Richard H. Hawkins, Jr.....	Brisbane.....	Vice Consul.....	Pittsburgh, Pa.
Martin J. Hillenbrand.....	Baghdad.....	Vice Consul and Third Secretary..	Chicago, Ill.
Delano McKelvey.....	Vigo.....	Vice Consul.....	Washington, D. C.
Robert C. Strong.....	Durban.....	Vice Consul.....	Beloit, Wis.

[Released to the press August 24]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 17, 1940:

Cornelius Van H. Engert, of Berkeley, Calif., Counselor of Legation at Tehran, Iran, has been assigned as Consul General at Beirut, Lebanon.

Ely E. Palmer, of Providence, R. I., Consul

General at Beirut, Lebanon, has been assigned as Consul General at Sydney, Australia.

Elvin Seibert, of New York, N. Y., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Bangkok, Thailand, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

ARBITRATION AND JUDICIAL SETTLEMENT

Permanent Court of International Justice

Brazil

There is printed below the text of a letter received by the Secretary General of the League of Nations on July 5, 1940, from the Brazilian Government concerning the attitude of certain governments in regard to the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice, which reads in translation as follows:

"By letters dated September 13th, 19th and 20th and December 18th, 1939, you informed me that the Government of the French Republic, the Government of Canada and His Majesty's Governments in the United Kingdom, in the Commonwealth of Australia, in New Zealand and in the Union of South Africa had notified you that their acceptance of the Optional Clause of the Statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice will not be regarded by them as applying to disputes which might arise out of events occurring during the present hostilities.

"2. With reference to the letters of November 21st, 1939 and January 26th, 1940, by which I acknowledged the receipt of these communications, I now have the honour to inform you that the Brazilian Government desires to make the fullest reservations as regards the unilateral action undertaken by the above-mentioned Governments, in so far as concerns all matters relating to its rights as a neutral in the present war and coming within the jurisdiction of the Court.

"3. I should be obliged if you would notify all the interested Parties of the views of the Brazilian Government."

CONSULTATION

Final Act and Convention of the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Af- fairs of the American Republics

The texts of the Final Act and Convention of the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana, July 21-30, 1940, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "American Republics".

Permanent Joint Board on Defense, United States and Canada

The joint statement of President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Mackenzie King of Canada regarding the establishment by the United States and Canada of a Permanent Joint Board on Defense and a list of the members of the Board appointed by both countries, appear in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Canada".

MUTUAL GUARANTIES

Non-aggression Treaty Between Great Britain and Thailand

The American Embassy at London transmitted to the Department with a despatch dated June 18, 1940, copies of the Treaty of Non-aggression Between Great Britain and Thailand signed on June 12, 1940. The treaty will enter into effect upon the exchange of ratifications. It will remain in force for a period of five years and thereafter until one year from the date on which either party gives notice of its intention to terminate it. Each party agrees not to resort to war or aggression against the other, either alone or in concert with one, or more than one, third power; to respect the territorial integrity of the other party; and not to give, directly or

indirectly, aid or assistance to the aggressor if one of the parties is the object of an act of war or aggression by one or more third powers. Each party declares that it is not bound by any agreement which carries with it an obligation to participate in an act of war or of aggression committed by a third power against the other party; and each party

guarantees to respect the sovereignty or authority of the other party over its territories and not to intervene in the internal affairs of such territories and to abstain from all forms of agitation, propaganda, or intervention aimed against such territory or which purposes the changing by force of the form of government of any such territory.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

AUGUST 31, 1940

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

SEP 18 1940

General

ANNIVERSARY OF THE SIGNING OF THE KELLOGG-BRIAND PACT

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press August 29]

Twelve years ago today, there was signed a solemn treaty outlawing war, to which this country and 60 other countries gave their unqualified adherence. In article 1 of that treaty, the high contracting parties renounced war as an instrument of national policy in their relations with one another. In article 2, the high contracting parties agreed that "the settlement or solution of all disputes or conflicts of whatever nature or of whatever origin they may be which may arise among them, shall never be sought except by pacific means". In exchanges of views preceding and accompanying the ratification of that treaty, it was accepted as a part of the general understanding that the right of self-defense is implicit in sovereignty and remains with each and all of the signatory and adhering states.

In recent years, the renunciation made in article 1 of the Kellogg-Briand Pact has been disregarded by some of the signatories; and the pledge given in article 2 of that treaty has been violated by those signatories. Several nations have sent their armed forces into and against other countries. In consequence, destruction of life and of property, of material values and of spiritual values—destruction on a vast scale—not alone in the countries invaded but also in the countries whose armies are the invaders, is going on in various parts of the world.

Some of the invaded nations have been de-

stroyed, some are fighting desperately in self-defense, and every other country, perceiving the manner in which activities of conquest spread and become enlarged as operations of conquest proceed, finds itself forced to arm as speedily as possible and to the utmost of its capacity in preparation for self-defense—toward preserving its own security by preventing war from reaching and crossing its boundaries.

Today no country and no individual is secure against the destructive effects of the existing armed conflicts. No human being anywhere can be sure that he or she will be allowed for long to live in peace. Only by vigorous and adequate preparation for self-defense can any country, including our own, hope to remain at peace.

It was to spare the human race the untold suffering and indescribable tragedy of the kind we are witnessing today that the Kellogg-Briand Pact was signed. The soundness of its underlying principles has in no way been impaired by what has taken place since then. Sooner or later they must prevail as an unshakeable foundation of international relations unless war with its horrors and ravages is to become the normal state of the world and mankind is to relapse into the chaos of barbarism. And I am certain that there are in the human race resources of mind and of spirit sufficient to insure that these sane bases of civilized existence will become firmly established.

IMMIGRATION FACILITIES AT CANADIAN AND MEXICAN BORDERS

[Released to the press August 25]

The Department of State has been giving further attention to the matter of facilitating the border crossing for temporary visitors from neighboring countries. The Secretary of State is authorizing American consular and diplomatic offices, as of August 28, 1940, to issue a nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card to the citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico domiciled therein, and British subjects domiciled in Canada and Newfoundland, as provided by law. This card will be valid for visits not exceeding 29 days and for any number of such visits during the period of one year without the necessity of registration and formal fingerprinting and with a very simplified form of application. The immigration officers at land-border stations are being similarly authorized by the Attorney General. It is believed that this arrangement will alleviate the irritations which have existed in American communities along the border and will continue effective control.

[Released to the press August 27]

The Secretary of State on August 24, 1940, signed the following departmental order:

"DEPARTMENTAL ORDER No. 874

"Under the emergency provisions of Section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940 and of Executive Order No. 8430 of June 5, 1940,¹ citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, or Mexico, domiciled therein, and British subjects domiciled in Canada or Newfoundland do not require passports, visas, reentry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when passing from and to such country in continuous transit through the territory of the United States under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities; and aliens lawfully resident in the United States shall not require passports, visas, reentry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when reentering the United States after continuous transit through foreign contiguous territory under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities.

CORDELL HULL

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"August 24, 1940."

¹ See the *Bulletin* of June 8, 1940 (vol. II, no. 50), pp. 622-624.

American Republics

THREAT OF DANGER: STATEMENT BY THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 25]

Upon his return from his vacation, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, after reviewing the international situation, felt constrained to re-emphasize the views which he expressed when he came back from the Habana Conference and, therefore, on August 25 issued the following statement:

"I feel constrained to re-emphasize the view expressed upon my return from the Habana

Conference, that the possibilities of danger to the American republics are real; that a threat to any important part of the Americas means a threat to each and all of the American nations.

"The conclusion is therefore inescapable that full and adequate preparations for hemispheric defense cannot be completed too soon. I desire again to appeal for the fullest possible measure of unity on the part of our people in support of such program of defense and of related foreign policies."

EMERGENCY COMMITTEE FOR PROVISIONAL ADMINISTRATION OF EUROPEAN COLONIES AND POSSESSIONS

[Released to the press August 29]

The Government of the United States has designated the Honorable Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, as its representative on the Emergency Committee for the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas. This Emergency Committee is provided for in the "Act of Habana" adopted by the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics at Habana on July 30, 1940.

The "Act of Habana" provides for an Emergency Committee composed of a representative of each of the American republics and will be constituted as soon as two thirds of the American republics shall have appointed their members. The Committee shall assume the administration of any region in the Western Hemisphere now controlled by a European power whenever an attempt shall be made to transfer the sovereignty or control of such territory to another non-American nation. It is to function only until the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas shall come into effect. The purpose of the "Act of Habana" in establishing the Emergency Committee was to give immediate effect to the main provisions of the convention, also signed at Habana, regarding the setting up of a provisional administrative regime over any of the possessions now under the jurisdiction of a non-American government whenever an attempt may be made to transfer control or sovereignty thereof to another non-American government.

The American governments have declared that any transfer or attempted transfer of the sovereignty, jurisdiction, possessions, or any interest in or control over any such region to another non-American state would not be recognized or accepted by the American republics. The Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American republics agreed at Habana that they have the right, in order to preserve their unity and

security, to take such regions under their collective administration. The establishment of such provisional administration is to be exercised in the interest of the security of the Americas and for the benefit of the region under administration until such time as the region is in a position to govern itself or is restored to its former status. The "Act of Habana" puts into immediate effect the principle of solidarity with regard to European colonies and possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

It also contains the important provision that, should the need for emergency action be so urgent that action by the Committee cannot be awaited, any of the American republics may act individually or jointly with others in the manner which its own defense or that of the continent requires. The American republic or republics taking action under these circumstances must place the matter before the Committee immediately in order that it may adopt appropriate measures.

The convention which was also signed at Habana will go into effect when two thirds of the American governments shall have ratified it. This convention provides for the establishment of a commission known as the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration, which is to be composed of representatives of the ratifying countries. As soon as the convention goes into effect the Emergency Committee established under the "Act of Habana" will be superseded by the Inter-American Commission for Territorial Administration.

NEW PAN AMERICAN AIRWAY ROUTE TO RIO DE JANEIRO

[Released to the press August 30]

Mr. Philip W. Bonsal, Assistant Chief of the Division of the American Republics, has been designated to represent the Department of State at Pará (Belém) and Rio de Janeiro on the occasion of the inauguration of the Pan Ameri-

can Airways' cut-off route between those cities. This service will reduce by approximately one day and a half the flying time between Rio de Janeiro and the United States. Mr. Bonsal, who will leave Miami by airplane September 1, will take with him a letter of greeting from President Roosevelt to President Vargas.

HABANA MEETING OF THE MINISTERS OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Final Act and Convention

The texts of the Final Act and Convention of the Habana Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign

Affairs, as printed in the *Bulletin* for August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), contain a number of obvious typographic errors, the most serious of which are as follows:

Page 130. In the second column, section *e*) should read: "States may decline to receive a diplomatic officer from another . . ."

Page 138. In the first column, the opening paragraph under Part XVIII should begin: "The Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics . . ."

Page 143. In the first column, the first reservation should be headed "Reservation of the Mexican Delegation", instead of "Argentine Delegation".

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press August 31]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through July 31, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees

driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in nonbelligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$246.45	\$125.00	\$35.51	\$85.94	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	51,846.35	38,104.00	12,630.85	1,111.50	None	None
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway.....	603,467.80	406,653.43	42,971.53	153,842.84	\$28,862.05	\$11,838.58
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	11,911.13	7,987.58	2,977.38	946.17	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	6,629.10	225.00	322.42	6,081.68	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France.....	17,920.38	7,713.35	1,210.70	8,996.33	3,000.61	416.73
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany.....	725.00	725.00	None	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass. May 27, 1940.* France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France.....	11,801.86	11,801.86	None	None	None	None
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	29,200.72	20,000.00	4,200.03	5,000.69	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill. Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland.....	27,381.95	17,721.33	1,787.27	7,873.35	471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y. Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom.....	3,239.52	3,133.02	101.50	5.00	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 1, 1940. ^b England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	1,953.50	None	764.11	1,189.39	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y. Sept. 27, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	277,199.90	185,410.86	7,560.23	84,228.81	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y. Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	7,214.09	3,024.85	589.84	3,599.40	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	38,372.74	17,769.18	4,768.73	15,834.83	43,040.74	4,105.21
American Friends of Czecho-Slovakia, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia.....	23,455.99	16,261.32	4,034.28	3,160.39	18,690.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	2,136.27	1,357.00	None	779.27	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	294,942.46	146,680.94	21,256.78	127,004.74	11,256.11	7,969.96
American Friends of German Freedom, New York, N. Y. July 24, 1940. ^c England and France.....						
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom.....	2,734.93	659.02	1,990.62	85.29	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	77,848.88	72,368.10	5,480.78	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. France.....	5,196.17	3,786.50	363.05	1,046.62	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass. Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	11,562.60	7,325.36	362.40	3,874.84	3,560.62	3,726.13
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass. Dec. 15, 1939. France.....	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None

* No complete report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

^b No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

^c No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American-German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 15, 1939. Germany.....	\$3,831.50	None	\$1,003.45	\$2,828.05	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Ltd., New York, N. Y. July 24, 1940. Great Britain.....	15,100.00	None	124.93	14,975.07	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939.* United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	1,521,311.85	\$1,410,642.82	110,669.03	None	\$51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	637.32	417.45	None	219.87	750.00	\$500.00
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England.....	222,288.55	102,795.82	13,842.55	105,650.18	1,500.00	None
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa. Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,050.33	155.74	269.02	625.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939.† France and England.....	2,409.72	1,700.00	41.47	668.25	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	1,740.73	672.11	626.09	442.53	443.40	19.74
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. England.....	16,681.41	4,650.44	8,339.25	3,691.72	14,950.98	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	10,623.68	6,500.00	223.68	3,900.00	650.00	7.77
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,197.01	386.88	303.22	507.81	164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grande Guerre, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	17,339.15	8,042.33	370.07	8,926.76	1,526.56	1,240.00
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass. Dec. 12, 1939. France.....	17,990.16	16,983.14	456.76	550.26	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Anzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	4,938.00	3,056.00	267.67	1,614.33	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.60	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	8,604.99	6,766.45	453.10	1,385.44	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	273.60	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y. Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	189.70	133.30	6.20	50.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	2,001.08	1,000.00	85.67	915.41	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif. Jan. 29, 1940. France.....	11,848.96	6,107.98	639.43	5,101.55	1,349.88	870.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y. Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,094.41	512.00	97.16	485.25	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,349.40	975.00	132.64	241.76	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England.....	12,047.20	2,339.00	3,944.73	5,763.47	6,783.00	4,146.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. May 27, 1940. Belgium.....	5,166.55	2,354.80	1,956.42	855.33	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I. June 7, 1940. Belgium.....	1,118.31	None	2.50	1,115.81	None	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 29, 1939. France.....	5,481.17	846.74	932.64	3,701.89	None	None
Beth-Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England.....	2,990.16	703.15	2,253.44	33.67	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe (formerly Bethel Mission of Poland, Inc.), Minneapolis, Minn. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	8,322.50	6,007.40	2,161.50	153.60	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939.† Poland.....	334,834.74	156,324.31	46.23	178,464.20	None	None

* No complete reports for the months of June and July have been received from this organization.

† No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y. Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	\$6,156.92	\$4,770.50	\$732.24	\$554.18	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y. June 11, 1940. England and France.....	180,630.01	30,000.00	10,803.00	139,827.01	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass. Feb. 21, 1940. England.....	1,118.65	110.00	174.72	833.93	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries.....	10,520.33	6,935.89	1,074.63	2,509.81	\$585.00	\$100.00
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y. May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.....	781.30	30.00	542.33	208.97	550.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	40,642.78	30,779.19	1,296.68	8,566.91	11,014.59	None
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I. April 11, 1940.* All belligerent countries.....	11,707.52	6,135.94	53.04	5,518.54	None	31.38
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain.....	96,034.68	78,053.61	7,223.31	10,757.76	9,841.36	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain.....	349,728.47	108,137.83	27,084.65	214,505.99	56,342.05	1,500.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y. Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	72,991.98	17,720.71	23,622.85	31,648.42	54,579.75	8,808.00
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	477.64	300.30	164.67	12.77	None	None
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	1,074.25	None	None	1,074.25	2,390.00	1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	964.84	809.00	135.41	20.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y. May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	8,387.51	4,721.00	1,774.64	1,888.87	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y. Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	26,189.44	15,770.11	10,419.33	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio. Feb. 29, 1940. Poland.....	707.00	500.00	126.82	80.18	None	None
Central Committee of the United Polish Societies, Bridgeport, Conn., Bridgeport, Conn. Sept. 14, 1939.* Poland.....	5,745.10	5,696.37	48.73	None	1,461.95	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa. Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France.....	2,555.30	1,754.00	38.31	762.99	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,420.57	1,300.75	11.65	108.17	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	2,545.45	658.28	550.16	1,337.01	525.00	2,035.00
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France.....	6,500.32	5,455.46	553.17	491.69	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland and Germany.....	163,176.53	None	27,032.95	136,143.58	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland.....	314,509.43	250,985.31	44,756.32	18,767.80	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxemburg.....	4,790.92	4,165.00	184.40	441.52	None	None

* No reports for the months of June and July have been received from this organization.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX th Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y. Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	\$1,923.40	\$3,365.63	None	\$1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	15,465.55	9,414.33	\$1,570.84	4,480.38	\$3,012.84	\$1,378.75
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.....	54,014.72	24,704.41	5,730.88	23,579.43	1,010.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C. Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	4,523.03	2,715.00	1,805.60	2.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash. Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.....	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee for the Relief of War Sufferers in Poland, St. Louis, Mo. Oct. 16, 1939. ¹ Poland.....	7,359.48	6,142.39	725.91	491.18	4,000.00	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y. Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.....	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill. July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	33,453.71	18,476.56	6,526.02	8,451.13	6,448.65	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolbuszowa, New York, N. Y. Mar. 13, 1940. Poland.....	4,836.25	None	2,226.59	2,609.76	None	None
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y. Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, possibly France, and Canada.....	32,954.71	21,061.22	2,033.82	9,859.67	9,707.48	50.00
Erste Pischover Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y. Apr. 22, 1940. Poland.....	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	7,060.45	4,450.93	\$45.50	1,764.02	2,700.00	100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I. Nov. 15, 1939. France and England.....	4,668.56	1,892.49	407.25	2,368.82	277.55	154.74
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	9,896.52	801.09	406.68	8,688.75	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	4,641.05	3,770.75	376.14	494.16	7,651.43	6,000.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y. Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany.....	580.21	531.21	None	49.00	None	None
Five for France, Atlanta, Ga. Feb. 26, 1940. ² France.....	125.55	123.50	2.05	None	None	None
Fortra, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	249,754.07	166,373.16	33,248.97	50,131.94	None	None
Foster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	82,349.00	45,414.67	17,485.64	19,448.69	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y. Mar. 2, 1940. ¹ France.....	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. ¹ France.....						
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich. Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	3,154.38	988.34	221.08	1,944.96	8,296.75	13,267.14
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo. Feb. 3, 1940. France.....	739.07	324.40	112.96	301.71	531.17	786.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939. ³ France.....	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev. June 21, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None

¹ The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.

² The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

³ No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

⁴ No complete report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 5, 1939. France.	\$822.81	\$407.75	\$171.66	\$243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y. June 13, 1940.						
Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	5,055.00	None	203.97	4,851.03	\$2,638.76	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Inc., Philadelphia, Pa. Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England ..	11,950.99	997.60	5,395.36	5,558.03	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland.....	1,421.95	600.00	91.89	730.00	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.....	520.53	96.15	6.10	418.28	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C. Nov. 3, 1939. Poland.....	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. France and England.....	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain.	1,258.07	276.30	426.60	555.17	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y. Jan. 8, 1940. France.....	454.24	370.79	16.70	66.75	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn. Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland.....	7,159.25	6,512.10	None	647.15	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich. July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada.....	363.50	None	None	363.50	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass. Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain.....	4,066.86	2,837.33	344.23	885.30	161.93	None
Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C. Nov. 21, 1939. France.....	1,073.00	445.00	None	628.00	None	None
Hadasah, Inc., New York, N. Y. Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine....	905,858.33	570,140.19	27,003.13	308,715.01	53,670.50	\$122.91
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	78,966.84	63,338.61	21,109.11	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill. Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, and Poland.....	1,781.89	1,775.00	6.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J. Sept. 15, 1939.* Poland.....	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y. Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	18,322.28	2,720.00	123.98	15,478.30	757.30	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,403.21	2,400.00	61.63	941.58	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Providence, R. I. June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	522.37	283.00	8.50	230.87	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	469.64	None	None	469.64	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, India, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom.....	33,182.83	24,492.50	\$68.82	7,821.51	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, New York, N. Y. July 5, 1940.* Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and France.....						
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.	9,750.45	4,747.25	3,662.80	1,340.40	1,970.00	50.00
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	2,947.25	2,201.00	616.50	129.75	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex. May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	11,511.10	None	1,367.14	10,143.96	None	None

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* No report has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Marthe Th. Kuhn, New York, N. Y. Apr. 16, 1940. France...	\$222.25	\$25.00	\$7.56	\$189.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand	372.21	42.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 24, 1940. Poland	3,597.42	2,250.00	300.29	1,047.13	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland	6,010.15	5,968.34	13.56	28.25	None	None
Der Kyffhauserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland and Germany..	33,080.82	28,390.00	2,932.55	1,758.27	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y. Jan. 2, 1940. France	2,017.50	1,540.00	None	477.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 21, 1939. France	18,122.22	8,597.13	3,696.61	5,828.48	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y. Feb. 7, 1940. France	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y. Jan. 31, 1940. France	309.50	306.00	None	3.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway	3,766.61	990.60	966.49	1,809.52	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold, and vicinity, New Kensington, Pa. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland	2,026.37	1,363.77	78.19	584.41	\$2,284.45	\$90.55
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill. Oct. 2, 1939. Poland	15,474.29	9,642.00	2,406.55	3,425.74	None	None
Lévy, Maxime, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 1, 1940.* France						
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 30, 1939. France	18,874.67	14,029.98	36.26	4,808.43	10,160.05	2,403.67
The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, New Orleans, La. July 24, 1940. British Empire	1,104.24	356.63	16.94	730.67	50.00	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France	13,902.42	5,309.02	4,243.39	4,350.01	5,286.00	None
The Maryland Committee for the Relief of Poland's War Victims, Baltimore, Md. Oct. 21, 1939.* Poland	9,170.48	6,774.01	2,396.47	None	None	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa. Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France	12,149.02	10,895.61	1,703.82	None	5,461.60	None
Milford, Conn., Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn. Nov. 6, 1939. Poland	405.33	250.29	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y. Feb. 19, 1940. France	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y. Jan. 13, 1940. France	12,638.58	6,234.99	1,413.03	4,990.56	500.00	None
The Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass. Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom	96,366.49	2,467.50	1,028.19	92,870.80	None	None
Fernanda Wanamaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y. Nov. 25, 1939. France	11,380.98	4,788.69	5,040.73	1,551.56	4,949.90	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940.* Norway and Denmark	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, Philippine Islands. May 27, 1940. Netherlands	2,548.54	750.00	10.50	1,788.04	None	None

* No report has been received from this organization.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on July 26, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn. July 1, 1940. British Empire.....	\$2,873.39	None	\$253.77	\$2,619.62	\$450.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 13, 1939. Poland	1,210.55	\$826.17	384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France.....	168.50	None	51.00	117.50	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis. Dec. 5, 1939. Poland.....	1,427.82	1,400.28	19.18	8.36	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill. May 1, 1940. Norway.....	253,349.58	None	7,036.25	246,313.33	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 25, 1930. Poland.....	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	5,106.46	4,589.86	None	516.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France.....	25,883.91	24,212.00	103.30	1,568.52	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass. Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	3,769.09	3,377.00	None	392.09	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Feb. 23, 1940. Poland.....	104,639.37	55,000.00	29,795.07	19,844.30	None	None
Le Paquet au Front, New York, N. Y. Oct. 6, 1939. France.....	60,317.94	42,119.26	29,319.35	None	2,707.75	\$987.61
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	6,501.15	6,397.05	None	103.50	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I. Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	2,893.75	310.60	328.04	2,255.11	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	8,687.92	7,946.85	15.00	726.07	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's R. C. Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,955.45	176.32	7.00	1,772.13	1,200.00	None
Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J. Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	1,057.05	800.00	80.82	176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland.....	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	350.00	75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	369,072.26	208,288.50	8,696.61	152,087.15	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany.....	868.05	464.35	1,520.82	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y. Feb. 13, 1940. France.....	29,120.00	19,094.05	66.15	9,959.80	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	2,112.08	None	35.30	2,076.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn. Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,271.10	994.24	148.57	128.29	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	3,572.99	3,131.00	51.26	390.73	800.00	1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	6,903.37	6,392.86	1.09	509.42	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J. Oct. 27, 1939. Poland.....	4,016.12	3,025.00	207.90	783.22	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	10,134.45	9,022.23	20.00	1,092.22	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrala" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn. Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,737.84	2,000.00	13.00	724.84	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	7,842.87	4,000.00	None	3,842.87	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	288,611.30	231,065.00	1,510.08	56,036.22	None	None

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Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y. Oct. 12, 1939. ⁴ Poland.....	\$3,107.76	\$2,610.00	\$89.16	\$408.60	\$5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France.....	88,658.75	65,540.78	11,419.77	11,698.20	289,633.50	\$180,297.50
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,481.90	2,200.00	8.65	273.25	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, N. J., Carteret, N. J. Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,230.15	800.00	13.00	417.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass. Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	8,168.76	6,101.19	420.61	1,646.96	1,800.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,711.55	1,201.27	247.67	262.61	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	2,200.84	1,142.30	116.89	941.65	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y. Mar. 15, 1940. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,378.51	6,813.42	230.07	335.02	3,850.00	600.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich. Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	149,045.32	98,603.14	5,768.56	44,673.62	51,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass. Mar. 29, 1940. Poland.....	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich. Sept. 18, 1939. Poland.....	4,357.96	3,300.00	813.31	244.65	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	4,083.57	2,979.20	762.97	341.40	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass. Nov. 4, 1939. Poland.....	5,491.67	4,781.15	203.35	507.17	650.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,604.19	572.60	190.88	841.01	750.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	9,751.51	7,397.24	870.29	1,483.98	3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa. Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	41,930.96	32,610.00	695.29	8,725.67	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass. Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,838.34	1,500.00	481.28	857.06	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Rochester, N. Y. Nov. 8, 1939. ⁴ Poland.....	5,060.25	4,473.38	57.05	529.82	1,653.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	2,682.60	2,257.00	23.17	402.43	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass. Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,170.13	1,000.00	30.10	140.03	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J. Sept. 12, 1939. ⁴ Poland.....	58,245.40	53,108.59	1,840.30	3,296.51	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn. Oct. 3, 1939. Poland.....	1,240.40	1,136.90	101.08	2.42	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn. Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	4,539.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,552.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. Poland.....	2,635.72	2,500.00	21.80	113.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	1,474.89	620.46	121.20	733.23	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y. Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	9,113.06	6,869.00	422.21	1,821.65	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	795.84	448.00	112.17	235.67	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis. Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	15,080.09	12,232.72	792.39	2,054.98	11,607.40	500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	12,076.79	9,173.92	1,017.51	1,885.36	2,990.50	None

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⁴ No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	\$2,053.21	\$2,000.00	None	\$53.21	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass. Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,083.39	1,788.31	\$162.71	2,132.37	\$1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,443.20	5,326.11	117.09	None	None	None
Polish Welfare Association, Hyde Park, Mass. Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	434.85	350.00	None	84.85	None	\$3,000.00
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	5,550.76	5,260.35	57.32	233.09	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	6,687.61	4,962.70	309.80	1,415.11	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	5,650.56	1,521.10	642.34	3,187.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany.....	7,434.14	269.72	2,377.04	4,787.38	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitat Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,776.44	2,354.04	247.13	1,175.27	780.00	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa. Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	26,364.45	24,607.67	345.75	1,511.03	20,685.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J. Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,443.03	6,700.00	159.65	584.28	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y. May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg.....	307,345.12	65,058.40	23,049.83	219,236.89	None	None
Refugees of England, New York, N. Y. July 12, 1940. Great Britain.....	8,005.97	5,204.50	200.47	2,601.00	1,025.00	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Willimantic, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	2,780.54	2,080.28	175.72	524.54	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,610.47	5,229.66	None	380.81	2,190.00	None
Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis. Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,600.59	2,566.50	343.89	690.20	1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif. Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	827.58	175.00	281.82	370.76	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland.....	5,840.48	4,150.67	1,326.17	363.64	1,166.20	1,678.35
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C. June 18, 1940. Scotland.....	720.99	None	71.15	649.84	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J. Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,691.45	None	None	2,691.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y. May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	115,401.71	72,764.00	1,445.52	41,192.19	2,305.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y. Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	23,364.33	16,858.25	6,169.36	336.72	None	None
Schuykill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa. Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	5,388.74	4,485.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass. May 9, 1940. Scotland.....	208.00	None	None	208.00	None	None
Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Fairhaven, N. J. July 9, 1940. Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None

* The registration of this organization was revoked on May 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

* No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

* The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa. Nov. 20, 1939. France.....	\$1,744.23	\$159.20	\$90.02	\$1,495.01	\$385.00	\$1,236.50
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt. June 12, 1940. France and England.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y. Nov. 14, 1939. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	473.71	350.00	113.60	10.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif. Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	1,214.24	None	706.13	508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y. Jan. 22, 1940. France.....	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	200.00
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo. Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	8.00
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y. June 4, 1940. France.....	278.00	None	2.80	275.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y. Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine.....	10,684.42	5,100.00	4,742.13	842.29	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J. Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	8,550.98	2,968.87	325.21	5,256.90	8,794.40	None
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass. Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich. May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y. Feb. 20, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y. Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	35,844.74	11,009.58	22,800.81	2,034.35	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass. Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,083.41	1,000.00	21.25	62.19	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y. Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	5,166.56	4,601.17	233.45	331.94	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc. (formerly Tolstoy Foundation for Russian Welfare and Culture), New York, N. Y. Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, and England.....	18,711.50	10,815.64	3,156.14	4,739.72	None	None
Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md. Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain.....	495.50	397.81	3.95	93.74	None	None
Edmund Tyska, Hamtramck, Mich. Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,024.46	3,024.46	None	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,360.16	400.27	585.47	1,374.42	315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass. May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands.....	17,977.34	12,539.36	1,463.48	3,974.50	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,142.22	2,400.00	136.94	605.28	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y. Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France.....	2,134.46	938.85	1,108.54	87.07	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	1,091.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	781.08	450.00	200.19	130.89	None	175.00
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y. Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	35,204.92	18,208.50	17,334.96	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y. Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	106,785.28	41,587.58	7,477.29	57,720.41	7,452.77	592.09
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg. Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,242.39	1,500.00	130.24	612.15	None	None
United Nowy Dworek Relief Committee, New York, N. Y. Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of July 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y. Dec. 9, 1939. Poland	\$677.15	None	\$35.21	\$641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn. Oct. 16, 1939. Poland	9,379.68	\$7,019.62	231.94	2,128.12	\$4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis. Nov. 2, 1939. Poland	1,730.09	1,350.00	212.16	167.93	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass. Oct. 20, 1939. Poland	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn. Sept. 29, 1939. Poland	1,211.19	576.80	26.75	607.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif. Oct. 21, 1939. Poland	2,727.71	2,262.10	346.52	119.09	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa. Sept. 22, 1939. Poland	7,521.74	5,657.14	140.13	1,724.47	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France	18,949.83	14,338.17	544.04	4,067.62	3,159.10	\$2,419.75
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif. Oct. 11, 1939.* France	4,207.41	3,897.31	40.45	269.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940.* France	None	None	None	None	None	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France	5,882.94	2,226.50	8.02	3,648.42	4,686.85	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to July 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date	189,516.08	169,797.67	22,887.00	None	41,285.11	None
Total	9,770,335.59	6,009,088.06	823,160.54	2,959,733.20	1,097,808.66	268,201.14

* No report for the month of July has been received from this organization.

† It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

Commercial Policy

EMBARGO TARIFFS: COMMENT OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE

[Released to the press August 28]

At his press conference on August 28, the Secretary of State said that he had received a number of questions about some phases of Senator McNary's address on the evening of August 27, in which he referred to commercial policy. The Secretary then made the following comment:

"I am sure that it will be a matter of disappointment to the country to see that Senator McNary, instead of dealing with existing acute problems and conditions in a modernized and constructive manner which is so urgently demanded, complacently falls back on antiquated and discredited economic nostrums such as the theory that the farmers can be saved by embargo tariffs. The Senator and his associates some years ago led the farmers into bankruptcy under the slogan of embargo tariffs.

"The farmers of the country will not soon forget that under this identical leadership the cash farm income of the Nation in 1932 had fallen to the ridiculously low level of \$4,700,000,000, when our export markets had become restricted largely as a result of our own embargo policy. The American farmers will also keep in mind the fact that amidst every sort of im-

pediment and difficulty growing out of wars and preparations for wars, cash farm income rose to \$7,700,000,000 in 1939, exclusive of benefit payments. American farmers will of course take their choice of policies and of leadership. As against the only alternative policy of autarchy, the reciprocal-trade program and the policy on which it rests needs no defense.

"As to the misleading figures cited relative to the home market, Secretary Wallace stated the entire truth of the matter as follows:

"By all means, let us make the most of the home market. But I want you to think seriously about the fact that farmers have more to lose through nationalistic policies than any other group. In the present year, 1936, farmers are cultivating probably 35 to 45 million acres that are going to produce things which will be sold abroad. The most additional land they could use by cutting out imports would be perhaps 10 million acres. It just wouldn't be good sense to risk having to leave 35 or 45 million acres idle in order to try to gain a market for 10 million acres. I don't think farmers are foolish enough to trade dollars for quarters, no matter how strong the pressure may be by those who are busy grinding their own axes.'"

The Foreign Service

DEATH OF CONSUL GENERAL SUSSDORFF AND INJURY TO CONSUL BROY

[Released to the press August 30]

It is with profound regret that the Department of State announces that, according to a telephone message received by the American Embassy at Berlin from the Foreign Office, two American Foreign Service officers, Mr. Louis

Sussdorff, Jr., and Mr. Charles C. Broy, were in a motor accident on their way from Cologne to Brussels on August 29, and that Mr. Sussdorff was killed and Mr. Broy injured. The accident took place in the neighborhood of Bergheyn near Cologne.

The American Chargé at Berlin, Mr. Alexander C. Kirk, upon receipt of the above message, telephoned to Mr. Alfred W. Klieforth, American Consul General at Cologne, who has proceeded to Bergheyn and communicated with the Department.

Mr. Sussdorff was the American Consul General at Antwerp. Mr. Broy is American Consul at Brussels.

The biographies of these officers follow:

SUSSDORFF, LOUIS, Jr.—Born in Elmhurst, N. Y., January 7, 1888; St. Paul's School graduate; Harvard, A. B. 1910; Harvard Law School 1910-13; assistant in history and government, Harvard, 1911-12; appointed, after examination, third secretary of embassy at Paris May 22, 1914; secretary of embassy or legation of class five by act approved February 5, 1915; assigned to Rio de Janeiro March 6, 1915; class four May 10, 1916; class three August 3, 1916; assigned to Asunción July 5, 1917; to the Department August 24, 1918; to Berne April 4, 1919; to Helsingfors January 15, 1921; class two August 24, 1921; assigned to The Hague September 27, 1921; Foreign Service officer of class four July 1, 1924; class three September 20, 1924; assigned as first secretary at Tokyo May 1, 1925; at Riga, Kovno, and Tallinn December 30, 1926; class two May 9, 1930; counselor of legation at Riga, Kovno, and Tallinn May 26, 1930; at Bucharest November 11, 1930; assigned to the Department October 17, 1932; counselor of embassy at Brussels and Luxemburg September 8, 1933; consul general May 14, 1936; class one June 1, 1937; consul general at Antwerp July 13, 1937.

BROY, CHARLES CLINTON.—Born in Sperryville, Va., July 26, 1887; Roanoke College, A. B. 1906, A. M. 1907; Princeton, A. M., 1908; National University Law School 1924-25; clerk 1908-9; appointed, after examination, consular assistant July 19, 1909; vice and deputy consul general at Boma September 1, 1909; vice and deputy consul at Milan March 16, 1911; detailed to the Department September 5, 1913; appointed vice consul at Dublin May 25, 1916; consul of class eight July 12, 1916; assigned to Karachi August 3, 1916 (canceled); detailed to London October 19, 1918; representative, International Conference on Passport Control, London, 1919; class six September 5, 1919; resigned November 16, 1919; reappointed consul of class six November 15, 1920; assigned to Lille December 13, 1920; to Cherbourg July 21, 1921; to proceed to Washington September 9, 1922; Foreign Service officer of class seven July 1, 1924; class six August 8, 1924; member, Inter-Departmental Committee on Codification of Navigation Laws, 1926-27; assigned to Nassau December 15, 1926; to London September 12, 1929; class five December 19, 1929; to Brussels October 2, 1936; secretary in the Diplomatic Service December 1, 1937; married.

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press August 31]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 24, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Earl L. Packer, of Ogden, Utah, First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul at Budapest, Hungary, and will serve in dual capacity.

Robert S. Ward, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Consul at Foochow, China, has been assigned as Consul at Hong Kong.

Bernard Guffler, of Tacoma, Wash., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Kaunas, Lithuania, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Berlin, Germany, and will serve in dual capacity.

Montgomery H. Colladay, of Hartford, Conn., Second Secretary of Legation and Consul at Tallinn, Estonia, has been assigned as Consul at Winnipeg, Canada.

E. Allan Lightner, Jr., of Mountain Lakes, N. J., Third Secretary of Legation and Vice Consul at Riga, Latvia, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and will serve in dual capacity.

Raymond P. Ludden, of Fall River, Mass., Language Officer at the American Embassy, Peiping, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Canton, China.

Arthur B. Emmons, 3d., of Dover, Mass., Vice Consul at Hankow, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Keijo, Chosen.

Edward E. Rice, of Milwaukee, Wis., Vice Consul at Canton, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Foochow, China.

Philip D. Sprouse, of Springfield, Tenn., Language Officer at the American Embassy, Peiping, China, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Hankow, China.

NONCAREER OFFICERS

Basil F. Macgowan, of Lynchburg, Va., Vice Consul at Kaunas, Lithuania, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

BOUNDARY

Convention With Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters

On August 30, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to ratification by the President of the Convention for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters Between the United States and Canada, signed on September 15, 1938.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Statistics of Causes of Death: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Revising the Minimum Nomenclature of Causes of Death Annexed to the International Agreement Signed at London June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series No. 80).—Signed at Paris October 6, 1938; effective January 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 173. Publication 1495. 12 pp. 5¢.

Commerce and Navigation: Treaty Between the United States of America and Iraq.—Signed at Baghdad December 3, 1938; proclaimed by the President May 29, 1940. Treaty Series No. 960. 10 pp. 5¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following publications, which may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*, have been

issued recently by the United States Tariff Commission and are available at that office for free distribution:

The Foreign Trade of Latin America

Part I: The Trade of Latin America With the World and With the United States. (Also in Spanish.)

Part II (in 20 sections ^a):

[Section 1]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Argentina.

[Section 2]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Brazil.

[Section 3]: Report on Commercial Policies and Trade Relations of Chile.

Part III: Selected Latin American Export Commodities.

Legislation

An Act To permit American vessels to assist in the evacuation from the war zones of certain refugee children. (Public No. 776, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Regulations Governing the Registration and Fingerprinting of Alien Seamen in Accordance With the Alien Registration Act, 1940. (Department of Justice: Immigration and Naturalization Service.) [General Order No. C-22, August 23, 1940.] *Federal Register*, vol. 5, no. 167, August 27, 1940, pp. 3173-3174 (The National Archives of the United States).

^a When complete, the 20 sections of part II will cover the commercial policy and foreign trade of each of the 20 Latin American republics.

Stat.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

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Europe

THE BRITISH FLEET

Exchange of Notes Between the Secretary of State and the British Ambassador

[Released to the press September 3]

On August 29, 1940, the Secretary of State, the Honorable Cordell Hull, sent the following communication to the British Ambassador, the Right Honorable the Marquess of Lothian:

"The Prime Minister of Great Britain is reported to have stated on June 4, 1940, to Parliament in effect that if during the course of the present war in which Great Britain and the British Commonwealth are engaged the waters surrounding the British Isles should become untenable for British ships of war, the British Fleet would in no event be surrendered or sunk but would be sent overseas for the defense of other parts of the Empire.

"The Government of the United States would respectfully inquire whether the foregoing statement represents the settled policy of the British Government.

C. H.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
"Washington, August 29, 1940."

The British Ambassador replied on September 2, 1940, as follows:

"In his *Aide-Memoire* of August 29th, 1940, the Secretary of State enquired whether the Prime Minister's statement in Parliament on June 4th, 1940, regarding the intention of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom never to surrender or sink the British Fleet in the event of the waters surrounding the British Isles becoming untenable for His Majesty's Ships 'represents the settled policy of His Majesty's Government'.

"His Majesty's Ambassador is instructed by the Prime Minister to inform Mr. Secretary Hull that this statement certainly does represent the settled policy of His Majesty's Government. Mr. Churchill must however observe that these hypothetical contingencies seem more likely to concern the German fleet or what is left of it than the British Fleet.

L.

"BRITISH EMBASSY,
"WASHINGTON, D. C.,
"September 2nd, 1940."

LEASE OF NAVAL AND AIR BASES

Arrangement With Great Britain

The President's message to Congress of September 3, 1940, transmitting notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on September 2, 1940, under which the Government of the United States acquired the right to lease certain naval

and air bases from Great Britain, and a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated August 27, 1940, regarding the authority of the President to consummate this arrangement, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information."

AMENDATORY TREATIES FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF PEACE

An announcement regarding treaties between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively, signed at Washing-

ton on September 6, 1940, amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain, which was signed at Washington September 15, 1914, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

American Republics

USE OF LEASED NAVAL AND AIR BASES BY OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Instruction to American Diplomatic Missions

[Released to the press September 7]

The Secretary of State on September 6 sent the following instruction to diplomatic missions of the United States in all the other American republics:

"It is desired that you formally notify the Government to which you are accredited that the United States has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana.

"The Government of the United States has taken this step to strengthen its ability not only to defend the United States but in order the more effectively to cooperate with the other American republics in the common defense of the hemisphere.

"The resulting facilities at these bases will, of course, be made available alike to all American republics on the fullest cooperative basis for the common defense of the hemisphere and in entire harmony with the spirit of the pronouncements made and the understandings reached at the conferences of Lima, Panama, and Habana."

CONVENTION WITH DOMINICAN RE- PUBLIC CONCERNING COLLECTION AND APPLICATION OF CUSTOMS REVENUE

An announcement regarding a new agreement with the Dominican Republic which provides for the closing of the General Receivership of Customs and the resumption by Dominican authorities of the collection of customs, appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

The Far East

MAINTENANCE OF THE "STATUS QUO" IN FRENCH INDOCHINA

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 4]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"I have noted the reports in the press regarding which inquiry is made to the effect that Japanese military authorities have delivered an ultimatum to the local authorities of French

Indochina in connection with demands for passage of Japanese troops across Indochina and for use of bases in Indochina for military operations against China. It will be remembered that during recent months this Government and several other governments, including the Japanese Government, have given expression to their desire that the principle of the *status quo* be respected and be preserved unimpaired in the Pacific, with special references to the Netherlands East Indies and French Indo-

china. In the absence of official confirmation of the reports of a Japanese ultimatum to the authorities of French Indochina, this Government is reluctant to give credence to the reports now under reference. The situation and the subject to which these reports relate is, however, a matter to which this Government attaches importance, and it stands to reason that, should events prove these reports to have been well-founded, the effect upon public opinion in the United States would be unfortunate."

DEFENSE FORCES IN THE INTERNATIONAL SETTLEMENT AT SHANGHAI

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 4]

In response to inquiries by press correspondents, the Secretary of State made the following statement:

"On August 15, at a meeting made necessary by notification that the British defense forces at Shanghai would be withdrawn, the Shanghai Defense Committee voted to assign Sector D in the International Settlement Defense Plan to the Japanese defense forces and Sector B to the American defense forces. This decision was reached by a majority vote, the commanding officer of the Japanese forces voting 'No'. The majority vote was subsequently approved by the Shanghai Municipal Council. As the American Consulate General and a considerable number of other important American interests are located in Sector B, which sector lies between the present American sector and the waterfront at which American naval vessels are customarily anchored, the Government of the United States gave its approval and informed the Japanese Government that this plan was agreeable to it.

"In view of the Japanese dissent, neither Sector D nor Sector B has been taken over by the defense forces. Special protection in Sector B is temporarily being provided by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, pending arrival at an agree-

ment. As this matter is of substantial importance to all concerned, discussions are in progress between this Government and the Japanese Government with regard especially to Sector B, and it is the hope of this Government that a reasonable settlement, considerate of all interests involved, for assumption of responsibility in Sector D by the Japanese defense forces and in Sector B by the American defense forces will soon be arrived at."

General

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

WAIVER OF DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTAIN ALIEN PERSONNEL MEMBERS OF TRANSPORTATION LINES

Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940,¹ alien members of operating personnel of transportation lines operating regular services, who shall

¹ 5 F. R. 2146.

not have obtained the appropriate documentation before August 27, 1940, shall be exempted from such requirements until September 15, 1940, in order to avoid any disruption in such essential services.

[SEAL]

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

AUGUST 24, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 875]

The following regulations have been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:²

PART 61—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF
ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

§ 61.101 *Waiver of passport and visa requirements for certain aliens . . .*

(c) *Certain aliens when passing from territory of Canada to the Yukon territory of Canada in direct transit through Alaskan territory.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940,³ residents of Canada and Newfoundland do not require passports, visas, reentry permits, or border-crossing identification cards when passing from territory of Canada to the Yukon territory of Canada in direct transit through Alaskan territory, under arrangements satisfactory to the Immigration authorities. (Sec. 30, Public No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E. O. 8430, June 5, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

AUGUST 24, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 876]

² Departmental Order No. 874, which was printed in the *Bulletin* of Aug. 31, 1940 (vol. III, no. 62), p. 176, appears in codified form in the *Federal Register* for Sept. 7, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 175), p. 3591, col. 1.

³ 5 F. R. 2146.

PART 61—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF
ALIENS ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

§ 61.101. *Waiver of passport and visa requirements for certain aliens . . .*

(b) *Certain aliens desiring to enter United States for period less than 30 days on any one visit.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8430, of June 5, 1940,⁴ citizens of Canada, Newfoundland, and Mexico domiciled therein, and British subjects domiciled in Canada or Newfoundland, desiring to enter the United States for a period of less than 30 days on any one visit, may present a passport, or document in the nature of a passport duly issued by the government of the country to which they owe allegiance, and a nonresident alien's border-crossing identification card, issued by either an American diplomatic or consular officer or by an immigrant inspector. (Sec. 30, Public, No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E.O. 8430, June 5, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

AUGUST 24, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 877]

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 7]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since August 31, 1940:

Wesley Frost, of Berea, Ky., Counselor of Embassy at Santiago, Chile, has been assigned as Consul General at Wellington, New Zealand.

Joseph E. Jacobs, of Johnston, S. C., now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Counselor of Legation and Consul

⁴ 5 F.R. 2146.

General at Cairo, Egypt, and will serve in dual capacity.

Ellis O. Briggs, of Topsfield, Maine, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated First Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Santiago, Chile, and will serve in dual capacity.

Sheldon Thomas, of New York, now serving in the Department of State, has been designated Second Secretary of Embassy at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

Cyril L. F. Thiel, of Chicago, Ill., Consul at Habana, Cuba, has been assigned as Consul at Guayaquil, Ecuador.

Brewster H. Morris, of Villanova, Pa., Vice Consul at Dresden, Germany, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Berlin, Germany.

The American Legations at Kaunas, Lithuania, Tallinn, Estonia, and Riga, Latvia, including the consular sections of each, have been closed as of September 5, 1940.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

NAVAL AND AIR BASES

Arrangement With Great Britain for the Lease of Naval and Air Bases

The texts of the notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on September 2, 1940, under which the Government of the United States acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana, together with the texts of the message of the President to the Congress and the opinion of the Attorney General dated August 27, 1940, regarding the authority of the President to consummate this arrangement, are as follows:

The British Ambassador to the Secretary of State

BRITISH EMBASSY,
Washington, D. C.,
September 2, 1940.

SIR:

I have the honour under instructions from His Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs to inform you that in view of

the friendly and sympathetic interest of His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom in the national security of the United States and their desire to strengthen the ability of the United States to cooperate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defence of the Western Hemisphere, His Majesty's Government will secure the grant to the Government of the United States, freely and without consideration, of the lease for immediate establishment and use of naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the Avalon Peninsula and on the southern coast of Newfoundland, and on the east coast and on the Great Bay of Bermuda.

Furthermore, in view of the above and in view of the desire of the United States to acquire additional air and naval bases in the Caribbean and in British Guiana, and without endeavouring to place a monetary or commercial value upon the many tangible and intangible rights and properties involved, His Majesty's Government will make available to the United States for immediate establishment and use naval and air bases and facilities for entrance thereto and the operation and protection thereof, on the eastern side of the Bahamas, the

southern coast of Jamaica, the western coast of St. Lucia, the west coast of Trinidad in the Gulf of Paria, in the island of Antigua and in British Guiana within fifty miles of Georgetown, in exchange for naval and military equipment and material which the United States Government will transfer to His Majesty's Government.

All the bases and facilities referred to in the preceding paragraphs will be leased to the United States for a period of ninety-nine years, free from all rent and charges other than such compensation to be mutually agreed on to be paid by the United States in order to compensate the owners of private property for loss by expropriation or damage arising out of the establishment of the bases and facilities in question.

His Majesty's Government, in the leases to be agreed upon, will grant to the United States for the period of the leases all the rights, power, and authority within the bases leased, and within the limits of the territorial waters and air spaces adjacent to or in the vicinity of such bases, necessary to provide access to and defence of such bases, and appropriate provisions for their control.

Without prejudice to the above-mentioned rights of the United States authorities and their jurisdiction within the leased areas, the adjustment and reconciliation between the jurisdiction of the authorities of the United States within these areas and the jurisdiction of the authorities of the territories in which these areas are situated, shall be determined by common agreement.

The exact location and bounds of the aforesaid bases, the necessary seaward, coast and anti-aircraft defences, the location of sufficient military garrisons, stores and other necessary auxiliary facilities shall be determined by common agreement.

His Majesty's Government are prepared to designate immediately experts to meet with experts of the United States for these purposes. Should these experts be unable to agree in any particular situation, except in the case of New-

foundland and Bermuda, the matter shall be settled by the Secretary of State of the United States and His Majesty's Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

I have [etc.]

LOTHIAN

The Honourable CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State of the United States,
Washington, D. C.

The Secretary of State to the British
Ambassador

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, September 2, 1940.

EXCELLENCY:

I have received your note of September 2, 1940, of which the text is as follows:

[Here follows text of the note, printed above.]

I am directed by the President to reply to your note as follows:

The Government of the United States appreciates the declarations and the generous action of His Majesty's Government as contained in your communication which are destined to enhance the national security of the United States and greatly to strengthen its ability to cooperate effectively with the other nations of the Americas in the defense of the Western Hemisphere. It therefore gladly accepts the proposals.

The Government of the United States will immediately designate experts to meet with experts designated by His Majesty's Government to determine upon the exact location of the naval and air bases mentioned in your communication under acknowledgment.

In consideration of the declarations above quoted, the Government of the United States will immediately transfer to His Majesty's Government fifty United States Navy destroyers generally referred to as the twelve hundred-ton type.

Accept [etc.]

CORDELL HULL

His Excellency

The Right Honorable

THE MARQUESS OF LOTHIAN, C.H.,
British Ambassador.

Message of the President

TO THE CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES:

I transmit herewith for the information of the Congress notes exchanged between the British Ambassador at Washington and the Secretary of State on September 2, 1940, under which this Government has acquired the right to lease naval and air bases in Newfoundland, and in the islands of Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad, and Antigua, and in British Guiana; also a copy of an opinion of the Attorney General dated August 27, 1940, regarding my authority to consummate this arrangement.

The right to bases in Newfoundland and Bermuda are gifts—generously given and gladly received. The other bases mentioned have been acquired in exchange for fifty of our over-age destroyers.

This is not inconsistent in any sense with our status of peace. Still less is it a threat against any nation. It is an epochal and far-reaching act of preparation for continental defense in the face of grave danger.

Preparation for defense is an inalienable prerogative of a sovereign state. Under present circumstances this exercise of sovereign right is essential to the maintenance of our peace and safety. This is the most important action in the reinforcement of our national defense that has been taken since the Louisiana Purchase. Then as now, considerations of safety from overseas attack were fundamental.

The value to the Western Hemisphere of these outposts of security is beyond calculation. Their need has long been recognized by our country, and especially by those primarily charged with the duty of charting and organizing our own naval and military defense. They are essential to the protection of the Panama Canal, Central America, the Northern portion of South America, The Antilles, Canada, Mexico, and our own Eastern and Gulf Seaboards. Their consequent importance in hemispheric defense is obvious. For these reasons I

have taken advantage of the present opportunity to acquire them.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 3, 1940.

Opinion of the Attorney General

AUGUST 27, 1940.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House,

MY DEAR MR. PRESIDENT:

In accordance with your request I have considered your constitutional and statutory authority to proceed by Executive Agreement with the British Government immediately to acquire for the United States certain off-shore naval and air bases in the Atlantic Ocean without awaiting the inevitable delays which would accompany the conclusion of a formal treaty.

The essential characteristics of the proposal are:

- (a) The United States to acquire rights for immediate establishment and use of naval and air bases in Newfoundland, Bermuda, the Bahamas, Jamaica, St. Lucia, Trinidad and British Guiana; such rights to endure for a period of 99 years and to include adequate provisions for access to, and defense of, such bases and appropriate provisions for their control.
- (b) In consideration it is proposed to transfer to Great Britain the title and possession of certain over-age ships and obsolescent military materials now the property of the United States, and certain other small patrol boats which though nearly completed are already obsolescent.
- (c) Upon such transfer all obligation of the United States is discharged. The acquisition consists only of rights, which the United States may exercise or not at its option, and if exercised may abandon without consent. The privilege of maintaining such bases is subject only to limitations necessary to reconcile United States use with the sov-

ereignty retained by Great Britain. Our government assumes no responsibility for civil administration of any territory. It makes no promise to erect structures, or maintain forces at any point. It undertakes no defense of the possessions of any country. In short it acquires optional bases which may be developed as Congress appropriates funds therefor, but the United States does not assume any continuing or future obligation, commitment or alliance.

The questions of constitutional and statutory authority, with which alone I am concerned, seem to be these.

First. May such an acquisition be concluded by the President under an Executive Agreement or must it be negotiated as a Treaty subject to ratification by the Senate?

Second. Does authority exist in the President to alienate the title to such ships and obsolescent materials, and if so, on what conditions?

Third. Do the statutes of the United States limit the right to deliver the so-called "mosquito boats" now under construction or the over-age destroyers by reason of the belligerent status of Great Britain?

I

There is, of course, no doubt concerning the authority of the President to negotiate with the British Government for the proposed exchange. The only questions that might be raised in connection therewith are (1) whether the arrangement must be put in the form of a treaty and await ratification by the Senate or (2) whether there must be additional legislation by the Congress. Ordinarily (and assuming the absence of enabling legislation) the question whether such an agreement can be concluded under Presidential authority or whether it must await ratification by a two-thirds vote of the United States Senate involves consideration of two powers which the Constitution vests in the President.

One of these is the power of the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, which is conferred upon the President

by the Constitution but is not defined or limited. Happily, there has been little occasion in our history for the interpretation of the powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. I do not find it necessary to rest upon that power alone to sustain the present proposal. But it will hardly be open to controversy that the vesting of such a function in the President also places upon him a responsibility to use all constitutional authority which he may possess to provide adequate bases and stations for the utilization of the naval and air weapons of the United States at their highest efficiency in our defense. It seems equally beyond doubt that present world conditions forbid him to risk any delay that is constitutionally avoidable.

The second power to be considered is that control of foreign relations which the Constitution vests in the President as a part of the Executive function. The nature and extent of this power has recently been explicitly and authoritatively defined by Mr. Justice Sutherland, writing for the Supreme Court. In 1936, in *United States v. Curtiss-Wright Export Corp., et al*, 299 U. S. 304, he said:

"It is important to bear in mind that we are here dealing not alone with an authority vested in the President by an exertion of legislative power, but with such an authority plus the very delicate, plenary and exclusive power of the President as the sole organ of the federal government in the field of international relations—a power which does not require as a basis for its exercise an act of Congress, but which, of course, like every other governmental power, must be exercised in subordination to the applicable provisions of the Constitution. It is quite apparent that if, in the maintenance of our international relations, embarrassment—perhaps serious embarrassment—is to be avoided and success for our aims achieved, congressional legislation which is to be made effective through negotiation and inquiry within the international field must often accord to the President a degree of discretion and freedom from statutory restriction which would not be admissible were domestic affairs alone involved. Moreover, he,

not Congress, has the better opportunity of knowing the conditions which prevail in foreign countries, and especially is this true in time of war. He has his confidential sources of information. He has his agents in the form of diplomatic consular and other officials. Secrecy in respect of information gathered by them may be highly necessary, and the premature disclosure of it productive of harmful results."

The President's power over foreign relations while "delicate, plenary and exclusive" is not unlimited. Some negotiations involve commitments as to the future which would carry an obligation to exercise powers vested in the Congress. Such Presidential arrangements are customarily submitted for ratification by a two-thirds vote of the Senate before the future legislative power of the country is committed. However, the acquisitions which you are proposing to accept are without express or implied promises on the part of the United States to be performed in the future. The consideration, which we later discuss, is completed upon transfer of the specified items. The Executive Agreement obtains an opportunity to establish naval and air bases for the protection of our coastline but it imposes no obligation upon the Congress to appropriate money to improve the opportunity. It is not necessary for the Senate to ratify an opportunity that entails no obligation.

There are precedents which might be cited, but not all strictly pertinent. The proposition falls far short in magnitude of the acquisition by President Jefferson of the Louisiana Territory from a belligerent during a European war, the Congress later appropriating the consideration and the Senate later ratifying a treaty embodying the agreement.

I am also reminded that in 1850, Secretary of State Daniel Webster acquired Horse Shoe Reef, at the entrance of Buffalo Harbor, upon condition that the United States would engage to erect a lighthouse and maintain a light but would erect no fortification thereon. This was done without awaiting legislative authority. Subsequently the Congress made appropriations for the lighthouse, which was erected in

1856. *Malloy, Treaties and Conventions*, Vol. 1, p. 663.

It is not believed, however, that it is necessary here to rely exclusively upon your constitutional power. As pointed out hereinafter (in discussing the second question), I think there is also ample statutory authority to support the acquisition of these bases, and the precedents perhaps most nearly in point are the numerous acquisitions of rights in foreign countries for sites of diplomatic and consular establishments—perhaps also the trade agreements recently negotiated under statutory authority and the acquisition in 1903 of the coaling and naval stations and rights in Cuba under the act of March 2, 1901, c. 803, 31 Stat. 895, 898. In the last-mentioned case the agreement was subsequently embodied in a treaty but it was only one of a number of undertakings, some clearly of a nature to be dealt with ordinarily by treaty, and the statute had required "that by way of further assurance the government of Cuba will embody the foregoing provisions in a permanent treaty with the United States."

The transaction now proposed represents only an exchange with no statutory requirement for the embodiment thereof in any treaty and involving no promises or undertakings by the United States that might raise the question of the propriety of incorporation in a treaty. I therefore advise that acquisition by Executive Agreement of the rights proposed to be conveyed to the United States by Great Britain will not require ratification by the Senate.

II

The right of the President to dispose of vessels of the Navy and unneeded naval material finds clear recognition in at least two enactments of the Congress and a decision of the Supreme Court—and any who assert that the authority does not exist must assume the burden of establishing that both the Congress and the Supreme Court meant something less than the clear import of seemingly plain language.

By section 5 of the act of March 3, 1883, c. 141, 22 Stat. 582, 599–600 (U. S. C., title 34, sec. 492), the Congress placed restrictions upon the

methods to be followed by the Secretary of the Navy in disposing of naval vessels, which have been found unfit for further use and stricken from the naval registry, but by the last clause of the section recognized and confirmed such a right in the President free from such limitations. It provides:

"But no vessel of the Navy shall hereafter be sold in any other manner than herein provided, or for less than such appraised value, *unless the President of the United States shall otherwise direct in writing.*" (Underscoring [this print, italics] supplied)

In *Levinson v. United States*, 258 U. S. 198, 201, the Supreme Court said of this statute that "the power of the President to direct a departure from the statute is not confined to a sale for less than the appraised value but extends to the manner of the sale," and that "the word 'unless' qualifies both the requirements of the concluding clause."

So far as concerns this statute, in my opinion it leaves the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Navy free to make such disposition of naval vessels as he finds necessary in the public interest, and I find nothing that would indicate that the Congress has tried to limit the President's plenary powers to vessels already stricken from the naval registry. The President, of course, would exercise his powers only under the high sense of responsibility which follows his rank as Commander-in-Chief of his nation's defense forces.

Furthermore, I find in no other statute or in the decisions any attempted limitations upon the plenary powers of the President as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy and as the head of the State in its relations with foreign countries to enter into the proposed arrangements for the transfer to the British Government of certain over-age destroyers and obsolescent military material except the limitations recently imposed by section 14 (a) of the act of June 28, 1940 (Public No. 671). This section, it will be noted, clearly recognizes the authority to make transfers and seeks only to impose certain restrictions thereon. The section reads as follows:

"SEC. 14. (a) Notwithstanding the provision of any other law, no military or naval weapon, ship, boat, aircraft, munitions, supplies, or equipment, to which the United States has title, in whole or in part, or which have been contracted for, shall hereafter be transferred, exchanged, sold, or otherwise disposed of in any manner whatsoever unless the Chief of Naval Operations in the case of naval material, and the Chief of Staff of the Army in the case of military material, shall first certify that such material is not essential to the defense of the United States."

Thus to prohibit action by the constitutionally-created Commander-in-Chief except upon authorization of a statutory officer subordinate in rank is of questionable constitutionality. However, since the statute requires certification only of matters as to which you would wish, irrespective of the statute, to be satisfied, and as the legislative history of the section indicates that no arbitrary restriction is intended, it seems unnecessary to raise the question of constitutionality which such a provision would otherwise invite.

I am informed that the destroyers involved here are the survivors of a fleet of over 100 built at about the same time and under the same design. During the year 1930, 58 of these were decommissioned with a view toward scrapping and a corresponding number were recommissioned as replacements. Usable material and equipment from the 58 vessels removed from the service were transferred to the recommissioned vessels to recondition and modernize them, and other usable material and equipment were removed and the vessels stripped. They were then stricken from the navy register, and 50 of them were sold as scrap for prices ranging from \$5,260 to \$6,800 per vessel, and the remaining 8 were used for such purposes as target vessels, experimental construction tests, and temporary barracks. The surviving destroyers now under consideration have been reconditioned and are in service, but all of them are over-age, most of them by several years.

In construing this statute in its application to such a situation it is important to note that this

subsection as originally proposed in the Senate bill provided that the appropriate staff officer shall first certify that "such material is not essential to and cannot be used in the defense of the United States." Senator Barkley and others objected to the subsection as so worded on the ground that it would prevent the release and exchange of surplus or used planes and other supplies for sale to the British and that it would consequently nullify the provisions of the bill (see section 1 of the act of July 2, 1940, H. R. 9850, Public No. 703) which the Senate had passed several days earlier for that very purpose. Although Senator Walsh stated that he did not think the proposed subsection had that effect, he agreed to strike out the words "and cannot be used." Senator Barkley observed that he thought the modified language provided "a much more elastic term." Senator Walsh further stated that he would bear in mind in conference the views of Senator Barkley and others, and that he had "no desire or purpose to go beyond the present law, but to have some certificate filed as to whether the property is surplus or not." (Cong. Rec., June 21, 1940, pp. 13370-13371)

In view of this legislative history it is clear that the Congress did not intend to prevent the certification for transfer, exchange, sale or disposition of property merely because it is still used or usable or of possible value for future use. The statute does not contemplate mere transactions in scrap, yet exchange or sale except as scrap would hardly be possible if confined to material whose usefulness is entirely gone. It need only be certified as not essential, and "essential," usually the equivalent of vital or indispensable, falls far short of "used" or "usable."

Moreover, as has been indicated, the congressional authorization is not merely of a sale, which might imply only a cash transaction. It also authorizes equipment to be "transferred", "exchanged" or "otherwise disposed of"; and in connection with material of this kind for which there is no open market value is never absolute but only relative—and chiefly related to what may be had in exchange or replacement.

In view of the character of the transactions

contemplated, as well as the legislative history, the conclusion is inescapable that the Congress has not sought by section 14 (a) to impose an arbitrary limitation upon the judgment of the highest staff officers as to whether a transfer, exchange or other disposition of specific items would impair our essential defenses. Specific items must be weighed in relation to our total defense position before and after an exchange or disposition. Any other construction would be a virtual prohibition of any sale, exchange or disposition of material or supplies so long as they were capable of use, however ineffective, and such a prohibition obviously was not, and was not intended to be, written into the law.

It is my opinion that in proceeding under section 14 (a) appropriate staff officers may and should consider remaining useful life, strategic importance, obsolescence, and all other factors affecting defense value, not only with respect to what the Government of the United States gives up in any exchange or transfer, but also with respect to what the Government receives. In this situation good business sense is good legal sense.

I therefore advise that the appropriate staff officers may, and should, certify under section 14 (a) that ships and material involved in a sale or exchange are not essential to the defense of the United States if in their judgment the consummation of the transaction does not impair or weaken the total defense of the United States, and certainly so where the consummation of the arrangement will strengthen the total defensive position of the nation.

With specific reference to the proposed agreement with the Government of Great Britain for the acquisition of naval and air bases, it is my opinion that the Chief of Naval Operations may, and should, certify under section 14 (a) that the destroyers involved are not essential to the defense of the United States if in his judgment the exchange of such destroyers for such naval and air bases will strengthen rather than impair the total defense of the United States.

I have previously indicated that in my opinion there is statutory authority for the acquisi-

tion of the naval and air bases in exchange for the vessels and material. The question was not more fully treated at that point because dependent upon the statutes above discussed and which required consideration in this section of the opinion. It is to be borne in mind that these statutes clearly recognize and deal with the authority to make dispositions by sale, transfer, exchange or otherwise; that they do not impose any limitations concerning individuals, corporations or governments to which such dispositions may be made; and that they do not specify or limit in any manner the consideration which may enter into an exchange. There is no reason whatever for holding that sales may not be made to or exchanges made with a foreign government or that in such a case a treaty is contemplated. This is emphasized when we consider that the transactions in some cases may be quite unimportant, perhaps only dispositions of scrap, and that a domestic buyer (unless restrained by some authorized contract or embargo) would be quite free to dispose of his purchase as he pleased. Furthermore, section 14 (a) of the act of June 28, 1940, *supra*, was enacted by the Congress in full contemplation of transfers for ultimate delivery to foreign belligerent nations. Possibly it may be said that the authority for exchange of naval vessels and material presupposes the acquisition of something of value to the Navy or, at least, to the national defense. Certainly I can imply no narrower limitation when the law is wholly silent in this respect. Assuming that there is, however, at least the limitation which I have mentioned, it is fully met in the acquisition of rights to maintain needed bases. And if, as I hold, the statute law authorizes the exchange of vessels and material for other vessels and material or, equally, for the right to establish bases, it is an inescapable corollary that the statute law also authorizes the acquisition of the ships or material or bases which form the consideration for the exchange.

III

Whether the statutes of the United States prevent the dispatch to Great Britain, a belligerent power, of the so-called "mosquito boats"

now under construction or the over-age destroyers depends upon the interpretation to be placed on section 3 of title V of the act of June 15, 1917, c. 30, 40 Stat. 217, 222. This section reads:

"During a war in which the United States is a neutral nation, it shall be unlawful to send out of the jurisdiction of the United States any vessel, built, armed, or equipped as a vessel of war, or converted from a private vessel into a vessel of war, with any intent or under any agreement or contract, written or oral, that such vessel shall be delivered to a belligerent nation, or to an agent, officer, or citizen of such nation, or with reasonable cause to believe that the said vessel shall or will be employed in the service of any such belligerent nation after its departure from the jurisdiction of the United States."

This section must be read in the light of section 2 of the same act and the rules of international law which the Congress states that it was its intention to implement. (H. Rep. No. 30, 65th Cong., 1st Sess., p. 9) So read, it is clear that it is inapplicable to vessels, like the over-age destroyers, which were not built, armed, equipped as, or converted into, vessels of war with the intent that they should enter the service of a belligerent. If the section were not so construed, it would render meaningless section 2 of the act which authorizes the President to detain any armed vessel until he is satisfied that it will not engage in hostile operations before it reaches a neutral or belligerent port. The two sections are intelligible and reconcilable only if read in light of the traditional rules of international law. These are clearly stated by Oppenheim in his work on International Law, 5th ed., Vol. 2, sec. 334, pp. 574-576:

"Whereas a neutral is in no wise obliged by his duty of impartiality to prevent his subjects from selling armed vessels to the belligerents, such armed vessels being merely contraband of war, a neutral is bound to employ the means at his disposal to prevent his subjects from building, fitting out, or arming, to the order of either belligerent, vessels intended to be used as men-of-war, and to prevent the departure from his

jurisdiction of any vessel which, by order of either belligerent, has been adapted to warlike use. The difference between selling armed vessels to belligerents and building them to order is usually defined in the following way:—

“An armed ship, being contraband of war, is in no wise different from other kinds of contraband, provided that she is not manned in a neutral port, so that she can commit hostilities at once after having reached the open sea. A subject of a neutral who builds an armed ship, or arms a merchantman, not to the order of a belligerent, but intending to sell her to a belligerent, does not differ from a manufacturer of arms who intends to sell them to a belligerent. There is nothing to prevent a neutral from allowing his subjects to sell armed vessels, and to deliver them to belligerents, either in a neutral port or in a belligerent port. . . .

“On the other hand, if a subject of a neutral builds armed ships *to the order of a belligerent*, he prepares the means of naval operations, since the ships, on sailing outside the neutral territorial waters and taking in a crew and ammunition, can at once commit hostilities. Thus, through the carrying out of the order of the belligerent, the neutral territory has been made the base of naval operations; and as the duty of impartiality includes an obligation to prevent either belligerent from making neutral territory the base of military or naval operations, a neutral violates his neutrality by not preventing his subjects from carrying out an order of a belligerent for the building and fitting out of men-of-war. This distinction, although of course logically correct, is hair-splitting. But as, according to the present law, neutral States need not prevent their subjects from supplying arms and ammunition to belligerents, it will probably continue to be drawn.”

Viewed in the light of the above, I am of the opinion that this statute does prohibit the release and transfer to the British Government of the so-called “mosquito boats” now under construction for the United States Navy. If these boats were released to the British Government, it would be legally impossible for that Government to take them out of this country after their

completion, since to the extent of such completion at least they would have been built, armed, or equipped with the intent, or with reasonable cause to believe, that they would enter the service of a belligerent after being sent out of the jurisdiction of the United States.

This will not be true, however, with respect to the over-age destroyers, since they were clearly not built, armed, or equipped with any such intent or with reasonable cause to believe that they would ever enter the service of a belligerent.

In this connection it has been noted that during the war between Russia and Japan in 1904 and 1905, the German Government permitted the sale to Russia of torpedo boats and also of ocean liners belonging to its auxiliary navy. See Wheaton's *International Law*, 6th ed. (Keith), Vol. 2, p. 977.

IV

Accordingly, you are respectfully advised:

(a) That the proposed arrangement may be concluded as an Executive Agreement, effective without awaiting ratification.

(b) That there is presidential power to transfer title and possession of the proposed considerations upon certification by appropriate staff officers.

(c) That the dispatch of the so-called “mosquito boats” would constitute a violation of the statute law of the United States, but with that exception there is no legal obstacle to the consummation of the transaction, in accordance, of course, with the applicable provisions of the Neutrality Act as to delivery.

Respectfully submitted,

ROBERT H. JACKSON,
Attorney General.

PROMOTION OF PEACE

Treaties With New Zealand, Canada, and Australia Amending the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace With Great Britain, Signed September 15, 1914

Treaties between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively,

amending in their application to each of those dominions the provisions which concern the organization of commissions for the settlement of disputes contained in the Treaty for the Advancement of Peace between the United States and Great Britain signed at Washington, September 15, 1914, were signed at Washington on September 6, 1940, at noon, by Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, and the Right Honorable the Marquess of Lothian, C.H., British Ambassador at Washington, for New Zealand, Mr. Loring Cheney Christie, Minister of Canada at Washington, and the Right Honorable Richard Gardiner Casey, D.S.O., M.C., Minister of Australia at Washington, respectively.

The duties of the commissions under the treaties with New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, as well as under the treaty of 1914 with Great Britain, are to make investigations and reports to the governments with reference to disputes arising between them.

The treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain (Treaty Series No. 602), provides for the establishment of an international commission of five members, one member to be chosen from each country by the government of the country, one member to be chosen by each government from some third country, and a fifth member to be chosen by agreement between the two governments from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen. It also provides that in the event the interests affected by the dispute to be investigated should be mainly interests of one of the self-governing dominions of the British Empire the dominion concerned might furnish a list of persons from which a member of the commission might be appointed by His Majesty's Government to serve in place of the British national member.

The amendatory treaties provide for the establishment of separate commissions between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively, analogous as to the number of commissioners and method of appointment to the American-British Commission established under the treaty of 1914. The commission under each amendatory treaty will consist of five members: one member to be chosen

from the United States by the Government of the United States; one member to be chosen from New Zealand, Canada, or Australia, as the case may be, by the government of that dominion; one member to be chosen by each government from a third country; and a fifth member to be chosen by agreement between the Government of the United States and the Government of New Zealand, Canada, or Australia, as the case may be, from a country of which no other member of the commission is a citizen.

The substantive provisions of the treaty of 1914 between the United States and Great Britain, as to the type of disputes to be submitted to the Commission and other matters are made an integral part of each of the amendatory treaties for observance and fulfillment between the United States and New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, respectively.

An amendatory treaty similar to the treaties signed today by the United States with New Zealand, Canada, and Australia, was signed on April 2, 1940, between the United States and the Union of South Africa.⁵ It was referred to the Senate, has been reported favorably by the Committee on Foreign Relations, and is now on the Executive Calendar of the Senate.

SAFETY

Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea (Treaty Series No. 910)

Yugoslavia

By a note dated September 3, 1940, the Yugoslav Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State that his Government had approved the Convention for the Safety of Life at Sea, signed at London on May 31, 1929, and that the convention was published in the *Official Gazette* for May 16, 1940.

The American Ambassador to Great Britain reported by a telegram dated August 28, 1940, that the instrument of adherence by Yugoslavia to the convention was deposited with the British Government on August 13, 1940. In accordance with the provisions of the convention the adher-

⁵ See the *Bulletin* of Apr. 6, 1940 (vol. II, no. 41), p. 365.

ence of Yugoslavia will become effective on November 13, 1940. For a list of the countries which have ratified or adhered to the convention, see the *Bulletin* of September 9, 1939 (vol. I, no. 11), p. 240.

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Convention With the Dominican Republic Concerning Collection and Application of Customs Revenue (Treaty Series No. 726)^a

A commission representing the Government of the United States, headed by Ambassador Hugh Wilson and assisted by Harold D. Finley of the Department of State, has been negotiating at Ciudad Trujillo with a commission appointed by the Dominican Government, headed by His Excellency Arturo Despradel, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs of the Dominican Republic, and assisted by José María Bonnetti Burgos, Secretary of State for the Presidency, and Jesus María Troncoso Sánchez, Under Secretary of State for the Presidency, for the purpose of drafting a convention to supersede the convention of 1924 now in effect between the two Governments which concerns the service of the bonds of the Dominican external debt of 1922 and 1926.

The two commissions have happily reached agreement. A document embodying this agreement was initialed at Ciudad Trujillo the afternoon of September 7 by the Dominican Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and Ambassador Wilson and will be signed subsequently in Washington in treaty form.

The new convention provides for the closing of the General Receivership of Customs and the resumption by the Dominican authorities of the

collection of customs, in as much as the two Governments have agreed upon a new arrangement for guaranteeing the service of the bonds, which provides, among other things, for a first lien upon the total revenues of the Dominican nation in lieu of a first lien upon only the customs revenues.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina.—Signed June 29, 1940; effective June 29, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 175. Publication 1496. 10 pp. 5¢.

Legislation

An Act Relating to transportation of foreign mail by aircraft [providing for the settlement of accounts for carriage of foreign mail by U. S. aircraft]. (Public No. 774, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 2 pp. 5¢.

Regulations

The following regulation may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

[American] Vessels Denied Clearance to Belligerent States. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation.) [Order No. 53.] September 4, 1940. *Federal Register*, September 6, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 174), p. 3582 (The National Archives of the United States).

^a See the *Bulletin* of Aug. 17, 1940 (vol. III, no. 60), p. 117.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 14, 1940

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General

CONTROL OF EXPORTS IN NATIONAL DEFENSE

[Released to the press by the White House September 13]

In order to further strengthen the national defense, the President, acting upon a recommendation of Col. R. L. Maxwell, the Administrator of Export Control, has issued a proclamation dated September 12, 1940, subjecting the following additional materials to license requirements for export from the United States: Equipment used for the production of aviation motor fuel and tetraethyl lead or any plans or specifications useful in the design, construction, or operation of such equipment or in connection with such processes; plans, specifications, and descriptive or technical information of any kind setting forth the design or construction of aircraft or aircraft engines.

These items are in addition to those announced in a previous proclamation by the President, dated July 26, 1940,¹ placing petroleum products, tetraethyl lead, and iron and steel scrap under license requirements for exportation.

The President's proclamation of May 1, 1937,² requires that exports of aircraft and aircraft engines be licensed. The present proclamation, taken with the preceding ones mentioned, has the effect of putting under the control of the President for export purposes not only the aircraft and engines but also the plans and designs for building them.

¹ *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), p. 49. See also *Bulletin* of July 6, 1940 (vol. III, no. 54), pp. 12-13.

² See *Press Releases* of May 1, 1937 (vol. XVI, no. 396), pp. 288-290.

CONTROL OF THE EXPORT OF CERTAIN ARTICLES AND MATERIALS

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS section 6 of the act of Congress entitled "An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense," approved July 2, 1940, provides as follows:

"Whenever the President determines that it is necessary in the interest of national defense to prohibit or curtail the exportation of any military equipment or munitions, or component parts thereof, or machinery, tools, or material, or supplies necessary for the manufacture, servicing, or operation thereof, he may by proclamation prohibit or curtail such exportation, except under such rules and regulations as he shall prescribe. Any such proclamation shall describe the articles or materials included in the prohibition or curtailment contained therein. In case of the violation of any provision of any proclamation, or of any rule or regulation, issued hereunder, such violator or violators, upon conviction, shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$10,000, or by imprisonment for not more than two years, or by both such fine and imprisonment. The authority granted in this section shall terminate June 30, 1942, unless the Congress shall otherwise provide.";

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, act-

ing under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid act of Congress, do hereby proclaim that upon the recommendation of the Administrator of Export Control I have determined that it is necessary in the interest of the national defense that on and after this date the following-described articles and materials shall not be exported from the United States except when authorized in each case by a license as provided for in Proclamation No. 2413 of July 2, 1940, entitled "Administration of section 6 of the act entitled 'An Act to expedite the strengthening of the national defense' approved July 2, 1940," and in the regulations issued pursuant thereto:

1. Equipment (excluding minor component parts) which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of aviation motor fuel from petroleum, petroleum products, hydrocarbons, or hydrocarbon mixtures, by processes involving chemical change; and any plans, specifications, or other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) useful in the design, construction, or operation of any such equipment, or in connection with any such processes. Aviation motor fuel shall mean such fuel as is defined in the regulations issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 2417 of July 26, 1940, as may from time to time be amended.

2. Equipment (excluding minor component parts) which can be used, or adapted to use, for the production of tetraethyl lead; and any plans, specifications, or other documents containing descriptive or technical information of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) useful in the design, construction, or operation of any such equipment, or in connection with any such processes. Tetraethyl lead shall mean such tetraethyl lead as is defined in the regulations issued pursuant to Proclamation No. 2417 of July 26, 1940, as may from time to time be amended.

3. Plans, specifications, and other documents containing descriptive or technical information

of any kind (other than that appearing in any form available to the general public) setting forth the design or construction of aircraft or aircraft engines.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this twelfth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2423]

American Republics

DEATH OF THE PRESIDENT OF PARAGUAY

[Released to the press September 8]

The following telegram was sent by the President to His Excellency, Col. Higinio Morinigo, Acting President of Paraguay:

"SEPTEMBER 8, 1940.

"Mrs. Roosevelt and I are profoundly shocked by the news of the tragic accident which has cost the lives of our sincere friends, His Excellency the President of Paraguay and Señora de Estigarribia. The grief of Paraguay is shared by my fellow countrymen who join with me in extending through you to the people of Paraguay and to the President's family our heartfelt sympathy.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT"

The following telegram was sent by the Secretary of State to His Excellency, Señor Dr.

Tomas A. Salomoni, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Paraguay:

"SEPTEMBER 8, 1940.

"Mrs. Hull and I are distressed beyond measure by the tragic death of the President and Señora de Estigarribia and we have the honor of sharing with the people of Paraguay and their many other friends in this country a feeling of an irreparable loss. I hope you will convey to their families our deepest sympathy in this hour of sadness.

CORDELL HULL
Secretary of State
of the United States of America"

SUPPLEMENTARY EXTRADITION CONVENTION WITH COLOMBIA

An announcement regarding the signing of a supplementary extradition convention between the United States and Colombia appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

DAMAGE TO AMERICAN EMBASSY IN BERLIN

[Released to the press September 11]

The American Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, Mr. Alexander Kirk, reported to the Department of State today that during an air raid last night five incendiary bombs fell in the garden of the American Embassy without doing any appreciable damage. One large splinter entered one of the rooms of the Chancery through the window, traversed the room, and buried itself in the wall on the other side. The damage was trivial.

Mr. Kirk further reported that so far as is known, no Americans have been injured.

PRESENTATION OF LETTERS OF CREDENCE BY THE AMBASSADOR OF THE FRENCH REPUBLIC

[Released to the press September 13]

Translation of the remarks of the newly appointed Ambassador of the French Republic, Mr. Henry Haye, upon the occasion of the presentation of his letters of credence:

MR. PRESIDENT:

The Marshal of France, Philippe Henri Pétain, Chief of the French State, has entrusted to me the great honor of handing to Your Excellency the letters accrediting me near you as Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the French Republic.

The Government of France has likewise directed me to hand to you the letters of recall of my eminent predecessor, Mr. Doynel de Saint-Quentin, who has been called to another diplomatic post.

I have, Mr. President, the privilege of knowing and loving the great country over whose destinies you preside with such high authority. I have made frequent journeys and long visits here and I know the generosity of heart and spirit of the citizens of the United States. This experience encouraged me to accept the mission of representing my country in yours in hours the tragedy of which it is needless to emphasize.

Never, in the course of the history of our two nations, has a French Ambassador assumed a task like that for which I today take the responsibility.

My unhappy country has just suffered the most cruel reverses which it has ever had to record in the course of the vicissitudes of its long and glorious past. Having entered into this war for the sake of European solidarity and to fulfill obligations which it had contracted, France has been terribly wounded thereby and must now submit to the implacable law of the victor. But, Mr. President, I can say to you that even if my country cannot free itself from the hard obligations which are the result of its defeat, the ideal, for the defense of which my

countrymen courageously took up arms again only 20 years after the most bloody of victories, still remains alive in the heart of Frenchmen.

Despite appearances, the war is not over for us. Cruel sufferings, both material and spiritual, will still for long be felt in innumerable homes. The majority of French families are scattered. Our women and children will await for a long time yet the return of men who, at the present moment, are enduring a hard captivity. Other women will await, in vain, alas, the return of their husbands, their sons, or their brothers, who will never return again.

In spite of these new misfortunes, let me assure you, Mr. President, that there is a force which no power can crush, it is that force which, despite apparent and transitory differences, will proudly maintain that French unity consecrated by so many sacrifices.

Allow me, Mr. President, to compare the mission with which I am entrusted by the French Republic with that which, in 1776, was confided to the great Benjamin Franklin by the thirteen United States of America. I shall certainly not have the presumption to claim to possess the incomparable attributes of the American Ambassador Extraordinary. But I may doubtless hope, in attempting to solve the difficult problems before me, to have the benefit of your personal good will and the generous understanding of your countrymen.

The ardent patriotic faith which I express to Your Excellency will inspire and guide all my undertakings and all my actions in the accomplishment of my mission.

Such, Mr. President, simply but sincerely expressed, is the spirit in which I shall endeavor worthily to represent my country in yours.

May Providence aid me in the accomplishment of the task which the Government of France has entrusted to me near you.

President Roosevelt's reply to the remarks of Mr. Henry Haye:

MR. AMBASSADOR:

I am happy to welcome you on your return to this country as Ambassador Extraordinary and

Plenipotentiary of the Republic of France near the Government of the United States of America and to receive from your hands the letters accrediting you near the Government of the United States in that capacity. I likewise accept the letters of recall of your predecessor, Count Doyne de Saint-Quentin, who has so ably represented your country here during the recent eventful years. I wish him success in his new mission.

I have been particularly pleased to hear from you that France in its travail bears still in its heart the ideals for which it took up arms. Frenchmen have my sympathy and the sympathy of the people of the United States, and I hope with you that despite all, French unity, which has been consecrated by so many sacrifices, will continue to subsist.

I wish to assure you, Mr. Ambassador, of a cordial welcome to Washington. You may count upon my cooperation, as well as that of the officials of this Government, in your efforts to solve the problems which will confront you, and to develop the understanding and friendly relations which have so happily existed between our two nations.

Canada

DINNER IN HONOR OF CANADIAN SECTION, JOINT PERMANENT BOARD OF DEFENSE, UNITED STATES AND CANADA

[Released to the press September 10]

The following guests attended the dinner given by the Secretary of State in honor of the Canadian Section of the Joint Permanent Board of Defense, United States and Canada, at the Carlton Hotel, September 10, 1940:

CANADIAN SECTION

The Honorable O. M. Biggar, K.C.
Brig. K. Stuart, D.S.O., M.C., Deputy Chief, General Staff

Capt. L. W. Murray, R.C.N., Deputy Chief, Naval Staff
 Air Comdr. A. A. L. Cuffe, Air Staff, R. C. A. F.
 Mr. Hugh Keenleyside, Secretary of the Canadian
 Section

UNITED STATES SECTION

The Honorable Florello H. La Guardia
 Lt. Gen. Stanley D. Embick, U. S. A.
 Capt. Harry W. Hill, U. S. N.
 Comdr. Forrest P. Sherman, U. S. N.
 Lt. Col. Joseph T. McNarney, U. S. A.
 Mr. John D. Hickerson, Department of State, Secretary
 of the United States Section

OTHER GUESTS

The Honorable Loring C. Christie, Minister of Canada
 The Honorable Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War
 The Honorable Key Pittman, United States Senate
 The Honorable Warren R. Austin, United States Senate
 The Honorable Sol Bloom, House of Representatives
 The Honorable Melvin Maas, House of Representatives
 The Honorable Walter G. Andrews, House of Representatives
 The Honorable Andrew J. May, House of Representatives
 The Honorable James V. Forrestal, Acting Secretary of
 the Navy
 The Honorable Adolf A. Berle, Jr., Assistant Secretary
 of State
 The Honorable Robert P. Patterson, Assistant Secretary
 of War
 The Honorable Louis Compton, Assistant Secretary of
 the Navy
 Gen. George C. Marshall, the Chief of Staff
 Admiral Harold R. Stark, the Chief of Naval Operations
 Rear Admiral Royal E. Ingersoll, Assistant Chief of
 Naval Operations
 Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Chief of the Air Corps
 Rear Admiral John H. Towers, Chief of the Bureau
 of Aeronautics
 Brig. Gen. W. Bryden, Deputy Chief of Staff
 Brig. Gen. R. C. Moore, Deputy Chief of Staff
 Air Commodore W. R. Kenny, D.F.C., Air Attaché to
 the Canadian Legation
 The Honorable George T. Summerlin, Chief of Protocol,
 Department of State
 Col. H. F. G. Letson, M.C., E.D., Military Attaché to the
 Canadian Legation
 Maj. C. K. Gailey, U. S. A.
 Mr. H. Charles Spruks, Department of State

Foreign Service

APPOINTMENTS

[Released to the press September 10]

The following have been appointed American Foreign Service officers, unclassified, vice consuls of career, and secretaries in the Diplomatic Service of the United States, and they have been assigned as vice consuls at the posts indicated:

Charles W. Adair, Jr., Xenia, Ohio.....	Nogales
H. Gardner Ainsworth, New Orleans, La.....	Winnipeg
Stewart G. Anderson, Chicago, Ill.....	Toronto
Irven M. Eitrein, Mt. Vernon, S. Dak...	Nuevo Laredo
C. Vaughan Ferguson, Jr., Schenectady, N. Y.....	Winnipeg
W. Horton Schoellkopf, Jr., Miami, Fla.....	Mexicali
Harry H. Schwartz, Los Angeles, Calif.	Vancouver
Bromley K. Smith, San Diego, Calif....	Montreal
Henry T. Smith, Atlanta, Ga.....	Matamoros
Oscar S. Straus, II, Purchase, N. Y.....	Montreal
John L. Topping, New York, N. Y.....	Montreal
Livingston D. Watrous, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.....	Agua Prieta

Regulations

The following regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Regulations Governing the Charter to Persons Not Citizens of the United States of Vessels Documented Under the Laws of the United States or the Last Documentation of Which Was Under the Laws of the United States. (U. S. Maritime Commission.) [General Order No. 34, Sept. 4, 1940.] *Federal Register*, vol. 5, no. 180, Sept. 14, 1940, p. 3658 (The National Archives of the United States).

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

BOUNDARY

Convention With Canada for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters

On September 10, 1940, the President ratified the Convention for the Emergency Regulation of the Level of Rainy Lake and of Certain Other Boundary Waters, between the United States and Canada, signed on September 15, 1938.

The convention was ratified by Canada on May 19, 1939, and it will enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, which will take place at Ottawa in the near future.

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Convention With Colombia

A Supplementary Extradition Convention between the United States and Colombia adding several crimes and offenses to those enumerated in the extradition treaty of May 7, 1888, between the two countries (Treaty Series No. 58), for which extradition may be granted, was signed at Bogotá on September 9, 1940.

LEGAL ASSISTANCE

Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad

Brazil

The Director General of the Pan American Union informed the Secretary of State by a letter dated September 11, 1940, that the Protocol on Uniformity of Powers of Attorney Which Are To Be Utilized Abroad, which was opened for signature on February 17, 1940, was signed on behalf of Brazil on August 6, 1940. The

protocol has been signed by Brazil, Colombia (*ad referendum*), El Salvador (*ad referendum*), Nicaragua (*ad referendum*), Panama (*ad referendum*), and Venezuela.

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

The Chaco Peace Conference: Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Peace Conference Held at Buenos Aires July 1, 1935-January 23, 1939. Conference Series 46. Publication 1466. iv, 198 pp., incl. maps. \$1.

Foreign Service List, July 1, 1940. Publication 1494. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.

OTHER GOVERNMENT AGENCIES

The following publications issued recently by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Commercial Travelers' Guide to Latin America:

Part I. West Coast of South America. (Trade Promotion Series No. 179.) 1939. iv, 116 pp., maps. 35¢.

Part II. East Coast of South America. (Trade Promotion Series No. 187.) 1939. vi, 97 pp., maps. 35¢.

Part III. Mexico, Central America, and Caribbean Countries. (Trade Promotion Series No. 208.) 1940. vi, 238 pp., maps. 40¢.

Legislation

Red Cross Supply Vessels: Hearings before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on S. J. Res. 279, to amend section 4 of Public Resolution Numbered 54, approved Nov. 4, 1939, entitled "Joint resolution to preserve the neutrality and the peace of the United States and to secure the safety of its citizens and their interests", June 18, 1940. 19 pp. 5¢.

THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE BULLETIN

SEPTEMBER 21, 1940

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U. S. SUPERINTENDENT OF DOCUMENTS

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General

PROCLAMATION OF REGISTRATION DAY

[Released to the press by the White House]

REGISTRATION DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS the Congress has enacted and I have this day approved the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940,¹ which declares that it is imperative to increase and train the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and that in a free society the obligations and privileges of military training and service should be shared generally in accordance with a fair and just system of selective compulsory military training and service; and

WHEREAS the said Act contains, in part, the following provisions:

"SEC. 2. Except as otherwise provided in this Act, it shall be the duty of every male citizen of the United States, and of every male alien residing in the United States, who, on the day or days fixed for the first or any subsequent registration, is between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-six, to present himself for and submit to registration at such time or times and place or places, and in such manner and in such age group or groups, as shall be determined by rules and regulations prescribed hereunder.

"SEC. 5. (a) Commissioned officers, warrant officers, pay clerks, and enlisted men of the Regular Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey, the Public Health Service, the federally recognized active National Guard, the Officers'

Reserve Corps, the Regular Army Reserve, the Enlisted Reserve Corps, the Naval Reserve, and the Marine Corps Reserve; cadets, United States Military Academy; midshipmen, United States Naval Academy; cadets, United States Coast Guard Academy; men who have been accepted for admittance (commencing with the academic year next succeeding such acceptance) to the United States Military Academy as cadets, to the United States Naval Academy as midshipmen, or to the United States Coast Guard Academy as cadets, but only during the continuance of such acceptance; cadets of the advanced course, senior division, Reserve Officers' Training Corps or Naval Reserve Officers' Training Corps; and diplomatic representatives, technical attaches of foreign embassies and legations, consuls general, consuls, vice consuls, and consular agents of foreign countries, residing in the United States, who are not citizens of the United States, and who have not declared their intention to become citizens of the United States, shall not be required to be registered under section 2 and shall be relieved from liability for training and service under section 3 (b)."

"SEC. 10 (a) The President is authorized—
(1) to prescribe the necessary rules and regulations to carry out the provisions of this Act;"

"(4) to utilize the services of any or all departments and any and all officers or agents of the United States and to accept the services of all officers and agents of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof in the execution of this Act;"

¹ Public, No. 783, 76th Cong., 3d sess.
262604—40—1

"Sec. 14 (a) Every person shall be deemed to have notice of the requirements of this Act upon publication by the President of a proclamation or other public notice fixing a time for any registration under section 2."

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by the aforesaid Selective Training and Service Act of 1940, do proclaim the following:

1. The first registration under the Selective Training and Service Act of 1940 shall take place on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of October, 1940, between the hours of 7 A. M. and 9 P. M.

2. Every male person (other than persons excepted by Section 5 (a) of the aforesaid Act) who is a citizen of the United States or an alien residing in the United States and who, on the registration date fixed herein, has attained the twenty-first anniversary of the day of his birth and has not attained the thirty-sixth anniversary of the day of his birth, is required to present himself for and submit to registration. Every such person who is within the continental United States on the registration date fixed herein shall on that date present himself for and submit to registration at the duly designated place of registration within the precinct, district, or registration area in which he has his permanent home or in which he may happen to be on that date. Every such person who is not within the continental United States on the registration date fixed herein shall within five days after his return to the continental United States present himself for and submit to registration. Regulations will be prescribed hereafter providing for special registration of those who on account of sickness or other causes beyond their control are unable to present themselves for registration at the designated places of registration on the registration date fixed herein.

3. Every person subject to registration is required to familiarize himself with the rules and regulations governing registration and to comply therewith.

4. The times and places for registration in Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico will be fixed in subsequent proclamations.

5. I call upon the Governors of the several States and the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia to provide suitable and sufficient places of registration within their respective jurisdictions and to provide suitable and necessary registration boards to effect such registration.

6. I further call upon all officers and agents of the United States and all officers and agents of the several States and the District of Columbia and subdivisions thereof to do and perform all acts and services necessary to accomplish effective and complete registration; and I especially call upon all local election officials and other patriotic citizens to offer their services as members of the boards of registration.

7. In order that there may be full cooperation in carrying into effect the purposes of said Act, I urge all employers, and government agencies of all kinds—Federal, State and Local—to give those under their charge sufficient time off in which to fulfill the obligation of registration incumbent on them under the said Act.

America stands at the crossroads of its destiny. Time and distance have been shortened. A few weeks have seen great nations fall. We cannot remain indifferent to the philosophy of force now rampant in the world. The terrible fate of nations whose weakness invited attack is too well known to us all.

We must and will marshal our great potential strength to fend off war from our shores. We must and will prevent our land from becoming a victim of aggression.

Our decision has been made.

It is in that spirit that the people of our country are assuming the burdens that now become necessary. Offers of service have flooded in from patriotic citizens in every part of the nation, who ask only what they can do to help. Now there is both the opportunity and the need for many thousands to assist in listing the names and addresses of the millions who will

enroll on registration day at school houses, polling places, and town halls.

The Congress has debated without partisanship and has now enacted a law establishing a selective method of augmenting our armed forces. The method is fair, it is sure, it is democratic—it is the will of our people.

After thoughtful deliberation, and as the first step, our young men will come from the factories and the fields, the cities and the towns, to enroll their names on registration day.

On that eventful day my generation will salute their generation. May we all renew within our hearts that conception of liberty and that way of life which we have all inherited. May we all strengthen our resolve to hold high the torch of freedom in this darkening world so that our children and their children may not be robbed of their rightful inheritance.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this sixteenth day of September in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

[No. 2425]

PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

[Released to the press by the White House]

GENERAL PULASKI'S MEMORIAL DAY

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF
AMERICA

A Proclamation

WHEREAS, in a world seared by the ravaging hand of war and oppression, we Americans are

increasingly grateful for the Republic which our fathers built on principles of freedom and equality; and

WHEREAS the valiant struggle to win American independence was advanced by the bravery of General Casimir Pulaski, a Pole who hated tyranny and who fought fiercely by the side of American patriots until he was wounded unto death, October 9, and drew his last breath on October 11, 1779; and

WHEREAS Public Resolution 76 of the Seventy-sixth Congress, approved on June 6, 1940, provides:

“That the President of the United States of America is authorized to issue a proclamation calling upon officials of the Government to display the flag of the United States on all governmental buildings on October 11, 1940, and inviting the people of the United States to observe the day in schools and churches, or other suitable places, with appropriate ceremonies in commemoration of the death of General Casimir Pulaski.”

NOW, THEREFORE, I, FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, President of the United States of America, do hereby call upon officials of the Government to display the flag on Government buildings on October 11, 1940, and I invite the people of the United States to participate in the observance of that day as General Pulaski's Memorial Day with appropriate ceremonies in schools and churches, or other suitable places.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States of America to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this eighteenth day of September, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty,
[SEAL] and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-fifth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

By the President:

CORDELL HULL

Secretary of State.

[No. 2427]

American Republics

ANNIVERSARY OF INDEPENDENCE OF CENTRAL AMERICAN REPUBLICS

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 15]

It gives me great pleasure to send a message at this time to the republics of Central America on the occasion of the anniversary of their independence. I can recall no time in their history when the countries of the Western Hemisphere were justified in celebrating with greater gratitude the privileges bestowed by liberty on the citizens of free nations.

Events during recent months have emphasized anew how essential to our joint interest and defense is the maintenance of the very close and cordial relations existing among all the American republics and the continuing development of those relations in effective day-

to-day collaboration in matters of common concern. The Meeting of Foreign Ministers in Habana last July constituted a notable milestone in the progress of practical cooperation, to which none contributed more loyally than the distinguished representatives of the five republics whose independence is celebrated today.

The peoples and Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua need no assurance on this their anniversary as independent nations of the sincerity of the good wishes of the United States and of all the Americas for their continued welfare, progress, and happiness.

INTER-AMERICAN MARITIME CONFERENCE

[Released to the press September 17]

The President has approved the designation of the Honorable Henry F. Grady, Assistant Secretary of State, and the Honorable Max O'Rell Truitt, Commissioner, United States Maritime Commission, as this Government's delegates to the Inter-American Maritime Conference, which will convene in Washington, D. C., on October 2, 1940 under the auspices of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee.

It will be recalled that the Advisory Committee was created pursuant to a resolution of the First Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics held in Panamá in September 1939 and that since its installation at the Pan American Union the following November, has met at frequent intervals to consider various problems of a financial and economic character. One of the questions which has received the attention of the Committee is

the effect of present hostilities in Europe upon inter-American shipping. The Committee has deemed it advisable to hold a special meeting of Government experts in the field of shipping in order to facilitate a comprehensive review of the subject. In consequence, the Committee has issued invitations to the governments of the 21 American republics to be represented at this special meeting, which will convene in Washington on the above-noted date.

The Committee included in its invitations the suggestion that each government arrange for the attendance, in a consultative capacity, of representatives of shipping companies of each country. In accordance with this suggestion, which has been incorporated in the regulations of the Conference, this Government has issued invitations to shipping interests in the United States engaged in inter-American trade to participate in the meeting.

Traffic in Arms, Tin-Plate Scrap, etc.

MONTHLY STATISTICS

[Released to the press September 21]

NOTE: The figures relating to arms, the licenses for the export of which were revoked before they were used, have been subtracted from the figures appearing in the cumulative column of the table below in regard to arms export licenses issued. These latter figures are therefore net figures. They are not yet final and definitive since licenses may be amended or revoked at any time before being used. They are, however, accurate as of the date of this press release.

The statistics of actual exports in these releases are believed to be substantially complete. It is possible, however, that some shipments are not included. If this proves to be the fact, statistics in regard to such shipments will be included in the cumulative figures in later releases.

ARMS EXPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for export by the Secretary of State during the year 1940 up to and including the month of August:

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Albania.....	IV (1)	-----	\$57. 00
Angola.....	I (4)	-----	24. 00
	V (1)	-----	3, 200. 00
	(2)	-----	630. 00
Total.....		-----	3, 854. 00
Argentina.....	I (2)	-----	24, 095. 50
	(4)	-----	5, 415. 00
	(5)	-----	2, 300. 00
	III (2)	-----	5, 141. 84
	IV (1)	\$2, 300. 00	10, 062. 00
	(2)	-----	6, 481. 00
	V (1)	-----	40, 025. 00
	(2)	5, 039. 00	176, 701. 71
	(3)	-----	40, 937. 50
	VII (1)	-----	29. 84
	(2)	5, 410. 00	93, 371. 51
Total.....		12, 749. 00	404, 560. 90

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Australia.....	I (1)	\$194. 00	\$603. 12
	(4)	27. 14	561. 23
	III (1)	-----	1, 509, 520. 00
	(2)	-----	13, 680. 00
	IV (1)	-----	271. 55
	(2)	-----	509. 00
	V (1)	-----	25, 648. 00
	(2)	12, 832. 00	870, 569. 25
	(3)	-----	2, 084, 705. 00
	VII (1)	-----	33, 474. 86
Total.....		13, 053. 14	4, 539, 632. 01
Bahrelo Islands.....	IV (1)	-----	136. 00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)	-----	17. 29
	IV (2)	-----	1. 87
Total.....		-----	19. 16
Belgium.....	I (1)	-----	217. 00
	(2)	-----	103, 200. 00
	(4)	-----	28, 779. 00
	III (1)	-----	2, 292, 000. 00
	IV (2)	-----	69. 00
	V (1)	-----	20, 745. 00
	(2)	-----	243, 957. 00
	(3)	-----	419, 400. 00
Total.....		-----	3, 108, 367. 00
Bermuda.....	I (4)	-----	16. 00
	IV (1)	-----	84. 70
	(2)	39. 84	74. 84
	V (1)	-----	8, 000. 00
	(2)	5, 000. 00	5, 000. 00
Total.....		5, 039. 84	13, 175. 54
Bolivia.....	I (4)	50. 00	1, 753. 00
	IV (2)	-----	1, 285. 00
	V (1)	-----	6, 500. 00
	(2)	-----	64. 60
	(3)	-----	45, 384. 00
	VII (1)	-----	1, 953. 68
	(2)	-----	1. 50
Total.....		50. 00	56, 941. 78
Brazil.....	I (1)	786. 00	1, 773. 00
	(2)	-----	5, 438. 00
	(3)	1, 897, 325. 00	1, 897, 325. 00
	(4)	822. 00	6, 780. 00
	III (1)	-----	978, 200. 00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Brazil—Continued.			
	IV (1)	\$15,401.00	\$34,713.75
	(2)	2,902.00	24,544.14
	V (1)	105,800.00	657,453.00
	(2)	7,121.00	110,584.86
	(3)	7,000.00	285,009.50
Total.....		2,037,157.00	4,001,821.25
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	V (1)		2,500.00
	(3)		2,500.00
	VII (1)		1,108.84
	(2)	1,680.00	1,680.00
Total.....		1,680.00	7,795.66
British Honduras.....	I (4)		12.00
	IV (2)	18.69	98.69
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....		18.69	348.19
British North Borneo.....	I (4)		2.43
Burma.....	I (2)		400.00
	(4)		133.54
	IV (1)		755.25
	(2)		136.00
Total.....			1,424.79
Canada.....	I (1)	135,164.66	777,370.84
	(2)	76,440.00	180,938.97
	(3)		40,608.00
	(4)	59,535.04	377,585.05
	(5)		90,154.00
	III (1)	346,750.00	19,360,344.00
	(2)		4,141.00
	IV (1)	39,315.34	52,368.90
	(2)	500.51	51,559.35
	V (1)		347,976.57
	(2)	86,062.82	8,762,994.72
	(3)	1,303,901.48	12,154,150.09
	VI (2)	45.00	36,053.00
	VII (1)	26,606.67	142,266.52
	(2)	92.92	44,332.67
Total.....		2,074,414.44	42,422,903.68
Chile.....	I (2)	70.00	3,040.00
	(4)	27,741.28	37,271.28
	(5)		5,450.00
	(6)		3,630.00
	III (1)	409,560.00	409,560.00
	IV (1)	719.00	53,069.00
	(2)	1,907.60	7,391.86
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)		3,407.50
	(3)		30,535.00
	VII (1)		15.00
	(2)		12,607.15
Total.....		439,997.88	569,476.79

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
China.....	I (2)		\$352,440.00
	III (1)		2,529,106.22
	(2)		137,950.10
	IV (1)		178.60
	(2)	\$3,221.71	3,226.71
	V (1)		156,800.00
	(2)	193,300.00	2,548,480.63
	(3)		2,196,955.35
	VII (1)		1,018,225.56
	(2)		361,000.00
Total.....		196,521.71	9,304,363.17
Colombia.....	I (1)		30.00
	(4)		157.00
	IV (1)	293.00	2,310.90
	(2)		667.76
	V (1)		333,750.00
	(2)	9,975.00	12,787.00
	(3)	13,500.00	60,995.00
	VII (1)		1,027.31
	(2)	2,940.00	4,905.00
Total.....		26,708.00	416,629.97
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)	985.00	1,122.30
	(2)	63.00	199.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		2,967.62
	(3)		13,104.70
	VII (1)	155.60	1,801.86
Total.....		1,203.60	44,199.73
Cuba.....	I (2)	73.00	143.00
	(4)	20.00	131,164.00
	IV (1)		3,315.50
	(2)	29.00	9,252.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	7,700.00
	(2)		4,500.00
	(3)		2,000.00
	VII (1)	129.20	3,135.00
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		6,251.20	161,960.50
Curaçao.....	I (1)		585.00
	(4)		77.39
	IV (1)	639.00	1,293.50
	(2)	381.62	596.26
	V (1)		105,159.00
	(2)	6,737.50	8,536.26
	(3)		57,950.00
	VII (2)	5.00	22.50
Total.....		7,763.12	174,219.91
Denmark.....	V (3)		2,040.00
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)	210.00	210.00
	IV (1)	1,529.00	2,396.00
	(2)		843.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Dominican Republic—Con.	V (2)		\$600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total.....		\$1,739.00	5,550.50
Ecuador.....	I (1)	38.80	208.52
	(4)		201.00
	IV (1)		156.00
	(2)	666.00	19,119.00
	V (2)		1,022.00
	VII (1)		226.00
	(2)		900.00
Total.....		704.80	21,862.52
Egypt.....	I (2)		837.50
	(3)		3,310.00
	(4)		1,680.21
	IV (1)	50,000.00	50,388.00
	(2)		752.31
	V (1)		16,993.00
	(2)		60.00
Total.....		50,000.00	74,021.02
El Salvador.....	I (1)		125,052.00
	(4)		1,111.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)		6,460.00
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total.....			159,624.00
Fiji.....	I (4)	\$1.42	\$1.42
Finland.....	I (2)		19,660.00
	(3)		538,569.60
	(4)		3,806,493.89
	IV (1)		951.50
	(2)	141.02	111.02
	V (2)	15,680.00	42,463.25
	VII (2)	75,000.00	640,900.00
Total.....		90,821.02	5,049,179.26
France.....	I (1)		201,488.00
	(2)		4,842,295.71
	(3)		506,795.00
	(4)		7,321,950.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		28,111,023.00
	(2)		10,337.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		376,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		11,950,423.01
	(3)		1,644,697.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total.....			56,066,949.22

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
French Indochina.....	I (1)		\$78.50
	(4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
	V (1)		125,000.00
	(2)		6,875.00
	(3)		21,554.00
Total.....			157,406.10
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.	I (1)	\$1,060.00	5,531,430.00
	(2)	1,806,822.50	19,217,025.94
	(3)		3,598,126.52
	(4)	7,271,361.98	35,919,888.88
	(5)	12,000,000.00	12,484,177.10
	III (1)	43,128,341.00	218,592,019.85
	(2)	25,189.34	127,923.14
	IV (1)	32,677.00	1,112,527.36
	(2)	5,574.00	2,745,295.76
	V (1)		61,075.00
	(2)	16,850,367.38	22,113,096.19
	(3)	15,206,084.88	36,044,631.00
	VII (1)	360,135.00	9,260,303.94
	(2)	3,350,000.00	5,473,039.80
Total.....		100,037,613.08	372,280,560.48
Greece.....	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
	(5)		90,900.00
	IV (1)		21.00
Total.....			91,121.00
Greenland.....	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)	540.00	540.00
	(2)	105.00	105.00
Total.....		645.00	10,645.00
Guatemala.....	IV (1)		186.00
	(2)		1,340.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)		5,164.00
Total.....			6,916.80
Haiti.....	IV (1)	244.80	1,609.85
	(2)		23.00
	V (1)		7,000.00
	VII (1)		24.30
Total.....		244.80	8,657.15
Honduras.....	I (4)		432.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)		1,528.00
	V (1)	10,000.00	10,000.00
	(2)		4,238.00
	VII (2)		131.00
Total.....		10,000.00	16,717.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Hong Kong.....	I (1)	\$23.00	\$2,040.75
	(2)	938.00	938.00
	(4)	680.00	1,803.10
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	(2)		67.75
	V (2)		22,832.00
	(3)		24,750.00
	VI (2)		120.00
Total		1,641.00	59,814.60
Iceland.....	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		374.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total.....			11,012.00
India.....	I (1)		3,437.39
	(4)		7,326.87
	IV (1)		3,678.64
	(2)		780.55
	V (1)		67,500.00
	(2)	163.00	1,469.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)	2,586.00	3,468.00
Total.....		2,749.00	88,660.85
Iran.....	I (2)		37,500.00
	III (1)		760,000.00
	V (1)		112,000.00
Total.....			909,500.00
Iraq.....	I (2)	47,865.00	47,865.00
	III (2)		27,165.00
	V (2)	148,000.00	148,000.00
Total.....		195,865.00	223,030.00
Ireland.....	V (1)		235,503.00
	(2)		3,270.60
	(3)		33,380.00
Total.....			272,153.60
Italy.....	V (2)		13,610.00
Jamaica.....	IV (1)		123.00
	(2)		41.45
Total.....			164.45
Kenya.....	I (1)		107.00
	(4)		60.00
	IV (1)	516.00	714.00
	(2)		35.00
Total.....		516.00	916.00
Leeward Islands.....	VII (2)		162.45

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Macau.....	I (2)		\$555.00
Mauritius.....	I (4)		137.00
Mexico.....	I (1)	\$86.55	220.75
	(4)	30.26	30.26
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	1,787.30	16,037.30
	(2)	547.20	1,023.20
	V (1)	32,550.00	438,682.40
	(2)	88.00	7,443.40
	(3)	1,000.00	38,255.00
	VI (2)	63.00	175.50
	VII (1)		8,040.25
	(2)	8,825.00	49,737.00
Total.....		44,977.31	559,757.56
Mozambique.....	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)		17,144.00
	(3)		55,710.00
Total.....			355,124.61
Netherlands.....	I (2)		12,866.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	V (2)		17,942.19
	(3)		63,300.00
Total.....			94,310.69
Netherlands Indies.....	I (2)	3,375,900.00	3,447,950.00
	(3)	975,000.00	975,000.00
	(4)	3,031,752.90	3,032,411.64
	(5)	1,384,400.00	2,304,600.00
	III (1)	782,868.00	6,399,118.10
	(2)		9,081.90
	IV (1)	5,689.80	68,321.65
	(2)	13,103.90	19,792.93
	V (1)		622,056.12
	(2)	2,487.50	211,777.60
	(3)	208,750.00	441,260.79
	VII (1)		338.80
	(2)	160,749.30	160,749.30
Total.....		9,940,701.40	17,692,458.73
New Caledonia.....	I (4)		923.82
Newfoundland.....	I (1)	13.05	131.55
	(4)	868.48	1,168.72
	IV (1)	12.50	1,946.62
	(2)	137.90	398.22
Total.....		1,051.93	3,645.11
New Guinea, Territory of.....	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)		1,250.00
Total.....			1,267.25
New Zealand.....	I (4)		266,750.00
	III (1)		1,916,870.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
New Zealand—Continued.	IV (1)		\$202.00
	V (2)		161,527.45
	(3)		130,243.00
	VII (1)		11,045.00
Total			2,486,624.45
Nicaragua	I (1)		62,500.00
	(2)		9,000.00
	IV (1)	\$25.00	25.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total		25.00	74,167.00
Nigeria	I (2)		278.50
	(4)		21.00
	IV (1)		30.25
	(2)		89.04
Total			418.79
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		450.00
	(4)		36,545.00
	III (1)		712,000.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		222.00
	(2)		121.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		39,601.00
	(3)		1,515.00
Total			793,007.00
Palestine	V (3)	1,000.00	1,400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		6,600.00
	IV (1)		8,804.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)		27,866.00
	(2)	100.00	174.00
	(3)	800.00	1,380.00
	VII (1)		2,262.46
	(2)	728.00	728.00
Total		1,628.00	65,422.21
Paraguay	I (4)		384.80
	IV (2)		12,150.45
Total			12,535.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,550.90
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		393,138.50
	(2)	5,694.58	11,455.58
	(3)	24,457.00	86,666.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Peru—Continued.	VII (1)	\$1,149.00	\$2,140.00
	(2)		1,130.50
Total		31,291.58	502,321.48
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		103,446.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,300.00
	(2)	2,720.00	77,939.94
	(3)		66,125.00
	VII (1)		841.76
	(2)	17,000.00	71,000.00
Total		19,720.00	321,200.50
Rumania	V (2)		2,500.00
Saudi Arabia	I (1)		260.00
	V (2)		760.00
Total			1,020.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)		495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	184.46	645.56
	IV (1)	209.30	317.30
	(2)	35.00	95.52
	V (2)		160,226.00
Total		428.76	162,007.48
Spain	I (1)	130.00	130.00
	(4)	25.00	25.00
Total		155.00	155.00
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
Total			11,648.61
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,572.00
	III (2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)		233,625.00
	V (2)		96,130.53
	(3)		247,298.00
Total			* 754,625.53
Switzerland	IV (1)		20.00

* The apparent discrepancy between the values reported for the arms, ammunition, and implements of war authorized to be exported to Sweden during the period Jan. 1-Aug. 31, 1940, and the corresponding figures for periods covered in previous press releases, is due to a number of licenses authorizing the exportation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Sweden which were canceled.

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Thailand.....	I (1)		\$27,800.00
	(4)	\$8.57	8.57
	III (1)		707,334.00
	(2)		1,543.84
	IV (1)	1,065.00	16,994.89
	(2)	61.52	61.52
	V (1)		97,200.00
	(2)	1,467.00	68,070.74
	(3)	9,190.00	165,190.00
Total.....		11,792.09	1,084,203.56
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	V (2)		294.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total.....			19,924.00
Turkey.....	III (2)		5,610.00
	IV (1)		33.00
	(2)		6.20
	V (2)	24,000.00	139,760.00
	VII (2)	42,857.00	42,857.00
Total.....		66,857.00	188,266.20
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		308.00
	(4)		620.93
	III (1)	280,400.00	454,000.00
	IV (1)		190,488.70
	(2)		36,257.00
	V (1)		2,936,030.00
	(2)	36,383.45	91,575.28
	(3)	8,500.00	378,260.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,228.00
Total.....		325,283.45	4,087,923.91
Uruguay.....	I (4)		260.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)		6,887.30
	V (1)		53,600.00
	(2)		100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total.....			63,029.70
Venezuela.....	I (1)	43.00	184.20
	(2)		278.00
	(4)	27.00	69.55
	III (1)		163,970.00
	IV (1)	46.00	4,881.60
	(2)	1.25	192.70
	V (1)	19,000.00	113,860.00
	(2)	3,700.00	59,301.00
	(3)		95,270.00
	VII (1)	1,991.40	11,003.40
	(2)		19,277.40
Total.....		24,808.65	468,287.85

Country of destination	Category	Value of export licenses issued	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Windward Islands.....	IV (2)	\$10.00	\$10.00
	VII (2)	108.30	135.37
Total.....		118.30	145.37
Yugoslavia.....	V (2)		9,411.75
	(3)		30,780.00
Total.....			40,191.75
Grand total.....		115,685,066.21	530,614,605.21

During the month of August, 438 arms-export licenses were issued, making a total of 3,153 such licenses issued during the current year.

ARMS EXPORTED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of destination of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war exported during the year 1940 up to and including the month of August under export licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Angola.....	I (4)		\$24.00
	V (1)		3,200.00
	(2)		495.00
Total.....			3,719.00
Argentina.....	I (2)	\$884.00	24,095.50
	(4)		240.00
	(5)		2,418.00
	IV (1)	3,550.00	7,802.00
	(2)		6,504.00
	V (1)	6,025.00	40,025.00
	(2)	250.00	53,480.48
	(3)		290,713.50
	VII (1)		29.84
	(2)	650.00	61,511.51
Total.....		11,359.00	486,819.83
Australia.....	I (1)		816.53
	(4)		458.08
	III (1)		7,806,135.00
	IV (1)		136.55
	(2)		509.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Australia—Continue l.	V (1)		\$13,296.00
	(2)	\$182,124.00	588,323.00
	(3)	362,829.00	831,450.00
	VII (1)	15,200.00	33,474.86
Total.....		560,153.00	9,274,599.02
Bahrain Islands.....	IV (1)		136.00
Belgian Congo.....	I (4)		17.29
	IV (2)		1.87
Total.....			19.16
Belgium.....	I (1)		217.00
	(2)		49,450.00
	(4)		28,809.79
	III (1)		1,146,000.00
	IV (2)		69.00
	V (1)		20,745.00
	(2)		5,807.00
	(3)		119,097.00
Total.....			1,371,094.79
Bermuda.....	I (1)		48.00
	(4)		16.00
	IV (2)	35.00	35.00
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	2,500.00	2,500.00
Total.....		2,535.00	10,599.00
Bolivia.....	I (4)	426.00	1,742.00
	IV (2)		1,285.00
	V (1)		19,000.00
	(2)		1,041.69
	(3)		58,741.00
	VII (1)	173.76	1,881.88
	(2)		1.50
Total.....		599.76	83,693.07
Brazil.....	I (1)	158.00	987.00
	(2)		5,438.00
	(4)	194.00	8,569.00
	III (1)		349,750.00
	IV (1)		18,462.75
	(2)	97.14	20,169.14
	V (1)	201,500.00	613,672.00
	(2)	13,068.80	117,303.63
	(3)	32,637.50	171,855.25
	VII (2)		2.00
Total.....		247,655.44	1,306,208.77
British Guiana.....	IV (2)		6.82
	V (3)	2,500.00	2,500.00
	VII (1)	791.16	1,108.84
Total.....		3,291.16	3,615.66

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
British Honduras.....	IV (1)		\$15.00
	(2)		18.00
	VII (1)		129.20
	(2)		108.30
Total.....			270.50
Burma.....	I (1)		90.00
	(2)		400.00
	(4)		229.54
	IV (1)		472.00
	(2)		49.22
Total.....			1,240.76
Canada.....	I (1)	\$627,280.48	655,891.46
	(2)	58,888.47	126,394.47
	(3)		38,569.00
	(4)	166,979.06	272,202.59
	(5)	154.00	94,654.00
	III (1)	1,887,244.00	6,128,697.00
	(2)		248,581.31
	IV (1)	25,415.36	34,775.95
	(2)	107.82	73,213.59
	V (1)	26,670.00	520,704.57
	(2)	711,285.97	1,400,166.44
	(3)	592,854.30	3,711,428.24
	VI (2)	2.00	36,008.00
	VII (1)	15,125.47	117,812.77
	(2)		84,314.35
Total.....		4,112,006.93	13,543,413.74
Chile.....	I (2)		2,970.00
	(4)	18,384.00	18,770.00
	(5)		5,300.00
	(6)		3,630.00
	IV (1)		53,841.00
	(2)		5,351.00
	V (1)		3,500.00
	(2)	3,297.50	3,407.50
	(3)	29,732.00	52,678.00
	VII (2)		12,607.15
Total.....		51,413.50	162,054.65
China.....	I (1)		1,344.00
	(2)		468,005.00
	(3)		850.00
	(4)		23,753.00
	III (1)		1,148,654.57
	(2)	4,497.00	18,033.00
	IV (1)		268.60
	(2)		5,649.00
	V (1)		114,600.00
	(2)	25,419.00	1,333,432.50
	(3)	258,673.00	562,481.00
	VII (1)		334,724.00
	(2)		342,000.00
Total.....		288,589.00	4,353,794.67

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Colombia.....	I (1)	\$30.00	\$30.00
	(4)	112.00	177.00
	IV (1)	260.00	1,935.20
	(2)	38.00	1,831.76
	V (1)		348,350.00
	(2)		6,190.00
	(3)	5,702.00	35,592.00
	VII (1)		1,027.00
	(2)		1,965.00
Total.....		6,142.00	397,097.96
Costa Rica.....	I (4)		4.00
	IV (1)		137.30
	(2)	120.00	136.25
	V (1)		25,000.00
	(2)		22,057.00
	(3)		27,376.00
	VII (1)		2,235.26
	(2)		51.00
Total.....		120.00	76,996.81
Cuba.....	I (2)	70.00	70.00
	(4)	155.00	728.00
	III (1)		43,350.00
	IV (1)	390.00	2,445.50
	(2)	1,492.00	11,673.00
	V (1)	6,000.00	7,700.00
	(2)	540.00	8,895.00
	(3)		12,876.00
	VII (1)	757.52	5,377.72
	(2)		751.00
Total.....		9,404.52	93,866.22
Curaçao.....	I (1)		585.00
	(4)		77.39
	IV (1)		654.50
	(2)		214.64
	V (1)		103,975.00
	(2)	135.50	903.50
	(3)	7,900.00	53,150.00
	VII (2)	5.00	22.50
Total.....		8,040.50	159,582.53
Dominican Republic.....	I (2)	210.00	210.00
	IV (1)		854.00
	(2)		515.00
	V (2)		600.00
	VII (1)		1,501.80
Total.....		210.00	3,680.80
Ecuador.....	I (1)		169.72
	(4)		226.00
	IV (1)		191.00
	(2)		16,418.00
	V (2)	1,022.00	1,022.00
	VII (2)		900.00
Total.....		1,022.00	18,926.72

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Egypt.....	I (3)		\$2,680.00
	(4)		26.21
	IV (1)		3,519.00
	(2)		989.31
	V (2)		60.00
Total.....			7,274.52
El Salvador.....	I (1)	\$125,000.00	125,052.00
	(4)	456.00	1,213.00
	III (1)		18,200.00
	IV (1)		76.00
	(2)	2,759.00	6,436.40
	V (2)		375.00
	VII (2)		8,350.00
Total.....		128,215.00	159,702.40
Finland.....	I (2)		184,310.00
	(3)		436,694.00
	(4)		1,364,078.89
	III (1)		2,321,496.00
	IV (1)		951.50
	V (2)		120,681.00
	(3)		1,200,063.00
	VII (2)		369,864.00
Total.....			5,998,138.39
France.....	I (1)		201,228.00
	(2)		4,841,072.71
	(3)		506,047.00
	(4)		7,463,300.50
	(5)		499,000.00
	III (1)		53,907,979.00
	(2)		20,845.00
	IV (2)		368,315.00
	V (1)		546,000.00
	(2)		3,927,169.82
	(3)		10,345,538.00
	VII (1)		2.00
	(2)		56,593.00
Total.....			82,683,090.03
French Indochina.....	I (4)		51.00
	IV (1)		3,836.00
	(2)		11.00
Total.....			3,888.00
French West Africa.....	I (4)		33.83
Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	I (1)	1,060.00	2,919,430.00
	(2)	239,606.00	5,003,451.55
	(3)	19,901.00	1,931,093.20
	(4)	340,745.38	7,930,339.38
	(5)	258,843.00	415,316.60
	III (1)	21,395,384.00	43,689,392.00
	(2)	20,654.00	20,654.00
	IV (1)	173,422.80	515,745.86
	(2)	172,177.55	365,391.55
	V (1)		8,000.00
	(2)	1,459,788.55	3,316,894.79
	(3)	6,370,824.88	9,270,588.48

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Great Britain and Northern Ireland—Continued.	VII (1)	\$69,038.00	\$7,937,305.06
	(2)	1,214,219.00	2,830,854.00
Total		31,735,664.16	86,154,456.47
Greece	I (3)		150.00
	(4)		50.00
Total			200.00
Greenland	I (1)		1,015.48
	(2)		578.30
	(3)		6,674.65
	(4)		1,731.57
	IV (1)	540.00	540.00
	(2)	105.00	105.00
Total		645.00	10,645.00
Guatemala	I (1)		37.00
	(4)		12.00
	IV (1)		159.00
	(2)		1,336.00
	VII (1)		226.80
	(2)	2,100.00	5,164.00
Total		2,100.00	6,934.80
Haiti	IV (1)		336.55
	(2)		23.00
	VII (1)		24.30
	(2)		6.0
Total			389.85
Honduras	I (4)	29.00	332.00
	IV (1)		388.00
	(2)	7.00	1,099.00
	V (1)	10,000.00	110,000.00
	(2)		3,213.00
	VII (2)		391.00
Total		10,036.00	115,423.00
Hong Kong	I (1)	23.00	23.00
	(4)	12.00	12.00
	IV (1)		7,363.00
	V (2)		5,196.00
Total		35.00	12,594.00
Iceland	IV (1)		1,920.00
	(2)		363.00
	V (1)		7,890.00
	(2)		763.00
	VII (2)		65.00
Total			11,001.00
India	I (1)		2,788.45
	(4)		7,041.96
	IV (1)		3,528.64
	(2)		1,095.31

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
India—Continued.	V (1)		\$67,500.00
	(2)		1,336.40
	(3)		1,000.00
	VI (2)		929.00
Total			85,219.76
Iraq	III (1)		694,963.00
	(2)		27,165.00
	IV (1)		94.37
	(2)		25.85
Total			722,248.22
Ireland	V (1)		116,823.00
	(2)	\$3,270.60	3,270.60
	(3)	33,380.00	33,380.00
Total		36,650.60	153,473.60
Jamaica	IV (1)		346.00
	(2)		27.50
Total			373.50
Japan	V (2)		4,143.00
Kenya	IV (1)	516.00	618.00
Latvia	V (3)		18,077.00
Mauritius	I (1)		251.45
	(4)		337.28
Total			588.73
Mexico	I (1)		56.00
	(5)		112.50
	IV (1)	6,424.60	14,704.60
	(2)		476.00
	V (1)	39,542.40	417,382.40
	(2)	48.00	2,937.00
	(3)	1,000.00	14,505.00
	VI (2)	63.00	175.50
	VII (1)		16,207.50
	(2)	145.00	39,301.00
Total		47,223.00	505,857.50
Mozambique	I (1)		116.00
	(4)		154.61
	V (1)		282,000.00
	(2)	4,080.00	7,304.00
	(3)	55,710.00	55,710.00
Total		59,790.00	345,284.61
Netherlands	I (2)		26,653.00
	(4)		47.50
	(5)		155.00
	III (2)		9,674.00
	V (1)		107,740.00
	(2)		163,472.50
	(3)		187,137.50
Total			494,879.50

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Netherlands Indies	I (2)	\$16,806.00	\$92,484.00
	(4)	15,112.00	16,359.77
	(5)		281,075.00
	III (1)	61,160.00	1,570,958.00
	(2)	440.00	740.00
	IV (1)		40,639.35
	(2)	202.38	1,513.20
	V (1)		334,677.00
	(2)	81,423.00	234,331.00
	(3)	82,446.00	213,195.00
	VII (2)	50,169.30	188,169.30
Total		307,758.68	2,974,141.62
New Caledonia	I (4)		203.00
Newfoundland	I (1)		118.50
	(4)		95.24
	IV (1)	1,271.00	1,934.50
	(2)	19.92	215.82
Total		1,290.92	2,364.06
New Guinea, Territory of	IV (2)		17.25
	V (2)	1,000.00	2,500.00
Total		1,000.00	2,517.25
New Zealand	I (4)	24,301.00	26,615.00
	IV (1)		202.00
	V (2)		2,371.15
	(3)		2,540.00
	VII (1)	5,395.00	11,386.00
Total		29,696.00	43,114.15
Nicaragua	I (1)		34,827.00
	(2)		8,267.00
	(4)		1,264.00
	IV (2)		4,035.00
	V (2)		480.00
	(3)		870.00
	VII (1)		1,292.00
Total			51,035.00
Nigeria	I (2)	278.50	278.50
	(4)		33.00
	IV (2)	8.00	8.00
Total		286.50	319.50
Northern Rhodesia	IV (1)		25.50
Norway	I (1)		70.00
	(2)		285.00
	(4)		36,493.20
	III (1)		1,354,114.00
	(2)		280.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		137.00
	V (1)		2,200.00
	(2)		644.00
Total			1,394,253.20

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Palestine	V (3)		\$400.00
Panama	I (1)		12,500.00
	(2)		3,900.00
	(4)		8,700.00
	IV (1)		8,781.75
	(2)		1,207.00
	V (1)	\$2,866.00	21,807.13
	(2)	100.00	174.00
	(3)	800.00	1,447.00
	VII (1)		2,915.60
Total		3,766.00	61,432.48
Paraguay	I (4)	101.80	384.80
	IV (2)	3,286.00	11,215.45
Total		3,387.80	11,600.25
Peru	IV (1)		7,361.00
	(2)		240.00
	V (1)		387,810.00
	(2)		15,872.00
	(3)		62,617.00
	VII (1)		1,000.00
	(2)		1,131.00
Total			476,031.00
Portugal	I (1)		51.80
	(4)		44.00
	III (1)		877,298.00
	IV (1)		30.00
	(2)		422.00
	V (1)		4,663.00
	(2)	220.00	44,235.91
	(3)		54,265.00
	VII (1)	486.00	841.76
Total		706.00	981,851.47
Rumania	V (2)		600.00
Saudi Arabia	V (2)		760.00
Southern Rhodesia	I (1)	315.60	495.60
	(2)		227.50
	(4)	88.50	352.50
	IV (1)		82.00
	(2)	60.52	121.04
	V (2)	13,300.00	13,300.00
Total		13,764.62	14,578.64
Straits Settlements	I (1)		9.12
Surinam	I (2)		11,644.50
	(4)		1.64
	IV (2)		2.47
	VII (1)		193.80
Total			11,842.41
Sweden	I (2)		108,000.00
	(4)		65,307.00

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Sweden—Continued.	III (1)		\$3,724,025.00
	(2)		4,000.00
	IV (2)	\$89,000.00	133,501.00
	V (1)		65,000.00
	(2)	11,520.00	212,923.98
	(3)		247,267.00
Total.....		100,520.00	4,560,923.98
Thailand.....	I (1)		17.65
	(4)		1.93
	III (1)	468,361.00	468,361.00
	(2)	1,543.84	1,543.84
	IV (1)	893.00	16,380.89
	V (1)		5,300.00
	(2)	9,420.00	13,015.00
	(3)		193,120.00
Total.....		480,217.84	697,740.31
Trinidad.....	IV (1)		153.00
	(2)		18.00
	V (2)		3,094.00
	(3)		18,625.00
	VII (1)		852.00
Total.....			22,742.00
Turkey.....	I (2)		148,135.00
	(5)		158,750.00
	III (1)		1,191,084.00
	(2)		17,070.00
	IV (1)		14,236.00
	(2)		1,306.20
	V (2)	45,997.00	233,795.10
	(3)		70,344.00
Total.....		45,997.00	1,834,720.30
Union of South Africa.....	I (1)		296.00
	(4)		565.93
	III (1)		173,600.00
	IV (1)	21,925.00	91,588.70
	(2)		7.00
	V (1)	401,625.00	411,228.00
	(2)	12,775.00	24,806.64
	(3)	81,175.00	87,175.00
	VII (1)		156.00
	(2)		40,064.00
Total.....		517,500.00	829,487.27
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.	V (3)		120,512.00
Uruguay.....	I (4)		299.00
	IV (1)		1,522.00
	(2)	1,068.00	4,146.30
	V (1)		35,104.00
	(2)	20.40	100.40
	VII (2)		660.00
Total.....		1,088.40	41,831.70

Country of destination	Category	Value of actual exports	
		August 1940	8 months ending August 31, 1940
Venezuela.....	I (1)		\$111.40
	(2)		246.00
	(4)		39.00
	III (1)		167,970.00
	IV (1)		3,316.60
	(2)		191.45
	V (1)	\$1,800.00	94,783.00
	(2)		28,271.00
	(3)	3,000.00	82,131.00
	VII (1)	2,317.53	11,807.01
	(2)		15,890.40
Total.....		7,117.53	404,756.86
Yugoslavia.....	V (1)		63,000.00
	(2)		26,806.75
	(3)		31,080.00
Total.....			120,886.75
Grand total.....		38,837,513.86	223,506,654.19

ARMS IMPORT LICENSES ISSUED

The table printed below indicates the character, value, and countries of origin of the arms, ammunition, and implements of war licensed for import by the Secretary of State during the month of August 1940:

Country of origin	Category	Value	Total
Argentina.....	V (2)	\$750.00	\$750.00
Canada.....	I (2)	2,650.00	
	(3)	250.00	
	(4)	227.00	
	III (1)	3,500.00	
	V (2)	20.00	16,148.00
	(3)	9,500.00	
	VII (1)	1.00	
Dominican Republic.....	I (1)	37.00	37.00
El Salvador.....	V (2)	100.00	100.00
Great Britain.....	I (4)	1,285.00	1,285.00
Venezuela.....	V (2)	2,733.00	6,733.00
		4,000.00	
Total.....			25,053.00

During the month of August, 16 import licenses were issued, making a total of 145 such licenses issued during the current year.

CATEGORIES OF ARMS, AMMUNITION, AND IMPLEMENTS OF WAR

The categories of arms, ammunition, and implements of war in the appropriate column

of the tables printed above are the categories into which those articles were divided in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937, enumerating the articles which would be considered as arms, ammunition, and implements of war for the purposes of section 5 of the joint resolution of May 1, 1937 [see the *Bulletin* of July 27, 1940 (vol. III, no. 57), pp. 58-59].

SPECIAL STATISTICS IN REGARD TO ARMS EXPORTS TO CUBA

In compliance with article II of the convention between the United States and Cuba to suppress smuggling, signed at Habana, March 11, 1926, which reads in part as follows:

"The High Contracting Parties agree that clearance of shipments of merchandise by water, air, or land, from any of the ports of either country to a port of entry of the other country, shall be denied when such shipment comprises articles the importation of which is prohibited or restricted in the country to which such shipment is destined, unless in this last case there has been a compliance with the requisites demanded by the laws of both countries."

and in compliance with the laws of Cuba which restrict the importation of arms, ammunition, and implements of war of all kinds by requiring an import permit for each shipment, export licenses for shipments of arms, ammunition, and implements of war to Cuba are required for the articles enumerated below in addition to the articles enumerated in the President's proclamation of May 1, 1937;

(1) Arms and small arms using ammunition of caliber .22 or less, other than those classed as toys.

(2) Spare parts of arms and small arms of all kinds and calibers, other than those classed as toys, and of guns and machine guns.

(3) Ammunition for the arms and small arms under (1) above.

(4) Sabers, swords, and military machetes with cross-guard hilts.

(5) Explosives as follows: explosive powders of all kinds for all purposes; nitrocellu-

lose having a nitrogen content of 12 percent or less; diphenylamine; dynamite of all kinds; nitroglycerine; alkaline nitrates (ammonium, potassium, and sodium nitrate); nitric acid; nitrobenzene (essence or oil of mirbane); sulphur; sulphuric acid; chlorate of potash; and acetones.

(6) Tear gas ($C_6H_5COCH_2Cl$) and other similar non-toxic gases and apparatus designed for the storage or projection of such gases.

The table printed below indicates, in respect to licenses authorizing the exportation to Cuba of the articles and commodities listed in the preceding paragraph, issued by the Secretary of State during August 1940, the number of licenses and the value of the articles and commodities described in the licenses:

Number of licenses	Sections	Value	Total
22.....	(2)	\$11. 00	\$25, 223. 25
	(3)	7, 006. 40	
	(5)	18, 205. 85	

The table printed below indicates the value of the articles and commodities listed above exported to Cuba during August 1940 under licenses issued by the Secretary of State:

Section	Value	Total
(1).....	\$582. 00	\$28, 790. 35
(2).....	45. 00	
(3).....	9, 725. 90	
(5).....	18, 437. 45	

TIN-PLATE SCRAP

The table printed below indicates the number of licenses issued during the year 1940, up to and including the month of August, authorizing the export of tin-plate scrap under the provisions of the act approved February 15, 1936, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, together with the number of tons authorized to be exported and the value thereof:

Country of destination	August 1940		8 months ending August 31, 1940	
	Quantity in long tons	Total value	Quantity in long tons	Total value
Japan.....	-----	-----	4,033	\$75,009.70

During the month of August, no licenses were issued authorizing the exportation of tin-plate scrap. A total of 52 such licenses were issued during the first seven months of the current year.

HELIUM

No licenses authorizing the exportation of helium gas under the provisions of the act approved on September 1, 1937, and the regulations issued pursuant thereto, were applied for or issued during the month of August 1940.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 18]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 7, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Lynn W. Franklin, of Bethesda, Md., Consul at Stockholm, Sweden, has been assigned as Consul at Niagara Falls, Ont., Canada.

Walter H. McKinney, of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., Consul at Sheffield, England, has been assigned as Consul at London, England, upon the closing of the American Consulate at Sheffield, England.

Eugene A. Masuret, of New Jersey, Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Ernest de W. Mayer, of Flushing, Long Island, N. Y., Third Secretary of Embassy and Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned as Vice Consul at Casablanca, Morocco.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Jones R. Trowbridge, of Augusta, Ga., Vice Consul at Moscow, Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, has been appointed Vice Consul at Toronto, Ont., Canada.

Worthington E. Hagerman, of Maryland, Vice Consul at Paris, France, has been appointed Vice Consul at Bordeaux, France.

Henry O. Ramsey, of Pierre, S. Dak., Vice Consul at Sheffield, England, has been appointed Vice Consul at Manchester, England, upon the closing of the office at Sheffield, England.

The following American Consulates, which were established for the purpose of performing non-immigrant visa services only, will be closed September 30, 1940:

American Consulate, Kingston, Ont., Canada.

American Consulate, Fort Erie, Ont., Canada.

American Consulate, Sherbrooke, Que., Canada.

American Consulate, Sault Ste. Marie, Ont., Canada.

Regulations

The following Government regulations may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

Visas; Documents Required of Bona Fide Alien Seamen Entering the United States. (Department of State.) September 16, 1940. *Federal Register*, September 19, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 183), p. 3740 (The National Archives of the United States).

Sugar Consumption Requirements and Quotas for the Calendar Year 1940. (Agricultural Adjustment Administration.) September 18, 1940. *Federal Register*, September 19, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 183), p. 3739-3740 (The National Archives of the United States).

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

EXTRADITION

Supplementary Extradition Treaty With Switzerland

The American Minister to Switzerland reported by a telegram dated September 19, 1940 that the Swiss Parliament approved on September 18, 1940 the ratification of the Supplementary Extradition Treaty between the United States and Switzerland signed on January 31, 1940. The supplementary treaty amends the extradition treaties between the two countries of May 14, 1900 and January 10, 1935 (Treaty Series Nos. 354 and 889).

TELECOMMUNICATIONS

North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement

In order to carry out the provisions of the North American Regional Broadcasting Agreement, signed at Habana on December 13, 1937, which agreement will enter into force on March 29, 1941, the Rules and Regulations of the Federal Communications Commission were amended and new regulations prescribing the restrictions and conditions necessary to carry out the provisions of the agreement were adopted. The notice of the amendment of the rules is printed on page 3696 of the *Federal Register* of September 17, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 181), and the amended rules are printed in the same issue on pages 3670-3671. These rules govern standard and high-frequency broadcast stations and will become effective on the effective date of the agreement, namely, March 29, 1941.

The United States has furnished the other governments signatory to the agreement—Canada, Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, and Mexico—with lists of “broadcast stations actu-

ally in operation”, the “changes authorized to be made with respect to said stations”, and “new broadcast stations authorized but not yet in operation”, as required under article III of the agreement. This information is required to be furnished by each party ratifying the agreement “not later than 180 days prior to the effective date thereof”. The latest date on which such information is to be received is September 29, 1940.

RESTRICTION OF WAR

Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field (Treaty Series No. 847) and Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War (Treaty Series No. 846)

Bolivia

By a note dated September 10, 1940, the Swiss Minister at Washington informed the Secretary of State of the deposit on August 13, 1940, of the instruments of ratification by Bolivia of the Convention for the Amelioration of the Condition of the Wounded and the Sick of Armies in the Field and the Convention Relating to the Treatment of Prisoners of War, both signed at Geneva on July 27, 1929. According to the terms of the conventions, they will enter into force in respect of Bolivia on February 13, 1941.

Legislation

An Act To provide for the common defense by increasing the personnel of the armed forces of the United States and providing for its training. (Public, No. 783, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 14 pp. 5¢.

Publications

The following Government publications may be of interest to readers of the *Bulletin*:

China Trade Act, 1922, with regulations and forms. Edition of 1935, with amendments as of Feb. 26, 1925, and June 25, 1938. (Department of Commerce: Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.) 1940. ii, 29 pp. [Regulations as amended Sept. 11, 1936.] 5c.

United States imports and trade agreements concessions: Statistics of United States imports in selected years from 1931-39 for each product upon which United States has granted concession in trade agreements, together with rates of tariff duty before and after concession. (Tariff Commission.) Feb. 1940. 8 vols. 978 leaves (processed). Free (from Commission).

United States imports in 1939 of products on which concessions were granted in trade agreements. (Tariff Commission.) Apr. 1940. 168 leaves (processed). [This report, containing preliminary import statistics for entire year 1939, supplements the above eight volumes, which contain statistics for only 11 months of 1939.] Free (from Commission).

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SEPTEMBER 28, 1940

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General

OUR FOREIGN POLICY AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

Address by the Under Secretary of State ¹

[Released to the press September 28]

I have been particularly glad to accept the invitation of the Foreign Affairs Council to address you today on the subject of "Our Foreign Policy and National Defense".

I have been glad because of my conviction that, so far as the interests of the Nation warrant and the exigencies of their duties make it possible, those who hold responsible positions in the Government involving the conduct of our foreign relations should frequently make such public reports. Even more I hold the belief that in what is probably the most critical moment in our life as an independent people, every man and woman in the United States should be fully advised as to the course of events upon this tragic international scene—they must be aware of the part which their Government has played in trying to avert the present nature of that course—and be completely cognizant of the steps which it has taken to safeguard the vital interests and the peace of the American people.

I think we all of us have recognized increasingly clearly during these recent years that our foreign policy and our ability to defend ourselves are inextricably woven together. Outside of the Western Hemisphere, the concept of international morality and the authority of international law have ceased to be determining factors. Those nations which have relied upon their neutrality, or which have endeavored to exercise the weight of the prestige they

formerly enjoyed, and which did not possess the physical means to preserve their neutrality or to make their influence felt, have found to their bitter cost that a foreign policy, however righteous, however acutely devised, based merely on morality or prestige, counted for less than nothing against the impact of brute force. The peoples of the democracies have taken a long time to persuade themselves of this truth.

The history of the recent international relations of this country can perhaps be properly divided into two chapters.

The first would cover that period between 1933 and the early months of 1937, when it still seemed unbelievable that the impending calamity could not be averted through resort to reason and good-will. In that period this Government exerted every effort, by offering its full cooperation in the negotiation of equitable and workable economic readjustments, and in the search for agreements for the limitation of armaments, and by urging the peaceful settlement of those political and geographic readjustments in which this country was not directly concerned, to prevent a world catastrophe which must inevitably shake all civilized structures—our own by no means least.

The second chapter is separated from the first by the events of those transition months which culminated in the agreements of Munich.

That was in September 1938. Since then the policy of this Government has been concerned primarily and consistently with the assuring of our own national defense. It has been directed towards the perfection of our

¹ Delivered by Mr. Welles before the Foreign Affairs Council, Cleveland, Ohio, September 28, 1940.

means of cooperation with our sister republics of the New World, and towards assisting those nations outside the Western Hemisphere whose continued independence and integrity contribute towards the maintenance of peace, and whose continued freedom to live their own untrammelled democratic way of life constitutes a bulwark for the maintenance of individual liberty in the Western Hemisphere.

The basic reason for this change in objective is illustrated very clearly in a passage in Harold Nicolson's admirable life of his father. In speaking of the years before the World War of 1914-18, he says, "It was not considered patriotic that one's own country should on every occasion set an example of unselfishness, humanity and intelligence. It thus came about that all but a small minority . . . approached the problem of civilization in a competitive and not in a cooperative spirit. In organized communities this competitive spirit can be controlled by the authority of law. The European community of nations was not an organized community, and for them the ultimate appeal was not to law, but to force."

During the generation after the Treaty of Versailles not only had efforts to organize the community of nations failed but in the early years of the past decade signs were constantly on the increase that even that power of public opinion based on international agreement, known as international law, which had to a considerable extent been a deterrent to violence and moral anarchy, was fast disintegrating and was being steadily replaced by the rule of brute force.

Let me at this point recall to you some of the many attempts which have been undertaken by this country to induce the nations of the world to return to a sane economic order—to halt the armaments race—and to reestablish in international life the standard of morality and law which three centuries of civilization had produced and which alone could make it possible for human beings to raise their standard of living, to know what happiness means, and to pass their natural lives unshadowed by constant fear.

In the field of our economic relations with other countries your Government has never ceased striving to serve the end of peaceful development. In the depths of the depression the economic disorder within each country was attended by the great decline of all international commercial and financial activity. Our own export trade had dwindled, our investors were struck with sudden immense losses in their security holdings. The very solvency of many of our main financial institutions was threatened by their large credits abroad which could not be liquidated as trade everywhere shriveled to incredibly low proportions. What was obviously required was, first of all, to stabilize, and then to bring stimulating recovery to the economy which was suffering from the shocks of past errors and miscalculations.

Early in 1933 the depression and unemployment prevalent in most countries, including our own, was so severe as to require far-reaching measures for relief and recovery in each country. This made it impossible, tragically enough, for the governments that met in London in 1933 to agree upon international measures that would serve satisfactorily the pressing needs of all, but the United States during the succeeding years assumed the leadership in trying to make effective the purpose which the 1933 conference had been summoned to achieve.

In undertaking to rebuild our trade with the rest of the world, it was necessary to convince unwilling minds that the policy pursued by this country during the 1920's of constantly increasing barriers to trade had brought injury to ourselves as well as to others. Under the Trade Agreements Act this Government negotiated 22 trade agreements with other nations, each of which enlarged commerce and employment in this and other countries without doing material injury to any branch of American production. By so doing, we created a renewed realization that in the interest of an increase in the standard of living, in the interest of renewing employment, in short, in the interest of recovery itself, commercial intercourse with the rest of the world was as

necessary to our country as it was to other countries.

The recovery in both internal and international affairs that took place for a few years after 1933 for some time gave reason for hope that the world would gradually attain some new and more satisfactory economic balance. This hope spurred on the efforts of this Government to keep before its own people and before other peoples the principles of an international program of mutual economic benefit. Hardly a day passed without some effort on our part to bring other countries to join with us in the adoption of this program through gradual elimination of policies contrary to it.

I am convinced that those efforts might have succeeded if it had not become evident that certain powers had determined that all economic policies for the adjustment of human welfare would be subordinated by them to policies of seizing by force what they themselves desired. An ironic situation was thus patent. Many nations thereupon feared that if they extended their economic relations, they would strengthen their potential enemies. They feared that if they exchanged advantages with others they might inevitably become dependent upon others. The resulting discouragement to trade, investment, and other economic activities necessarily increased the disposition to seek relief by predatory action under desperate leadership; it prepared the way for war.

That was the course which this Government had so clearly foreseen and which we had so often tried to offset, not only by warnings and appeals, but by the example which we ourselves held up.

Believing as this Government does, that one of the surest safeguards against war is the opportunity of all peoples to buy and to sell on equal terms and without let or hindrance of a political character, we have never ceased to offer our full participation and cooperation in such a general economic program.

The oncoming of the war and the complete dislocation of international trade have necessarily left that program in suspense, but the determination of your Government to resume

it when the opportunity again occurs remains unaltered.

Meanwhile, our economic policy has been adjusted to safeguard and to serve our security in many vital relations.

Let me turn now to the subject of our armed defense. During the first years of this administration we participated in conferences designed to bring about an international agreement on the limitation and reduction of armament. Time after time this Government expressed our readiness to join with other nations in a common effort to bring about an effective agreement.

While the Government was making efforts for arms limitation, our national defense was not neglected. Ever since he assumed office, President Roosevelt has worked unceasingly towards an adequate national defense. In 1934 steps were taken to bring our Navy up to treaty strength. Shortly thereafter, provision was made for replacing and improving Army equipment, and for a very substantial increase in enlisted strength.

The aim of this administration has been to make our national defense adequate and efficient on land, on sea, and in the air. The definition of an adequate national defense, of course, is bound to change with changing international situations. It has been our policy to make no increase in our own armament unless other powers by increasing theirs make increase by us necessary to our national safety.

By the end of 1936 it had become apparent that under existing conditions there was no possibility of a general international agreement for a reduction in armament. Instead, there was a recrudescence of the military spirit, resulting in the expansion of standing armies, in naval construction, in enormously increased military budgets, and in feverish efforts to devise new instruments of warfare.

During this period the administration repeatedly pointed out the dangers in the international situation. As early as January 4, 1935, President Roosevelt stated in a message to Congress, "I cannot with candor tell you that general international relationships outside the borders of the United States are improved.

On the surface of things many old jealousies are resurrected, old passions aroused; new strivings for armament and power, in more than one land, rear their ugly heads."

Towards the end of 1937 the Nation was warned that international lawlessness was spreading; that the situation was of universal concern; and that the peace, freedom, and security of 90 percent of the population of the world was being jeopardized by the remaining 10 percent who were threatening a break-down in all international order under law.

In a message to Congress of January 28, 1938, the President declared that as Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States it was his constitutional duty to report that "our national defense is, in the light of the increasing armaments of other nations, inadequate for purposes of national security and requires increase for that reason."

A few months after the Munich agreement President Roosevelt reported to Congress that although a war which had threatened to envelop the world in flames had been temporarily averted, it had become increasingly clear that peace was not assured. In this message of January 4, 1939, he pointed out that the world had grown so small and weapons of attack so swift that no nation could be safe so long as any other powerful nation refused to settle its grievances at the council table; that weapons of defense gave the only safety from any highly armed nation which insists on policies of force; that we had learned that survival cannot be guaranteed by arming after the attack begins. One week later the President submitted to Congress the program required by the necessities of defense.

With the outbreak of war in Europe in September 1939, the President increased the strength of the Army and Navy within statutory authorizations. In January 1940 he submitted a budget to the Congress which included estimates for the national defense, amounting to approximately \$2,000,000,000, for the fiscal year 1941. On May 16 of this year he asked of the Congress, and the Congress approved, a tremendous increase in appropriations for the national defense. And subsequently requests

have been made to bring our defense forces to a point capable of meeting any emergency.

The recent agreement with Great Britain for a chain of naval and air bases extending from Newfoundland to the South American Continent, and the agreement with Canada on defense, are of immeasurable assistance in providing effectively for the defense of the Americas.

From this brief summary I think you will agree that the administration has been fully aware of the dangers in the international situation, that it has informed the country thereof, and that through the years it has been vigilant in preparing our national defense against any possible threats to our security.

To serve that program of defense, a far-reaching effort is being carried forward to acquire adequate supplies of all essential and critical materials, and we are keeping under close supervision the export of all American products that we may need for an emergency.

In reviewing the ever increasingly tragic history of the international relations of the past seven years, there is just one bright picture of constructive achievement that stands out. I refer, of course, to the recent history of the relations between the 21 American republics.

I doubt whether the people of the United States even remotely appreciate the vast changes which these past seven years have brought about in the relations between the United States and its neighbors in the New World. A short eight years ago, it is an understatement to assert, suspicion of the motives of the United States existed throughout the major portion of the continent. Where open resentment did not exist because of some act of high-handed intervention on the part of this Government, or hostility smolder because of the assertion by this country of its power to dictate, there existed at least in many quarters, a very natural resentment because of our insistence, through the Tariff Act of 1930, upon closing our markets to our neighbors.

Today, that condition, fortunately, has vanished. It began to disappear after the Inter-American Conference of 1933 when Secretary Hull, in the name of this Government, made it

clear that the United States would no longer intervene in the internal affairs of the other American republics. It was still further dissipated when this Government, through the provisions of the Trade Agreements Act, made it evident that the United States was not only willing but anxious to trade with its neighbors on terms of mutual advantage; and thus the way was prepared for the holding of the Conference for the Maintenance of Peace in Buenos Aires in 1936 in a spirit of nascent understanding and mutual reliance by all of the American republics.

Few of you probably recall today that the suggestion for the holding of this Conference was made by President Roosevelt so long ago as on January 30, 1936, through personal letters which he addressed to the Presidents of all of the other American republics.²

The war clouds over Europe were steadily darkening, and the President foresaw clearly that in the event of a new world war, no greater assurance could be offered to the nations of the New World that the peace of the Western Hemisphere would be maintained and that in the event that any aggression against the American Continent threatened, the United States could count upon the loyal friendship of her American neighbors, than through the perfection of agreements between them which would reduce the possibility of hostilities between themselves and afford a common policy in the event of danger from abroad.

That suggestion was made four and a half years ago, and it is now well worth while to remember that at that Conference there was for the first time proclaimed by the 21 American republics in unanimous accord the great principle that any threat to the peace of any one of the American republics affects the peace of them all.

Since that time there has been held the Inter-American Conference of Lima in 1938, which strengthened notably the earlier acts of the Conference at Buenos Aires, and which indicated still more clearly the intention of

the American republics to assume a common front against any threat of aggression to the New World. As a result of machinery there set up, there have also been held since the war broke out two consultative meetings at Panamá and at Habana.

Three important achievements at the Panamá meeting are worthy of special attention.

First, the declaration by the American republics that so long as this continent remains at peace the American nations are entitled as of inherent right to have the waters adjacent to their shores, and which they regard as of primary utility to them in their normal relations, free from the commission of hostile acts.

Second, the creation of the Inter-American Neutrality Committee, which is in permanent session in Rio de Janeiro in order to study the problems of neutrality and to formulate recommendations with a view to coordinating action among the American republics.

And third, the creation of the Inter-American Financial and Economic Advisory Committee, which has been in session in Washington since November 15, 1939, and to which have been submitted for study and recommendation a wide range of problems in the fields of banking, shipping, customs procedure, and broad programs of economic development.

In July 1940 there was held at Habana the second consultative meeting. Once more concrete measures were adopted to enable the American nations to cope effectively with new problems. Resolutions were adopted looking towards joint action through coordination of police activity in the combatting of subversive foreign influences, and, in the economic field, the Inter-American Committee at Washington was charged with additional responsibilities primarily with respect to the grave problems of surplus commodities brought about by the disruption of normal markets.

At the same time the Act of Habana was approved providing for the assumption of joint provisional responsibilities with respect to European colonies in the Western Hemisphere in the event that a change of sovereignty of these colonies should threaten as a result of the European conflict.

² See *Press Releases* of February 15, 1936 (vol. XIV, no. 333), pp. 162-163.

Today, the governments of all the American republics are cooperating as one in the search for remedies for their common problems, and with a full and reciprocal recognition of their several needs and requirements. They are as one in their determination to preserve their domestic institutions, their ancient liberties, and their independence and integrity; but more than that, they recognize today that the strength of every one of them is vastly enhanced by the combined strength of the rest.

Speaking from the standpoint of a citizen of the United States, I can conceive of no greater safeguard to the national defense of the United States than the realization on our part that we possess the sympathy, the trust and the cooperation of our neighbors of the New World.

Unfortunately it is not possible for me to refer with any measure of satisfaction to the course of events in the Far East during these past seven years.

The policy of this Government in the Far East has differed in no way from the policies of this country in relation to other regions of the world. It is true, of course, that the problems which have arisen in our relations with the countries of the Far East have had certain peculiarities because of the earlier rights of extraterritorial jurisdiction accorded to the nationals of occidental powers, along with various other special procedures adopted with special reference to special situations, but as situations have changed, the United States has by processes of negotiation and agreement voluntarily assented to the alteration and removal of these special features.

From time to time the nations directly interested in the Far East have entered into treaties and international agreements which have created a network of common interests, as well as common responsibilities and obligations.

In essence the primary requirements of the United States in the Far East may be thus simply set forth: Complete respect by all powers for the legitimate rights of the United States and of its nationals as stipulated by existing treaties or as provided by the gen-

erally accepted tenets of international law; equality of opportunity for the trade of all nations; and, finally, respect for those international agreements or treaties concerning the Far East to which the United States is a party, although with the expressed understanding that the United States is always willing to consider the peaceful negotiation of such modifications or changes in these agreements or treaties as may in the judgment of the signatories be considered necessary in the light of changed conditions.

The Government of Japan, however, has declared that it intends to create a "new order in Asia". In this endeavor it has relied upon the instrumentality of armed force, and it has made it very clear that it intends that it alone shall decide to what extent the historic interests of the United States and the treaty rights of American citizens in the Far East are to be observed.

As we here well know, many hundreds of incidents have occurred as a result of which the rights of this country and the rights of our nationals have been violated.

On April 15 of this year, as a result of developments in the European war, the Foreign Minister of Japan, in a public statement, asserted that Japan desired the maintenance of the *status quo* of the Netherlands East Indies. On April 17 the Secretary of State made a statement on behalf of the United States expressing the belief of this Government that the best interests of all nations called for maintenance of the *status quo* in the entire Pacific area.³ On repeated occasions since then official spokesmen for the Japanese Government have reiterated their desire for the maintenance of the present status of the Netherlands East Indies, and have further specifically declared that this policy applied not only to the Netherlands East Indies, but to French Indochina as well. Nevertheless, and notwithstanding these official declarations, we are all familiar with the events of the past week which have culminated in measures

³ See the *Bulletin* of April 20, 1940 (vol. II, no. 43), p. 411.

undertaken by the Japanese military forces which threaten the integrity of the French colony.

From the standpoint of reason, of common sense, and of the best practical interests of all of the powers possessing interests in the Far East, there is no problem presented which could not be peacefully solved through negotiation, provided there existed a sincere desire on the part of all concerned to find an equitable and a fair solution which would give just recognition to the rights and to the real needs of all concerned.

As the weeks pass, tides of anarchy and of chaos are threatening to engulf the continent of Europe.

We have seen during the past 18 months the disappearance or the armed occupation of Czechoslovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, Lithuania, Latvia, Estonia; the defeat and partial occupation of the great Republic of France; the dismemberment, through the threat of force, of Rumania; and the spoliation, after an heroic resistance, of the Republic of Finland.

Warfare has now engulfed the Mediterranean region and threatens to spread to the Near East.

Alone, the British people, with a heroism which is worthy of the finest traditions of that brave people, are defending successfully their homes and their liberties—which are the same liberties which free men cherish everywhere.

It is the policy of your Government, as approved by the Congress of the United States, and, I believe, by the overwhelming majority of the American people, to render all material support and assistance, through the furnishing of supplies and munitions, to the British Government and to the Governments of the British Dominions in what we hope will be their successful defense against armed aggression.

It is becoming trite to say that what we are witnessing in the world today is not a world war but a world revolution. It is indeed an attempt at world revolution, a revolution in the sense that we are seeing a new manifestation of the age-old struggle of the lowest that is in

human nature against the highest, of barbarism against civilization, of darkness against light.

There is no question that the errors of omission and of commission during the years which succeeded the negotiation of the Treaty of Versailles and the other treaties arising from the World War paved the way for the vast conflagration which we see today, but there is equally no question that during the five years which preceded the Munich agreements the Government of the United States did everything within its power to avert the final calamity. When the record is ultimately assayed, I believe this truth will be recognized.

There could be no better demonstration of the purposes and of the beliefs of this Government than in the words which the President addressed to the Chiefs of the Governments directly concerned, at the time of the Czechoslovak crisis, on September 26, 1938. He said:

"The fabric of peace on the continent of Europe, if not throughout the rest of the world, is in immediate danger. The consequences of its rupture are incalculable. Should hostilities break out the lives of millions of men, women and children in every country involved will most certainly be lost under circumstances of unspeakable horror.

"The economic system of every country involved is certain to be shattered. The social structure of every country involved may well be completely wrecked.

"The traditional policy of the United States has been the furtherance of the settlement of international disputes by pacific means. It is my conviction that all people under the threat of war today pray that peace may be made before, rather than after, war."

In a further message sent to the German Chancellor on September 27, the President said:

"Present negotiations still stand open. They can be continued if you will give the word. Should the need for supplementing them become evident, nothing stands in the way of widening

⁴ See *Press Releases* of October 1, 1938 (vol. XIX, no. 470), pp. 219-220.

their scope into a conference of all the nations directly interested in the present controversy. Such a meeting to be held immediately—in some neutral spot in Europe—would offer the opportunity for this and correlated questions to be solved in a spirit of justice, of fair dealing, and, in all human probability, with greater permanence.”⁵

If the nations directly interested in that controversy, including Czechoslovakia, had sat around the council table in some neutral city, on equal terms, with no single one of them under the threat of aggression, as the President urged, the way might well have been paved for the avoidance of today's calamity.

We as a nation face today as grave a danger as our people have confronted during the century and a half of their independent life. We are confronting the emergency, however, I believe, with vision, with courage, and with determination.

Our security has been vastly enhanced by the relations of confidence and of trust which we have with all of the American republics, and through the strengthening of our traditional ties of understanding with our neighbor, the great Dominion of Canada. Our ability to repel aggression is likewise greatly increased by the naval and air bases which we have now leased from Great Britain, and our rearmament program is being carried on with efficiency and dispatch.

We are profiting by the lessons which we have learned from the experience of others. We must increase our armed strength until the New World is unassailable.

We must, and I believe we will, successfully repel any threat to the peace of this hemisphere.

The lights of civilization are fast dimming in many other parts of the world.

While your Government must continue in the future, as it has in the past, to prepare for all eventualities, this Nation must at the same time be ready, when the time comes, to aid in the construction of that kind of a world peace based on justice and on law through which alone can our security be fully guaranteed.

I shall always remember that day last March, during the course of the mission in Europe with which the President had entrusted me, when I left London by plane on a day of blinding snow. I had with me Carl Sandburg's splendid life of Lincoln, and as I opened the volume my eyes first rested on these immortal phrases of the Second Inaugural: “Fondly do we hope—fervently do we pray—that this mighty scourge of war may speedily pass away” and “to do all which may achieve and cherish a just and a lasting peace among ourselves, and with all nations.”

As we arm with all haste and vigor to guard our New World from threatened danger, I can conceive of no nobler hope and exhortation in our course as a nation than those which are contained in these words.

CONTROL OF IRON AND STEEL SCRAP EXPORTS

[Released to the press by the White House September 26]

The President has approved the early establishment of additional controls of the exportation of iron and steel scrap with a view to conserving the available supply to meet the rapidly expanding requirements of the defense program in this country.

Effective October 15, 1940 all outstanding balances of licenses which have been granted pur-

suant to the existing regulations of July 26, 1940 for the exportation of No. 1 heavy melting steel scrap will be revoked. On October 16, 1940 the exportation of all grades of iron and steel scrap will be placed under the licensing system.

Under the new regulations which will be made effective on October 16, 1940, licenses will be issued to permit shipments to the countries of the Western Hemisphere and Great Britain only.

⁵ See *ibid.*, p. 224.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN GERMANY, ITALY, AND JAPAN

Statement by the Secretary of State

[Released to the press September 27]

At his press conference today, in response to inquiries, the Secretary of State said:

"The reported agreement of alliance does not, in the view of the Government of the United States, substantially alter a situation which has existed for several years. Announcement of the alliance merely makes clear to all a relation-

ship which has long existed in effect and to which this Government has repeatedly called attention. That such an agreement has been in process of conclusion has been well known for some time, and that fact has been fully taken into account by the Government of the United States in the determining of this country's policies."

WASHINGTON NATIONAL AIRPORT

Remarks of the President ^a

[Released to the press by the White House September 28]

First of all, I make this signal to the Army and the Navy that flies:

"Well done! The Commander-in-Chief's compliments and thanks to all hands".

The roar above us of American airplane engines in hundreds of American planes is symbolic of our determination to build up a defense on sea, on land, and in the air capable of overcoming any attack. They represent in a small way the power we ultimately must have—and will soon have. Rather let me describe this as just a gratifying flexing of the kind of fighting muscle democracy *can* and *does* produce.

They are here upon a peaceful mission. We all hope that their missions will always be in the ways of peace. We shall strive with all of our energies and skills to see to it that they are never called upon for missions of war. But the more of them we have the less likely we are to have to use them—the less likely are we to be attacked from abroad.

Here, in this broad Potomac Valley, George Washington and the other fathers sought to place the Nation's capital at a center of the then channels of transportation. There was

long dispute about the plan. So, too, there has been long dispute about the plan for this airport, which will make the capital again the hub of transportation by air. A proper and adequate flying field has been a Washington problem since the Wrights had their first crash on the parade ground at Fort Myer 30 years ago. We might go even further back, indeed, and say the problem has existed ever since Dr. Langley tried to fly his "Aerodrome" from a barge anchored just below us here in the Potomac.

Two years ago the problem became so acute as, literally, to give me bad dreams. So, upon the passage of the Civil Aeronautics Act, one of the first tasks I asked of the new agency was the creation of an adequate airport for the Nation's capital.

That was in August. On November 19, 1938, I watched a dredge bring the first mucky soil from beneath some 10 feet of water very near the spot where we now stand. They told me this field would be usable within two years. Today, well within that promise, the field was used. It will be in regular use within three more months. And Assistant Secretary Hinekley tells me that it will be so extensively used, because of the growth of civil aviation during these two years, that already we must begin to plan other subsidiary airports for Washington as we must do throughout the Nation.

^a Delivered in connection with the laying of the cornerstone of the Administration Building of the Washington National Airport, September 28, 1940.

For proof of the value of the growth of aviation to the Nation's defense, we can make comparisons with Washington's day. He had a citizenry ready to spring to arms because nearly every citizen *had* arms and knew how to use them. Every gentleman wore a sword and every farmer had a musket which he used almost daily to bring food to his table. But two years ago less than 25,000 of our people—only one fiftieth of one percent of the population—knew how to fly an airplane. If only that proportion of the American people had known how to use a musket in Washington's day the Continental Army would have consisted of little more than a corporal's guard.

Today 50,000 young Americans are licensed flyers, and the number is growing by almost 2,000 a month. They are not all military pilots—but they are as ready to become military pilots as were the farmers of Washington's day to become riflemen of the line. Whereas two years ago not more than a quarter of a million of our people used the airlines and private planes to travel in, that number—the number of citizens at least familiar with the airplane—has doubled and will soon be tripled.

That is why an airport like this is important to the national defense. That is why this airport, soon to be one of the world's greatest facilities, surely its most convenient and probably its most beautiful, should be brought with all possible emphasis to the attention of our people during this awakening of America to the needs of national defense. This airport and many others which we hope will follow will draw free men freely to use a peacetime implement of commerce which, we hope, will never be converted to wartime service.

Our newspapers and the radio tell us day after day how increasingly important aircraft has become both as a weapon in the hands of aggressors and to those who fight for their continued national existence. These reports easily explain why these squadrons of the Army and Navy air forces, the thunder of which still rings in our ears, were a prelude to the ceremonies here this afternoon—a prelude to the completion and

operation today even of this civilian aviation center—the Washington National Airport.

DOCUMENTATION REQUIREMENTS OF CERTAIN ALIENS

The following regulation has been codified under Title 22: Foreign Relations (Chapter I: Department of State), in accordance with the requirements of the *Federal Register* and the *Code of Federal Regulations*:

PART 65—VISAS; DOCUMENTS REQUIRED OF BONA FIDE ALIEN SEAMEN ENTERING THE UNITED STATES

§ 65.51 *Waiver of crew list visa requirements.* Under the emergency provisions of section 30 of the Alien Registration Act, 1940, and of Executive Order No. 8429,⁷ of June 5, 1940, the crew list visa requirements are waived for vessels sailing between ports of the United States and Canada and Newfoundland which do not touch at ports of other countries. (Sec. 30, Public, No. 670, 76th Cong., 3d sess., approved June 28, 1940; E. O. 8429, June 5, 1940)

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

SEPTEMBER 16, 1940.

[Departmental Order No. 880]

EXECUTIVE ORDER PRESCRIBING SELECTIVE SERVICE REGULATIONS

On September 23, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8545 prescribing selective service regulations governing the administration of the Selective Training and Service Act, approved September 16, 1940. The text of the Executive order appears in the *Federal Register* for September 25, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 187), pages 3779-3791.

⁷ 5 F. R. 2145.

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS BOARD

[Released to the press by the White House September 24]

The purpose of the Defense Communications Board, created today by Executive order,^{*} is to coordinate the relationship of all branches of communication to the national defense.

The Defense Communications Board was initiated jointly by the various Government departments and agencies having a vital interest in this phase of the preparedness program. The Board is basically a planning agency, without operating or procurement functions. As such it is charged with the important duty of charting the utilization and control of our communication systems in the best interests of the national security.

The Board will have no power to censor radio or other communications or to take over any facilities.

This task of planning is not confined to radio broadcasting, but also embraces common carriers such as commercial radiotelephone and radiotelegraph, as well as other telephone, telegraph, and cable facilities.

The Board does not propose to interfere with the normal operation of broadcasting or other forms of communication any more than is necessary for the national protection. Through correlated planning, it will seek to gear the great and strategically valuable American communications system, in both the domestic and international fields, to meet any situation the national interest may require.

The various branches of the communications industry will cooperate in an advisory capacity with the Board, which will be composed of the Chairman of the Federal Communications Commission, the Chief Signal Officer of the Army, the Director of Naval Communications, an Assistant Secretary of State, and an Assistant Secretary of the Treasury. Where the activities

of the Board impinge upon any functions of Government departments, representatives of such departments will be placed upon appropriate committees.

The Board has had the cooperation of the radio industry in the preparation of this order. With industry cooperation, the Board will appoint committees from every branch of communications—broadcast and other radio services, cable, telegraph, and telephone—as well as from labor groups. All plans involving the utilization of private facilities, or requiring industry cooperation, will be adopted only after consultation with such industry representatives, and the particular private companies whose properties may be involved.

The Far East

DEVELOPMENTS IN FRENCH INDOCHINA

[Released to the press September 23]

In response to inquiries at the press conference today, the Secretary of State said:

"Events are transpiring so rapidly in the Indochina situation that it is impossible to get a clear picture of the minute-to-minute developments. It seems obvious, however, that the *status quo* is being upset and that this is being achieved under duress. The position of the United States in disapproval and in deprecation of such procedures has repeatedly been stated."

[Released to the press September 23]

This Government has not at any time or in any way approved the French concessions to Japan. The attitude of this Government toward developments in French Indochina is as expressed by the Secretary of State this morning and in previous public statements.

^{*}No. 8546. For text see the *Federal Register* for September 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 188), pp. 3817-3818, and the *Federal Register* for September 27, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 189), p. 3827.

American Republics

EXCHANGE PROFESSORS AND STUDENTS

[Released to the press September 24]

Under the terms of the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations,⁹ the United States has now arranged exchanges of students and professors with nine of the American republics. Ten graduate students from the other American republics have been selected for study in the United States, and four additional students will soon be chosen. Eight graduate students and three professors from the United States have been invited to study and teach in other American countries. These arrangements have been made between the United States and the Governments of Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Guatemala, Haiti, Nicaragua, Panama, Paraguay, and Venezuela. In addition, the United States has been informed that the Governments of Brazil and Peru will undertake similar arrangements in the near future. Plans for these exchanges have been worked out jointly by the Department of State and the Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency.

The American graduate students include Miss Dorothy Field, of Phillips, Maine, and Miss Esther Matthews, of Denver, Colo., who have gone to Chile; Miss Edith Alida Bronson, of Evanston, Ill., who goes to Costa Rica; Mr. Charles Christian Hauch, of Chicago, Ill., and Mr. Joseph John Montllor, of New York, N. Y., who go to the Dominican Republic (Mr. Montllor has sailed for Ciudad Trujillo); Mr. James S. Triolo, Jr., of Alameda, Calif., who goes to Panama, and Dr. George William Luttermoser, of Detroit, Mich., who has gone to Venezuela. In addition, the Government of Costa Rica has selected a second graduate student, Mr. Don H. Walther. Mr. Walther

is a teaching fellow at the University of North Carolina and proposes for his research project to make a study of the life and works of the historian, Ricardo Fernández-Guardia.

The three American professors selected are Dr. Charles C. Griffin, of Vassar College, whose appointment was announced on August 19 and who sailed for Venezuela on September 6, 1940; Dr. John Ashton, of the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, College Station, Tex., who will sail for Nicaragua on September 28, 1940, and Dr. Carroll William Dodge, of Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., who is expected to leave for Guatemala within a few months.

John Ashton, Ph. D., associate professor of agricultural journalism at the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas, has been selected by the Government of Nicaragua as exchange professor. He received the degree of Bachelor of Science from the Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas and the degrees of Master of Arts and Doctor of Philosophy from the University of Missouri. Dr. Ashton is the author or co-author of several books dealing with the history of farm animals, as well as of several historical treatises. He has also contributed many articles to various agricultural journals, based on travel and research in the rural communities of the United States and Europe. While in Nicaragua Dr. Ashton will lecture in agricultural history and agricultural journalism.

Carroll William Dodge, Ph. D., professor of botany at Washington University, St. Louis, Mo., has been selected by the Government of Guatemala as exchange professor. Professor Dodge was born in Danby, Vt., was awarded his Bachelor of Arts degree by Middlebury College in 1915, and in 1918 received the degree of Doctor of Philosophy from Washington University.

⁹ Treaty Series No. 923.

From 1919 to 1921 he was an instructor and assistant professor at Brown University; from 1921 to 1931 he was an instructor and assistant professor at Harvard University; and since 1931 he has been professor of botany at Washington University. He is the co-author of *Comparative Morphology of Fungi* and the author of *Medical Mycology*. While in Guatemala Professor Dodge will give technical lectures on mycology, plant pathology, and lichens, and popular lectures on botany and education in the United States, and will conduct research on the lichens and certain groups of fungi of the country, as well as on local plant diseases.

In addition, the Governments of Chile, Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, and Peru have indicated their desire to receive a professor from the United States, and negotiations are now in process.

Arrangements have been made for students to come to the United States from Chile, the Dominican Republic, Panama, and Paraguay. The students from Chile as already announced are Señor Jorge del Canto Schram, of Santiago; Señora María Marchant de González Vera, of Santiago; Señor Carlos E. Salazar Justiniano, of Santiago; Señor Leopoldo Seguel Fuentes, of Yungay (Ñuble). In addition, fellowships have been awarded to two Dominican students, Oscar Rafael Batlle-Morel and Américo Alejandro Martínez y Martínez. Señor Martínez will carry out studies in construction with reinforced concrete and in the resistance of materials. Señor Batlle-Morel will carry on medical studies, specializing in eye, ear, nose, and throat.

The two Panamanian students who have received fellowships are Señor César Augusto Quintero C. and Señor Diego Manuel Domínguez-Caballero. Señor Quintero recently obtained his degree in law and political science from the National University of Panama and plans to continue his studies of international law under the fellowship. Señor Domínguez was graduated with honors in philosophy and letters from the National University of Panama in 1939 and has been active in student affairs.

He will take a specialized course in American history under his fellowship.

Fellowships have also been awarded by the Government of the United States to two Paraguayan students, Julio C. Chenú-Bordon and Juan Guillermo Peroni. Doctor Chenú-Bordon is pediatrician at the Anti-Tuberculosis Dispensary of Asunción and associate professor of pediatrics of the Faculty of Medicine at Asunción. He is a member of several Paraguayan medical societies and the author of a number of articles in his field of interest. He plans to pursue special studies in pediatrics, puericulture, and child nutrition at the University of Chicago. Señor Peroni holds the degree of law and social sciences and is at present professor of commercial law in the National School of Asunción. He plans to pursue studies in finance and political law in this country.

Moreover, the Governments of Costa Rica and Haiti have submitted panels of graduate students which are now under consideration by the United States. Two additional governments, those of Brazil and of Peru, have signified their intention of soon initiating arrangements for exchanges.

The present status of exchanges under the Convention for the Promotion of Inter-American Cultural Relations is therefore as follows:

The Government of *Brazil* has officially notified this Government of its intention to inaugurate exchanges in the near future.

The Government of *Chile* has awarded fellowships to two American students, and the Government of the United States has awarded fellowships to four Chilean students. Chile is also negotiating for an American professor.

The Government of *Costa Rica* has awarded fellowships to two American students, and the Government of the United States will shortly award two fellowships to Costa Rican students. Costa Rica is also negotiating for an American professor.

The Government of the *Dominican Republic* has awarded fellowships to two American students, and the Government of the United States has awarded fellowships to two Dominican stu-

dents. The Dominican Government is also negotiating for an American professor.

The Government of *Guatemala* has selected an American professor.

The Republic of *Haiti* has submitted a panel of students for consideration by the United States.

The Government of *Nicaragua* has selected an American professor and negotiations are in process for the exchange of students.

The Government of *Panama* has awarded a fellowship to an American student, and the Government of the United States has awarded fellowships to two Panamanian students.

Fellowships have been awarded by the United States to two students from the Republic of *Paraguay*.

The Government of *Peru* has notified the United States that it will shortly initiate exchange arrangements.

The Government of *Venezuela* has selected an American professor, who is now in Venezuela, and has awarded a fellowship to an American student.

The Buenos Aires convention was signed by each of the 21 American republics at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace, held in Buenos Aires in 1936, and has been ratified by 13 countries. The exchange program is directed toward the development of a more realistic understanding between the peoples of the Western Hemisphere. Emphasizing the essential reciprocity of cultural relations, the exchanges are designed to make available to the people of the other American republics a more accurate knowledge of the progress of science, the humanities, the technology, and the artistic achievements of the United States. In receiving the visiting professors, teachers, and graduate students from those nations, the program affords a similar diffusion in this country of the intellectual attainments of their people.

The expenses involved in the exchange program are shared by the participating govern-

ments. The nominating governments will pay the round-trip travel costs of students, together with other incidental expenses. The receiving government will pay tuition, subsidiary expenses, and board and lodging at the institutions in which the visiting students are enrolled.

The Department of State has been assisted in choosing the panels of students and professors by a Committee on Exchange Fellowships and Professorships. This committee, in collaboration with the Department and with the United States Office of Education of the Federal Security Agency, drew up the standards and application forms for fellowships and professorships under the convention. The minimum requirements were designed to assure the two-fold purpose of making available to the qualified student in this country opportunity to pursue advanced study in the other American republics and to afford opportunity for applications from all sections of the United States.

HABANA CONVENTION OF JULY 30, 1940

A message from the President to the Senate transmitting the Habana Convention of July 30, 1940, together with a report of the Secretary of State concerning the convention and "Act of Habana", appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

FINANCIAL CONVENTION WITH DO- MINICAN REPUBLIC

An announcement regarding a convention with the Dominican Republic revising the convention of 1924 appears in this *Bulletin* under the heading "Treaty Information".

Europe

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

[Released to the press September 28]

The following tabulation shows contributions collected and disbursed during the period September 6, 1939, through August 31, 1940, as shown in the reports submitted by persons and organizations registered with the Secretary of State for the solicitation and collection of contributions to be used for relief in belligerent countries, in conformity with the regulations issued pursuant to section 8 of the act of November 4, 1939, as made effective by the President's proclamation of the same date.

This tabulation has reference only to contributions solicited and collected for relief in belligerent countries (France; Germany; Poland; the United Kingdom, India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa; Norway; Belgium; Luxemburg; the Netherlands; and Italy) or for the relief of refugees

driven out of these countries by the present war. The statistics set forth in the tabulation do not include information regarding relief activities which a number of organizations registered with the Secretary of State may be carrying on in non-belligerent countries, but for which registration is not required under the Neutrality Act of 1939.

The American National Red Cross is required by law to submit to the Secretary of War for audit "a full, complete, and itemized report of receipts and expenditures of whatever kind". In order to avoid an unnecessary duplication of work, this organization is not required to conform to the provisions of the regulations governing the solicitation and collection of contributions for relief in belligerent countries, and the tabulation does not, therefore, include information in regard to its activities.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Acción Demócrata Española, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	\$267.45	\$125.00	\$35.51	\$106.94	None	None
Allied Relief Ball, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 4, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	52,346.35	38,104.00	12,630.85	1,611.50	None	None
Allied Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Norway...	711,683.61	539,105.24	53,953.41	118,624.96	\$39,259.22	\$7,109.15
American Association for Assistance to French Artists, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	12,427.26	7,987.58	3,220.67	1,219.01	1,605.15	None
American Association of University Women, Washington, D. C., May 23, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	9,770.61	225.00	455.87	9,089.74	None	None
American Auxiliary Committee de L'Union des Femmes de France, New York, N. Y., Nov. 8, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	18,489.07	8,213.35	1,407.19	8,868.53	3,285.20	347.74
American Board of Missions to the Jews, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., July 5, 1940. France, Belgium, and Germany.....	725.00	725.00	None	None	None	None
American Civilian Volunteers, South Sudbury, Mass., May 27, 1940.* France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Committee for Christian Refugees, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Germany and France.....	11,801.86	11,801.85	None	None	None	None

* No reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
American Committee for the German Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 27, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	\$31,572.14	\$20,000.00	\$5,178.90	\$6,393.24	None	None
American Committee for the Polish Ambulance Fund, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, 1940. France and Poland.....	30,302.51	17,721.33	2,081.63	10,499.55	\$471.00	None
American Dental Ambulance Committee, New York, N. Y., Mar. 12, 1940. United Kingdom.....	3,239.52	3,133.02	101.50	5.00	None	None
American Emergency Volunteer Ambulance Corps, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 25, 1940. Great Britain and France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
American Employment for General Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 1, 1940. England, France, Norway, Poland, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	2,547.50	None	1,485.61	1,061.89	None	None
American Field Service, New York, N. Y., Sept. 27, 1939. France, Great Britain, and British East Africa.....	295,685.76	208,416.36	10,587.07	76,682.33	None	None
American and French Students' Correspondence Exchange, New York, N. Y., Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	7,301.65	3,024.85	651.41	3,625.39	None	None
American-French War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	39,973.55	21,736.42	6,732.68	12,504.45	47,764.96	\$1,560.31
American Friends of Czechoslovakia, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Bohemia-Moravia.....	23,734.67	18,881.32	4,220.79	632.56	19,240.00	None
American Friends of the Daily Sketch War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., Dec. 1, 1939. Great Britain.....	2,136.27	1,367.00	None	779.27	None	None
American Friends of France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	322,596.58	146,680.94	31,620.08	144,295.56	11,256.11	8,469.96
American Friends of German Freedom, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. ^b England and France.....	6,780.59	2,856.10	3,707.81	216.68	None	None
American Friends of a Jewish Palestine, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 9, 1940. Palestine, Germany, Poland, France, and United Kingdom.....	3,120.38	659.02	2,290.66	170.70	None	None
American Friends Service Committee, Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 9, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	94,439.77	88,079.35	6,360.42	None	12,473.42	None
The American Fund for Breton Relief, New York, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. France.....	5,206.17	3,786.50	366.05	1,053.62	4,911.50	None
American Fund for French Wounded, Inc., Boston, Mass., Jan. 3, 1940. France and England.....	14,731.13	9,576.70	478.49	4,675.94	7,383.42	270.00
American Fund for Wounded in France, Inc., Worcester, Mass., Dec. 15, 1939. France.....	200.00	None	None	200.00	None	None
American German Aid Society, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 15, 1939. Germany.....	3,856.50	None	1,003.45	2,853.05	None	None
The American Hospital in Britain, Limited, New York, N. Y., July 24, 1940. Great Britain.....	5,150.00	None	None	5,150.00	None	None
The American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. United Kingdom, Poland, Germany, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, and the Netherlands.....	1,968,703.55	1,815,506.24	153,197.31	None	51.00	None
American McAll Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. France.....	637.32	417.45	None	219.87	750.00	500.00
American-Polish National Council, Chicago, Ill., Aug. 14, 1940. Poland.....	1,977.26	1,010.00	40.28	926.98	None	None
American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y., Dec. 12, 1939. France, Belgium, Holland, and England.....	224,809.47	105,971.82	16,135.19	102,792.46	1,500.00	1,194.20
American War Godmothers, Pittsburgh, Pa., Mar. 6, 1940. France.....	1,050.33	155.74	269.02	625.57	None	2.45
American Women's Hospitals, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. France and England.....	2,530.72	2,304.20	42.62	233.90	None	None
American Women's Unit for War Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	1,750.20	789.32	664.33	296.55	None	190.15
American Women's Voluntary Services, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. England.....	19,381.01	7,626.23	10,432.98	1,321.80	17,118.89	None
Les Amis de la France à Puerto Rico, San Juan, P. R., Dec. 20, 1939. France.....	10,915.68	6,500.00	248.68	4,167.00	650.00	107.77

^b The registration of this organization was revoked on July 31, 1940, at the request of registrant.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Les Amitiés Féminines de la France, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	\$1,200.91	\$386.88	\$322.19	\$491.84	\$164.00	None
Les Anciens Combattants Français de la Grand Guerre, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	18,725.30	8,242.33	461.11	10,021.86	2,826.56	\$150.00
Mrs. Larz Anderson, Boston, Mass., Dec. 12, 1939. France.....	18,021.66	16,983.14	456.76	581.76	None	None
Anthracite Relief Committee, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	10,808.14	7,000.00	288.45	3,519.69	None	None
Auzac War Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. Australia and New Zealand.....	5,169.00	3,056.00	292.67	1,820.33	None	None
Associated Polish Societies Relief Committee of Webster, Mass., Webster, Mass., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,829.27	2,600.00	7.50	221.77	None	None
Associated Polish Societies' Relief Committee of Worcester, Mass., Worcester, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	9,875.75	6,766.45	453.10	2,656.20	1,430.00	None
Association of Former Juniors in France of Smith College, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	273.50	225.00	None	48.50	None	None
Association of Former Russian Naval Officers in America, New York, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1940. France.....	190.57	133.30	7.07	50.20	None	None
Association of Joint Polish-American Societies of Chelsea, Mass., Chelsea, Mass., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	2,050.08	1,000.00	85.67	964.41	None	None
L'Atelier, San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 29, 1940. France.....	12,076.23	7,857.98	679.99	4,138.26	1,565.88	712.00
Mrs. Mark Baldwin, New York, N. Y., Mar. 4, 1940. France.....	1,114.46	992.00	97.16	25.30	30.00	None
Basque Delegation in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939. France.....	1,473.15	975.00	156.34	341.81	None	None
Belgian Relief Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 14, 1940. Belgium, France, and England.....	17,110.19	5,339.00	7,198.90	4,572.29	9,566.00	1,363.00
Belgian Relief of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., May 27, 1940. Belgium.....	5,217.55	2,401.40	1,890.92	925.23	33,182.50	None
Belgian War Relief Fund, Manila, P. I., June 7, 1940.* Belgium.....	1,118.31	None	2.50	1,115.81	None	None
The Benedict Bureau Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 29, 1939. France.....	5,481.17	846.74	943.56	3,690.87	None	None
Beth Lechem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland, France, and England.....	3,376.16	703.15	2,527.00	146.01	None	None
Bethel Mission of Eastern Europe, Minneapolis, Minn., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	8,988.20	6,227.40	2,546.95	213.85	None	None
Bishops' Committee for Polish Relief, Washington, D. C., Dec. 19, 1939. Poland.....	330,498.43	166,324.31	46.23	173,127.89	None	None
Board of National Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America, New York, N. Y., Sept. 26, 1939. Great Britain, France, and Germany.....	6,163.88	4,770.50	732.24	661.14	None	None
British-American Ambulance Corps, New York, N. Y., June 11, 1940. England and France.....	312,608.23	73,002.21	25,525.62	214,080.40	None	None
British-American Comfort League, Quincy, Mass., Feb. 21, 1940. England.....	1,253.71	310.00	178.72	764.99	None	None
British-American War Relief Association, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 17, 1939. United Kingdom and allied countries.....	12,306.01	8,998.89	1,142.76	2,164.36	1,285.00	232.65
British Sailors' Book and Relief Society, New York, N. Y., May 2, 1940. Bermuda, Canada, and the British West Indies.....	877.25	55.00	817.45	4.80	850.00	None
British War Relief Association of Northern California, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 20, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	55,984.48	39,095.06	1,577.92	15,311.50	18,713.77	1,235.89
The British War Relief Association of the Philippines, Manila, P. I., Apr. 11, 1940.* All belligerent countries.....	22,718.06	18,203.12	80.33	4,434.61	75.10	76.88
The British War Relief Association of Southern California, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 8, 1939. Great Britain.....	147,610.49	122,169.12	9,425.86	16,015.51	14,160.22	None
British War Relief Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 4, 1939. Great Britain, Newfoundland, and British East Africa.....	544,427.80	275,453.95	58,887.70	206,086.15	155,737.76	3,500.00
Bundles for Britain, New York, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1939. Great Britain and Dominions.....	134,954.38	27,618.18	43,509.34	63,826.86	87,468.90	6,397.75
Caledonian Club of Idaho, Boise, Idaho, Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	477.64	300.30	164.57	12.77	None	None
The Canadian Society of New York, New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. Great Britain and Canada.....	400.00	None	30.58	369.42	None	None

* No complete report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

* No reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Catholic Medical Mission Board, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 17, 1940. India, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa.....	\$1,074.25	None	None	\$1,074.25	\$3,220.00	\$1,050.00
The Catholic Student War Relief of Pax Romana, Washington, D. C., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland, France, Germany, and Great Britain.....	1,039.84	\$809.00	\$135.41	95.43	None	None
Central Bureau for Relief of the Evangelical Churches of Europe, New York, N. Y., May 14, 1940. All belligerent countries.....	9,923.62	6,824.00	2,085.61	1,014.01	None	None
Central Committee Knesseth Israel, New York, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1939. Palestine.....	29,880.20	18,676.83	11,203.37	None	None	None
Central Committee for Polish Relief, Toledo, Ohio., Feb. 29, 1940. Poland.....	707.00	500.00	126.82	80.18	None	None
Central Council of Polish Organizations, New Castle, Pa., Nov. 7, 1939. England, Poland, and France.....	2,555.30	1,754.00	39.74	761.56	None	None
Centrala, Passaic, N. J., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	1,440.72	1,300.75	11.65	128.32	1,900.00	None
Cercle Français de Seattle, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 2, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	2,549.45	658.28	558.96	1,332.21	2,775.00	None
Chester (Delaware Co., Pa.) Polish Relief Committee, Chester, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland and France.....	6,503.32	5,465.46	553.17	484.69	1,677.30	None
Children's Crusade for Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 3, 1940. France, Poland, and Germany.....	107,661.37	80,500.00	27,104.92	56.45	None	None
Commission for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland.....	315,509.43	257,455.27	46,725.18	11,328.98	1,500.00	None
The Commission for Relief in Belgium, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 21, 1940. Belgium and Luxembourg.....	4,790.92	4,165.00	287.90	338.02	None	None
Committee for Aid to Children of Mobilized Men of the XX ^e Arrondissement of Paris, New York, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1940. France.....	4,923.40	3,365.63	None	1,557.77	None	None
Committee of French-American Wives, New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	20,145.10	10,114.33	2,067.70	7,963.07	3,012.84	1,503.75
Committee of Mercy, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 16, 1939. France, Great Britain, Norway, Belgium, the Netherlands, and their allies.....	54,225.52	33,704.41	5,840.16	14,680.95	1,240.00	None
Committee for Relief in Allied Countries, Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1940. France, Great Britain, Poland, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	4,523.03	2,500.00	1,805.60	217.43	None	None
Committee for the Relief for Poland, Seattle, Wash., Nov. 24, 1939. Poland.....	2,426.23	2,162.72	255.71	7.80	None	None
Committee Representing Polish Organizations and Polish People in Perry, N. Y., Perry, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1939. Poland.....	197.00	197.00	None	None	None	None
Czechoslovak Relief, Chicago, Ill., July 25, 1940. Czechoslovakia, Great Britain and Dominions, France, and Belgium.....	2,362.75	2,000.00	None	362.75	8,100.00	None
District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., Aug. 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Emergency Aid of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 13, 1939. Great Britain, France, Norway, Belgium, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands.....	37,235.38	21,991.70	6,960.47	8,283.21	7,090.03	None
Emergency Relief Committee for Kolhuszowa, New York, N. Y., Mar. 13, 1940. Poland.....	4,933.85	None	2,226.59	2,707.26	None	None
Emergency Rescue Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 3, 1940. France, United Kingdom, Belgium, Norway, and the Netherlands.....						
English-Speaking Union of the United States, New York, N. Y., Dec. 26, 1939. Great Britain, Canada, possibly France.....	53,570.24	34,351.77	2,617.54	16,600.93	13,506.08	341.25
Erste Pinchover Kranken Unterstutzungs Verein, Inc., Brooklyn, N. Y., Apr. 22, 1940. Poland.....	275.00	None	None	275.00	None	None

* This registrant serves primarily as a clearinghouse for the distribution abroad of contributions received from other registrants; these receipts and disbursements are not included in the figures here given, since they are shown elsewhere in this tabulation following the names of the original collecting registrants.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
Federated Council of Polish Societies of Grand Rapids, Mich., Grand Rapids, Mich., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	\$7,285.59	\$4,450.93	\$845.50	\$1,989.16	\$3,200.00	\$100.00
Federation of Franco-Belgian Clubs of Rhode Island, Woonsocket, R. I., Nov. 15, 1939. France and England.....	4,933.88	1,892.49	410.50	2,630.89	277.55	191.21
Federation of French Veterans of the Great War, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 11, 1939. ^f France.....	9,896.52	801.09	406.68	8,688.75	664.70	100.00
Federation of Polish Jews in America, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	6,244.30	5,020.75	376.14	847.41	7,651.43	6,000.00
Fellowship of Reconciliation, New York, N. Y., Jan. 20, 1940. France, England, and possibly Germany.....	500.21	531.21	None	59.00	None	None
Fortra, Incorporated, New York, N. Y., March 7, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	306,503.02	210,391.16	46,568.33	40,543.53	None	None
Poster Parents' Plan for War Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	97,494.62	54,414.67	19,414.20	23,665.75	None	None
Foyers du Soldat, New York, N. Y., Mar. 2, 1940. France.....	6,760.22	3,920.00	2,585.02	255.20	None	None
Franco-American Federation, Salem, Mass., July 9, 1940. France.....	630.32	None	None	630.32	None	None
French Committee for Relief in France, Detroit, Mich., Oct. 17, 1939. France and Great Britain.....	3,344.26	1,011.72	222.99	2,109.55	8,567.95	19,382.02
French Relief Association, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 3, 1940. France.....	747.07	332.90	112.96	301.21	531.17	886.83
French War Relief, Inc., Los Angeles, Calif. Nov. 16, 1939. ^g France.....	33,609.80	20,175.49	3,500.27	9,934.04	None	None
French War Relief Fund of Nevada, Reno, Nev., June 21, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
French War Relief Fund of the Philippines (formerly Lévy, Maxime), Manila, P. I., May 1, 1940. ^h France.....	796.96	None	10.00	786.96	None	None
French War Veterans, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 5, 1939. France.....	822.81	407.75	171.66	243.40	None	None
Friends of Children, Inc., New York, N. Y., June 13, 1940. Great Britain, France, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	5,572.80	317.09	231.24	5,024.47	4,924.62	None
The Friends of Israel Refugee Relief Committee, Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa., Oct. 23, 1939. Canada, France, and England.....	12,370.73	997.60	5,477.01	5,896.12	None	None
The Friends of Normandy, New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. France.....	2,445.50	1,500.00	160.00	785.50	None	None
Friends of Poland, Chicago, Ill. Dec. 6, 1939. Poland.....	1,421.95	600.00	91.89	730.06	None	None
Fund for the Relief of Men of Letters and Scientists of Russia. New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. France, Czechoslovakia, and Poland.....	520.53	96.15	6.10	418.28	None	None
Funds for France, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1940. France.....	1,301.57	None	558.59	832.98	None	None
General Gustav Orlicz Dreszer Foundation for Aid to Polish Children, Washington, D. C., Nov. 3, 1939. Poland.....	894.45	400.00	325.04	169.41	None	None
General Taufflieb Memorial Relief Committee for France, Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. France and England.....	2,424.01	1,726.40	52.10	645.51	80.00	None
German-American Relief Committee for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Apr. 18, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	1,298.07	276.30	443.94	577.83	None	None
Mrs. George Gilliland, New York, N. Y., Aug. 10, 1940. ^h Northern Ireland.....	159.25	159.25	None	None	None	None
Golden Rule Foundation, New York, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland and Palestine.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
The Grand Duke Vladimir Benevolent Fund Association, New York, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1940. France.....	480.48	370.79	17.70	91.99	None	None
Grand Lodge, Daughters of Scotia, Hartford, Conn., Feb. 16, 1940. Scotland.....	7,953.91	6,512.10	None	1,441.81	None	None
Great Lakes Command, Canadian Legion of the British Empire Service League, Detroit, Mich., July 5, 1940. Great Britain and Canada.....	1,115.00	None	None	1,115.00	None	None
Greater New Bedford British War Relief Corps, New Bedford, Mass., Dec. 19, 1939. Great Britain.....	4,695.49	3,341.58	352.23	1,001.68	307.43	None

^f No complete report for the month of August has been received from this organization.^g No complete reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.^h No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Margaret-Greble Greenough (Mrs. Carroll Greenough), Washington, D. C., Nov. 21, 1939. France.....	\$1,073.00	\$445.00	None	\$628.00	None	None
Hadassah, Inc., New York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1939. Palestine.....	919,324.79	595,158.74	\$29,292.03	294,874.02	\$53,670.50	\$122.91
Hamburg-Bremen Steamship Agency, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Germany and Poland.....	93,571.11	72,603.88	25,010.18	None	None	None
Hebrew Christian Alliance of America, Chicago, Ill., Jan. 3, 1940. England, Germany, and Poland.....	1,781.89	1,775.00	6.89	None	None	None
Holy Rosary Polish Roman Catholic Church, Passaic, N. J., Sept. 15, 1939. ¹ Poland.....	1,126.17	1,049.00	None	77.17	None	None
A. Seymour Houghton, Jr., et al., New York, N. Y., Nov. 27, 1939. France.....	18,326.03	2,720.00	127.73	15,478.30	767.30	None
Humanitarian Work Committee, Glen Cove, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	3,403.21	2,400.00	61.63	941.58	185.00	None
Independent British War Relief Society of Rhode Island, Greenwood, R. I., June 14, 1940. Great Britain.....	827.06	283.05	19.60	524.41	None	None
Independent Kinsker Aid Association, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	475.74	None	None	475.74	None	None
International Committee of Young Men's Christian Associations, New York, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland, France, India, Norway, Belgium, Luxemburg, the Netherlands, Canada, and the United Kingdom.....	35,929.15	25,002.50	940.17	9,986.48	None	None
International Federation of Business and Professional Women, New York, N. Y., July 5, 1940. Poland, Czechoslovakia, Norway, Belgium, France, and the Netherlands.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
International Relief Association for Victims of Fascism, New York, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. France, England, and Germany.....	10,483.96	5,654.23	3,844.38	985.35	2,020.00	None
Joint Committee of the United Scottish Clans of Greater New York and New Jersey, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1940. Scotland.....	3,417.80	2,351.00	634.95	431.85	None	None
Junior Relief Group of Texas, Houston, Tex., May 29, 1940. United Kingdom, France, Netherlands, Belgium, and Norway.....	11,835.10	10,000.00	1,680.89	154.21	None	None
Marthe Th. Kahn, New York, N. Y., Apr. 16, 1940. France.....	222.25	25.00	7.56	189.69	None	None
The Kindergarten Unit, Inc., Norwalk, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, and New Zealand.....	1,222.21	892.85	329.36	None	None	None
The Kosciuszko Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 24, 1940. Poland.....	3,544.97	2,650.00	322.79	572.18	None	None
Kuryer Publishing Company, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	6,070.52	6,056.96	13.56	None	None	None
Der Kyffhauserbund, League of German War Veterans in U. S. A., Philadelphia, Pa., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland, Germany, and Canada.....	27,586.37	30,395.00	3,229.02	3,962.35	None	None
Lackawanna County Committee for Polish Relief, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	8,689.66	7,225.56	831.80	632.30	None	None
Lafayette Fund, New York, N. Y., Jan. 2, 1940. ¹ France.....	2,017.50	1,540.00	None	477.50	None	None
LaFayette Preventorium, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 21, 1939. France.....	19,098.47	8,697.13	3,981.02	6,520.32	None	None
La France Post American Legion, New York, N. Y., Feb. 7, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	1,585.32	None	366.61	1,218.71	None	None
Mrs. Nancy Bartlett Laughlin, New York, N. Y., Jan. 31, 1940. France.....	314.50	306.00	None	8.50	None	None
League of American Writers, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 6, 1940. France, England, Poland, and Norway.....	5,367.77	3,583.45	1,420.21	364.11	None	None
League of Polish Societies of New Kensington, Arnold and Vicinity, New Kensington, Pa., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	2,035.62	1,363.77	78.19	593.66	2,284.45	115.55
Legion of Young Polish Women, Chicago, Ill., Oct. 2, 1939. Poland.....	15,487.79	9,642.00	2,411.85	3,433.94	None	None
The Little House of Saint Pantaleon, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 30, 1939. France and England.....	21,365.99	16,318.08	36.26	5,011.65	12,791.97	691.75

¹ The registration of this organization was revoked on June 30, 1940, at the request of registrant.² No report for the month of August has been received from this organization.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

Name of registrant, location, date of registration, and destination of contributions	Funds received	Funds spent for relief in countries named	Funds spent for administration, publicity, affairs, campaigns, etc.	Unexpended balance as of Aug. 31, 1940, including cost of goods purchased and still on hand	Estimated value of contributions in kind sent to countries named	Estimated value of contributions in kind now on hand
The Louisiana Guild for British Relief, New Orleans, La., July 24, 1940. British Empire.....	\$1,518.99	\$579.80	\$30.31	\$908.88	\$100.00	None
The Maple Leaf Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., Apr. 19, 1940. Canada, United Kingdom, and France.....	25,743.71	5,415.55	6,779.46	13,548.70	9,914.00	None
Massachusetts Relief Committee for Poland, Worcester, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	5,211.50	5,209.75	1.75	None	None	None
Medical and Surgical Supply Committee, New York, N. Y., Aug. 5, 1940. Poland, Great Britain, France, Netherlands, Norway, Luxemburg, and Belgium.....	4,783.00	None	2,310.27	2,472.73	4,042.48	\$3,200.00
Mennonite Central Committee, Akron, Pa., Feb. 13, 1940. Great Britain, Poland, Germany, and France.....	16,058.62	13,653.96	1,783.82	620.84	5,461.60	None
Milford, Connecticut, Polish Relief Fund Committee, Milford, Conn., Nov. 6, 1939. Poland.....	405.33	250.20	84.62	70.51	None	None
Kate R. Miller, New York, N. Y., Feb. 19, 1940. France.....	111.00	111.00	None	None	None	None
Mobile Surgical Unit, Inc., New York, N. Y., Jan. 13, 1940. France.....	12,638.58	11,072.76	1,496.29	69.53	500.00	None
The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ Scientist, in Boston, U. S. A., Boston, Mass., Apr. 25, 1940. Canada, France, and the United Kingdom.....	118,273.71	2,467.50	1,248.42	114,557.79	None	None
Fernanda Wansmaker Munn (Mrs. Ector Munn), New York, N. Y., Nov. 25, 1939. France and England.....	12,102.27	4,788.69	5,047.77	2,265.81	4,949.90	1,216.67
Mutual Society of French Colonials, Inc., New York, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1940. France.....	None	None	48.40	None	None	None
National Christian Action, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940.* Norway and Denmark.....	1,539.89	None	341.17	1,198.72	None	None
Netherlands War Relief Committee, Manila, P. I., May 27, 1940. Netherlands.....	2,844.99	750.00	11.50	2,083.49	None	None
The New Canaan Workshop, New Canaan, Conn., July 1, 1940. British Empire.....	6,911.14	4,750.00	371.97	1,789.17	450.00	None
New Jersey Broadcasting Corporation, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,210.55	826.17	384.38	None	None	None
Nicole de Paris Relief Fund, New York, N. Y., July 1, 1940. France.....	204.50	None	51.00	153.50	None	None
North Side Polish Council Relief Committee of Milwaukee, Wis., Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 5, 1939. Poland.....	1,469.37	1,400.28	19.18	49.91	1,300.00	None
Norwegian Relief, Inc., Chicago, Ill., May 1, 1940. Norway.....	302,670.39	None	8,041.63	294,628.76	None	None
Nowe-Dworer Ladies Benevolent Association, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 25, 1939. Poland.....	806.14	None	141.00	665.14	None	None
Nowiny Publishing Apostolate, Inc., Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	5,129.46	4,589.86	None	549.60	None	None
Nowy Swiat Publishing Co., Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland and France.....	26,545.91	24,712.00	103.39	1,730.52	None	None
Order of Scottish Clans, Boston, Mass., Jan. 25, 1940. Scotland.....	4,738.59	3,377.00	None	1,361.59	None	None
Over-Seas League Tobacco Fund, New York, N. Y., Aug. 19, 1940. British Empire.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Paderewski Fund for Polish Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Feb. 23, 1940. Poland.....	108,333.78	60,000.00	31,430.27	16,903.51	None	None
The Paryski Publishing Co., Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	6,580.15	6,501.15	None	79.00	None	None
The Pawtucket and Blackstone Valley British Relief Society of Rhode Island, Pawtucket, R. I., Feb. 26, 1940. Great Britain.....	3,628.95	332.00	351.91	2,945.04	None	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of Federation of Elizabeth Polish Organizations, Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 23, 1939. ¹ Poland.....	8,687.92	7,946.85	15.00	726.07	1,500.00	None
Polish Aid Fund Committee of St. Casimir's Roman Catholic Church of the City of Albany, N. Y., Albany, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	2,573.22	226.32	7.00	2,339.90	1,200.00	None

* No complete reports for the months of July and August have been received from this organization.

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Polish-American Associations of Middlesex County, N. J., Sayreville, N. J., Jan. 22, 1940. Poland.....	\$1,057.05	\$800.00	\$80.82	\$176.23	None	None
Polish-American Citizens Relief Fund Committee, Shirley, Mass., Dec. 16, 1939. Poland.....	427.01	350.31	21.67	55.03	\$350.00	\$75.00
Polish-American Council, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland..	378,939.00	210,459.60	9,379.60	159,099.90	100,500.00	None
Polish-American Forwarding Committee, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 28, 1940. Poland and Germany.....	1,173.05	769.35	2,198.77	None	None	None
Polish-American Volunteer Ambulance Section (Pavas), New York, N. Y., Feb. 13, 1940. France.....	29,120.00	19,094.05	73.83	9,952.12	245.40	None
Polish Broadcasting Corporation, New York, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	2,147.08	None	35.30	2,111.78	None	None
Polish Business and Professional Men's Club, Los Angeles, Calif., Nov. 17, 1939. Poland.....	474.50	314.23	158.27	2.00	None	None
Polish Central Committee of New London, Conn., New London, Conn., Oct. 13, 1939. Poland.....	1,271.10	994.24	148.67	128.29	75.00	None
Polish Central Council of New Haven, New Haven, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	3,712.44	3,131.00	51.26	630.18	800.00	1,000.00
Polish Civic League of Mercer County, Trenton, N. J., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	6,903.47	6,392.86	1.19	509.42	4,000.00	None
Polish Civilian Relief Fund, Passaic, N. J., October 27, 1939. Poland.....	4,164.70	3,025.00	207.90	921.80	None	None
Polish Falcons Alliance of America, Pittsburgh, Pa., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	10,495.11	9,102.23	20.00	1,372.88	None	None
Polish Inter-Organization "Centrals" of Waterbury, Waterbury, Conn., Feb. 28, 1940. Poland.....	742.25	607.76	25.50	108.99	None	None
Polish Literary Guild of New Britain, Conn., New Britain, Conn., Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,826.69	2,000.00	13.00	813.59	None	None
The Polish National Alliance of Brooklyn, United States of America, Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	8,578.73	4,000.00	None	4,578.73	None	None
Polish National Alliance of the United States of North America, Chicago, Ill., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	292,505.22	231,065.00	1,619.64	59,820.58	None	None
Polish National Council of Montgomery County, Amsterdam, N. Y., Oct. 12, 1939. Poland.....	4,402.62	2,610.00	97.54	1,695.08	5,000.00	None
Polish National Council of New York, New York, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland and France.....	89,655.76	65,640.78	11,616.96	12,298.02	289,633.50	187,627.50
The Polish Naturalization Independent Club, Worcester, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,526.75	2,200.00	8.65	318.10	None	None
Polish Relief of Carteret, New Jersey, Carteret, N. J., Oct. 11, 1939. Poland.....	1,330.15	800.00	13.00	517.15	45.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Boston, Boston, Mass., Sept. 14, 1939. Poland.....	8,421.65	7,101.19	421.34	899.02	2,600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Brockton, Mass., Brockton, Mass., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	1,711.55	1,201.27	247.67	262.61	350.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Cambridge, Mass., Cambridge, Mass., Sept. 16, 1939. Poland.....	2,210.84	1,142.30	116.89	951.65	600.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Columbia County, Hudson, N. Y., Mar. 15, 1940. Poland.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Delaware, Wilmington, Del., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,722.12	7,189.84	235.63	296.65	4,250.00	200.00
Polish Relief Committee, Detroit, Mich., Sept. 11, 1939. Poland.....	149,942.99	98,603.14	6,816.91	45,622.94	61,974.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Fitchburg, Fitchburg, Mass., Mar. 29, 1940. Poland.....	749.80	460.40	41.09	248.31	130.00	None
Polish Relief Committee, Flint, Mich., Sept. 18, 1939. Poland..	6,489.83	3,300.00	1,411.05	1,778.78	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of Gardner, Mass., Gardner, Mass., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	4,175.09	2,979.20	771.47	424.42	1,307.05	None
Polish Relief Committee of Holyoke, Mass., Holyoke, Mass., Nov. 4, 1939. Poland.....	6,615.48	4,922.53	203.35	489.60	725.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Jackson, Mich., Jackson, Mich., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,799.60	622.60	270.11	906.89	750.00	None

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Polish Relief Committee, New Bedford, Mass., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	\$9,834.96	\$7,397.24	\$870.29	\$1,567.43	\$3,850.00	None
Polish Relief Committee of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Philadelphia, Pa., Sept. 12, 1939. Poland.....	42,211.01	32,510.00	750.54	8,950.47	None	None
Polish Relief Committee of the Polish National Home Association, Lowell, Mass., Nov. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,840.34	1,500.00	481.28	859.06	None	None
Polish Relief Committee, Taunton, Mass., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	2,720.22	2,257.00	23.17	440.05	1,375.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Fall River, Mass., Fall River, Mass., Nov. 8, 1939. Poland.....	1,170.13	1,000.00	30.10	140.03	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jersey City, N. J., Sept. 12, 1939.* Poland.....	58,860.15	53,108.59	1,810.30	3,911.26	1,575.00	None
Polish Relief Fund, Jewett City, Conn., Oct. 3, 1939. Poland.....	1,292.75	1,186.90	101.08	4.77	400.00	None
Polish Relief Fund of Meriden, Meriden, Conn., Oct. 12, 1939.* Poland.....	1,806.69	1,500.00	27.90	278.79	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Middletown, Conn., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	4,550.45	2,968.85	18.20	1,563.40	None	None
Polish Relief Fund, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. Poland.....	2,650.72	2,500.00	21.80	128.92	None	None
Polish Relief Fund of Palmer, Mass., Three Rivers, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	1,736.01	620.46	191.75	920.80	4,004.95	None
Polish Relief Fund of Syracuse, N. Y., and vicinity, Syracuse, N. Y., Oct. 31, 1939. Poland.....	12,305.16	6,869.00	2,511.99	2,924.17	1,850.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	829.34	448.00	165.73	215.61	150.00	None
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Milwaukee, Milwaukee, Wis., Sept. 26, 1939. Poland.....	15,520.65	12,232.72	846.47	2,441.46	11,607.40	\$500.00
Polish Relief Fund Committee of Passaic and Bergen Counties, Inc., Passaic, N. J., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	12,089.96	9,270.17	1,036.61	1,783.28	3,678.00	None
Polish Union of the United States of North America, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939. Poland.....	2,153.13	2,000.00	None	153.13	None	None
Polish United Societies of Holy Trinity Parish, Lowell, Mass., Sept. 20, 1939. Poland.....	4,083.39	1,788.31	162.71	2,132.37	1,240.00	None
Polish War Sufferers Relief Committee (Fourth Ward), Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1939. Poland.....	5,541.69	5,326.11	117.09	98.49	None	None
Polish Welfare Council, Schenectady, N. Y., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	5,550.76	5,260.35	57.32	233.09	6,150.00	None
Polish White Cross Club of West Utica, Utica, N. Y., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	6,697.16	4,962.70	309.80	1,424.66	1,600.00	None
Polish Women's Fund to Fatherland, Lawrence, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	5,699.56	1,821.10	642.34	3,236.12	1,800.00	850.00
Polish Women's Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Nov. 24, 1939. France, Poland, and Germany.....	7,443.14	269.72	2,379.41	4,794.01	859.00	1,209.80
Polski Komitet Ratunkowy (Polish Relief Fund), Binghamton, N. Y., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	3,800.49	2,354.04	267.13	1,179.32	780.00	None
Polsko Narodowy Komitet w Ameryce, Scranton, Pa., Sept. 8, 1939.* Poland.....	26,738.80	24,823.87	381.11	1,533.82	21,345.00	None
Pulaski Civic League of Middlesex County, N. J., South River, N. J., Sept. 30, 1939. Poland.....	507.53	None	85.00	422.53	None	None
Pulaski League of Queens County, Inc., Jamaica, N. Y., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	7,443.93	6,700.00	159.65	584.28	None	None
Queen Wilhelmina Fund, Inc., New York, N. Y., May 17, 1940. Netherlands, France, Poland, United Kingdom, India, Australia, New Zealand, Canada, Union of South Africa, Norway, Belgium, and Luxemburg.....	348,705.87	75,058.40	27,804.44	245,843.03	None	None
Refugees of England, Inc., New York, N. Y., July 12, 1940.* Great Britain and France.....	8,005.97	5,204.50	200.47	2,601.00	1,025.00	None
Relief Agency for Polish War Sufferers, Williamantic, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	2,792.54	2,080.28	175.72	536.54	537.10	None
Relief Committee of United Polish Societies, Chicopee, Mass., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	6,098.39	5,799.66	None	298.73	2,190.00	None

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Relief Fund for Sufferers in Poland Committee, Kenosha, Wis., Sept. 25, 1939. Poland.....	\$3,600.59	\$3,066.50	\$364.41	\$169.68	\$1,000.00	None
Relief Society for Jews in Lublin, Los Angeles, Calif., Dec. 13, 1939. Poland.....	827.58	175.00	281.82	370.76	None	None
Russian Children's Welfare Society, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 29, 1939. Germany, France, and Poland.....	6,425.02	3,896.92	1,454.64	1,073.46	1,166.20	\$2,127.75
The Sacred Heart Roman Catholic Church, Little Falls, N. Y., Little Falls, N. Y., Nov. 2, 1939.* Poland.....	239.95	200.00	1.00	38.95	None	None
St. Andrews (Scottish) Society of Washington, D. C., Washington, D. C., June 18, 1940. Scotland.....	789.28	None	71.65	717.63	None	None
St. Stephens Polish Relief Fund of Perth Amboy, N. J., Perth Amboy, N. J., Sept. 27, 1939. Poland.....	2,691.45	None	None	2,691.45	None	None
The Salvation Army, New York, N. Y., May 23, 1940. England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	157,384.65	122,764.00	1,510.70	33,109.95	3,000.00	None
Save the Children Federation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1939. England, Poland, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	35,163.60	24,686.25	9,131.14	1,346.21	None	None
Schuylkill and Carbon Counties Relief Committee for Poland, Frackville, Pa., Sept. 15, 1939. Poland.....	5,388.74	4,485.71	None	903.03	None	None
Scots' Charitable Society, Boston, Mass., May 9, 1940. Scotland.....	328.00	None	None	328.00	None	None
Scottish Games of New Jersey Association, Fairhaven, N. J., July 9, 1940. Great Britain.....	237.70	None	158.17	79.53	None	None
Le Secours Français (formerly Le Paquet au Front), New York, N. Y., Oct. 6, 1939. France.....	60,625.16	42,119.26	29,707.43	None	2,707.75	1,119.71
Secours Franco-Américain—War Relief, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 20, 1939. Great Britain.....	1,768.48	1,491.11	90.02	187.35	1,869.60	None
The Seventh Column, Inc., West Fairlee, Vt., June 12, 1940. France and England.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Share A Smoke Club, Inc., Ithaca, N. Y., Nov. 14, 1939.* England, France, Norway, Belgium, and the Netherlands.....	473.71	350.00	113.60	10.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Aliadas, San Francisco, Calif., Mar. 29, 1940. France.....	1,214.24	None	706.13	508.11	None	None
Sociedades Hispanas Confederadas, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 22, 1940. France.....	31,199.12	30,240.87	958.25	None	None	None
Société Française de St. Louis, Inc., St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 15, 1939. France.....	653.07	373.49	57.56	222.02	None	8.00
Société Israélite Française de Secours Mutuels de New York, New York, N. Y., June 4, 1940. France.....	278.00	None	2.80	275.20	None	None
Society of the Devotees of Jerusalem, Inc., New York, N. Y., Dec. 18, 1939. Palestine.....	11,573.29	6,100.00	5,347.31	125.98	None	None
The Somerset Workroom, Far Hills, N. J., Apr. 25, 1940. France and Great Britain.....	9,938.24	3,981.41	334.21	5,622.62	9,294.40	662.15
Southbridge Allied Committee for Relief in Poland, Southbridge, Mass., Nov. 9, 1939. Poland.....	1,084.92	135.81	20.91	928.20	700.00	None
Le Souvenir Français, Detroit, Mich., May 1, 1940. France and Belgium.....	58.00	None	None	58.00	None	None
Spanish Committee Pro-Masonic Refugees in France, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1940.* France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Spanish Refugee Relief Campaign, New York, N. Y., Sept. 20, 1939. France.....	34,630.52	11,009.58	22,804.99	815.95	16,486.00	None
Springfield and Vicinity Polish Relief Fund Committee, Springfield, Mass., Sept. 23, 1939. Poland.....	1,090.14	1,000.00	21.25	68.89	None	None
Superior Council of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, New York, N. Y., Apr. 5, 1940. France.....	310.00	310.00	None	None	None	500.00
Toledo Committee for Relief of War Victims, Toledo, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	6,042.95	4,601.17	629.79	811.99	None	None
Tolstoy Foundation, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1939. France, Poland, England, and Czechoslovakia.....	18,754.65	10,815.64	3,258.14	4,680.87	None	None

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CONTRIBUTIONS FOR RELIEF IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES—Continued

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Mrs. Walter R. Tuckerman, Bethesda, Md., Nov. 24, 1939. Great Britain.....	\$2,673.85	\$1,400.85	\$3.95	\$1,269.05	None	None
Edmund Tyske, Hamtramck, Mich., Sept. 19, 1939. Poland.....	3,031.46	3,031.46	None	None	None	None
Ukrainian Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., June 28, 1940. Germany, France, England, and Italy.....	91.50	40.00	None	51.50	None	None
L'Union Alsacienne, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1939. France.....	2,360.16	400.27	585.47	1,374.42	\$315.00	None
Unitarian Service Committee of the American Unitarian Association, Boston, Mass., May 23, 1940. France, British Isles, and the Netherlands.....	21,450.13	12,539.36	1,095.34	6,915.43	None	None
United American Polish Organizations, South River, N. J., South River, N. J., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	3,142.22	2,400.00	136.04	605.28	None	None
United American Spanish Aid Committee, New York, N. Y., Apr. 29, 1940. United Kingdom and France.....	1,626.36	938.85	600.44	87.07	None	None
United Bilgorayer Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Mar. 21, 1940. Poland.....	1,091.97	None	146.27	945.70	None	None
United British War Relief Association, Somerville, Mass., June 14, 1940. Great Britain and Northern Ireland.....	1,362.33	556.00	263.25	543.08	175.00	None
United Charity Institutions of Jerusalem, New York, N. Y., Oct. 13, 1939. Palestine.....	37,634.91	19,866.93	18,763.65	None	None	None
United Committee for French Relief, Inc., New York, N. Y., Oct. 26, 1939. France.....	111,924.62	53,246.83	8,575.54	50,102.25	7,452.77	\$592.09
United German Societies, Inc., Portland, Oreg., Portland, Oreg., Jan. 8, 1940. Germany.....	2,363.17	2,000.00	133.99	229.18	None	None
United Nowy Dworek Relief Committee, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3, 1940. Poland.....	832.96	84.70	191.96	556.30	None	None
United Opoler Relief of New York, New York, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1939. Poland.....	677.15	None	35.21	641.94	None	None
United Polish Central Council of Connecticut, Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 16, 1939. Poland.....	9,597.29	9,365.35	231.94	None	4,845.00	None
United Polish Committees in Racine, Wis., Racine, Wis., Nov. 2, 1939. Poland.....	2,015.39	1,350.00	212.16	453.23	None	None
United Polish Organizations of Salem, Mass., Salem, Mass., Oct. 20, 1939. Poland.....	2,489.72	1,965.27	437.91	86.54	595.00	None
United Polish Societies of Bristol, Conn., Bristol, Conn., Sept. 29, 1939. Poland.....	1,221.19	576.80	26.75	617.64	300.00	None
United Polish Societies of Los Angeles, Los Angeles, Calif., Oct. 21, 1939. Poland.....	2,739.71	2,262.10	346.52	131.09	None	None
United Reading Appeal for Polish War Sufferers, Reading, Pa., Sept. 22, 1939. Poland.....	7,668.29	5,657.14	140.13	1,871.02	None	None
Urgent Relief for France, Washington, D. C., Dec. 26, 1939. France.....	19,066.08	14,338.17	559.74	4,168.17	3,159.10	2,532.35
Mrs. Paul Verdier Fund, San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 11, 1939. France.....	4,207.41	3,897.31	65.45	244.65	3,282.00	None
Vincennes, France, Committee of Vincennes, Ind., Vincennes, Ind., May 31, 1940. France.....	None	None	None	None	None	None
Woman's Auxiliary Board of the Scots' Charitable Society, Inc., Waverley, Mass., Feb. 28, 1940. Scotland.....	1,316.12	1,218.62	13.67	83.83	None	None
Women's Allied War Relief Association of St. Louis, Clayton, Mo., Dec. 18, 1939. Great Britain and France.....	6,241.42	2,452.27	8.02	3,781.13	5,538.80	None
Registrants whose registrations were revoked prior to Aug. 1, 1940, and who had no balance on hand as of that date.....	217,411.79	194,463.17	26,117.21	None	51,400.06	None
Total.....	11,244,603.82	7,264,206.88	1,030,418.11	2,971,231.04	1,308,766.93	267,226.19

* The registration of this organization was revoked on Aug. 31, 1940, at the request of the registrant.

* It is not possible to strike an exact balance in these published totals, since some registrants have included in their expenditures moneys available from loans or advances, which are not considered by the Department to be "funds received" and hence are not reported as such.

The Foreign Service

PERSONNEL CHANGES

[Released to the press September 28]

The following changes have occurred in the Foreign Service since September 18, 1940:

CAREER OFFICERS

Dudley G. Dwyre, of Fort Collins, Colo., First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at Montevideo, Uruguay, has been designated First Secretary of Legation and Consul General at San José, Costa Rica, and will serve in dual capacity.

John P. Hurley, of Brooklyn, N. Y., Consul General at Marseille, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

William L. Peck, of Washington, Conn., Consul at Naples, Italy, has been assigned as Consul at Marseille, France.

Charles L. Luedtke, of Minnesota, Foreign Service officer, assigned to the Department of State and detailed to the Department of Agriculture, has been designated Agricultural Attaché at Panamá, Panama; San José, Costa Rica; and Quito, Ecuador.

Benjamin M. Hulley, of De Land, Fla., Second Secretary of Embassy and Consul at Paris, France, has been assigned for duty in the Department of State.

Ralph J. Blake, of Portland, Oreg., Language Officer at the Embassy, Tokyo, Japan, has been assigned as Consul at Tokyo, Japan.

The assignment of Foy D. Kohler, of Toledo, Ohio, for duty in the Department of State, has been canceled. Mr. Kohler will remain at his present post, Athens, Greece.

John Frémont Melby, of Bloomington, Ill., Vice Consul at Caracas, Venezuela, has been designated Third Secretary of Embassy at Caracas, Venezuela.

NON-CAREER OFFICERS

Mr. Stephen C. Worster, of Maine, has been appointed Vice Consul at Coatzacoalcas

(Puerto México), Veracruz, Mexico, instead of at Salina Cruz, Oaxaca, Mexico, where a consular office will not be established as previously reported.

Edwin J. King, of Waynesboro, Pa., Vice Consul at Dublin, Ireland, died at his post on September 17, 1940.

Francis M. Withey, of Michigan, Vice Consul at Palermo, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Nice, France.

Leonard G. Bradford, of Boston, Mass., Vice Consul at Genoa, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Marseille, France.

George D. Whittinghill, of New York, Clerk at Milan, Italy, has been appointed Vice Consul at Lyon, France.

The American Consulate at Trail, British Columbia, Canada, which was established for the purpose of performing non-immigrant visa services only, will be closed September 30, 1940.

FOREIGN SERVICE REGULATIONS

On September 24, 1940, the President signed Executive Order No. 8547 amending the Foreign Service Regulations of the United States (Chapter XX—Miscellaneous). For text of the Executive order, see the *Federal Register* for September 26, 1940 (vol. 5, no. 188), pages 3818-3819.

Legislation

An Act To provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes. (Public, No. 792, 76th Cong., 3d sess.) 1 p. 5¢.

Export-Import Bank of Washington: Hearings before the Banking and Currency Committee of the House, 76th Cong., 3d sess., on S. 3069 (H. R. 8477), to provide for increasing the lending authority of the Export-Import Bank of Washington, and for other purposes, Feb. 16, 19, and 20, 1940. 87 pp. 10¢.

Treaty Information

Compiled in the Treaty Division

SOVEREIGNTY

[Enclosure]

Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas

On September 27, 1940, the Senate gave its advice and consent to the ratification by the President of the Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas, signed at Habana July 30, 1940.¹⁰

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee made public on September 24 the message from the President to the Senate of the United States, transmitting the Habana convention, together with the report from the Secretary of State concerning the convention and "Act of Habana".¹¹ The texts read as follows:

TO THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES:

To the end that I may receive the advice and consent of the Senate to ratification I transmit herewith, in certified form, a Convention entitled "Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas", signed at Habana on July 30, 1940. Also enclosed, for the information of the Senate, but not requiring ratification, is a copy of the "Act of Habana", signed on the same date at the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics and a report concerning the Convention and Act, from the Secretary of State.

I commend the Convention to the early consideration of the Senate.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT

THE WHITE HOUSE,
September 13, 1940.

¹⁰ For text, see the *Bulletin* of August 24, 1940 (vol. III, no. 61), pp. 145-148.

¹¹ For text, see *ibid.*, pp. 138-139.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

Washington, September 12, 1940.

THE PRESIDENT,

The White House.

The undersigned, the Secretary of State, has the honor to lay before the President, in certified form, with a view to its transmission to the Senate to receive the advice and consent of that body to ratification, if his judgment approve thereof, a Convention entitled "Convention on the Provisional Administration of European Colonies and Possessions in the Americas", signed at Habana on July 30, 1940. The Convention is accompanied by the "Act of Habana" which is included in the Final Act of the Conference, signed at the same time. This Act is important as information and as a part of the record.

Permit me also to make the following statement concerning the background and provisions of the Convention.

It will be recalled that the primary purpose of the American republics in convoking the Meeting of Foreign Ministers at Habana last July was to consider the possibility that developments in Europe might affect the status of the European possessions in the Western Hemisphere in such a manner as to constitute a threat to the peace and security of the American republics. Sovereignty over these possessions has been maintained for many generations and in some cases for several centuries by the French, British and Netherlands Governments. These geographic regions have not heretofore constituted a menace to the peace of the Americas and we have maintained the most cordial relations with their respective administrations.

It would not, however, be consistent with the policy of the United States or desirable from the point of view of the defense of the Western

Hemisphere to permit these regions to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European difficulties, or a battleground for the adjustment of such difficulties. Either situation could only be regarded as a threat to the peace and safety of this Hemisphere, as would any indication that the possessions under consideration might be used to promote systems alien to the inter-American system. Any effort, therefore, to modify the existing status of these possessions whether by cession, by transfer, or by any impairment whatsoever in the control heretofore exercised would be of profound and immediate concern to all the American republics.

The foregoing views are entirely consonant with the basic principle of foreign policy of the United States as enunciated over a century ago by President Monroe.

This doctrine continues to represent the policy of the United States; it is fundamental to our national defense. Moreover, as I have pointed out to the Congress in connection with legislation designed to strengthen the defense of this country, the war at present raging in Europe is the result in part of the abandonment by certain European powers of those principles of respect for the pledged word and of peaceful negotiation of agreements for the modification of the established order to which the American republics adhere.

The progress of that war to date has obliged the government of one of the countries having possessions in the American republics to abandon its homeland; the government of a second of these countries has been forced to sign an armistice involving, among other conditions, the hostile occupation of more than one-half of its territory. The third of the governments with whose possessions in this hemisphere we are now concerned is engaged in a struggle in which its very existence may be at stake.

It was therefore altogether appropriate that the United States in company with the other free and sovereign republics of the Western Hemisphere, should consider the consequences which might result from the transfer of sovereignty over any of these British, French or Netherland possessions, especially if that trans-

fer were made to a country which has demonstrated a lack of adherence to the established principles of international law. It was equally obvious that such a transfer, by giving a foothold in the Americas to the representatives of a system of government and of international politics entirely alien to the traditions and practice of the American republics, would constitute a very serious danger to the peace and security of the two continents.

It must also be recognized that this threat may become a reality, not only through a formal transfer of territory, but also through circumstances arising out of the relative status of victor and vanquished, without there having been any formal expression regarding the disposition of these territories.

On June 17, 1940, the Secretary of State, after the Government of the United States had been informed that the Government of France had requested of the German Government the terms of an armistice, directed the representatives of the United States at Berlin and Rome to make a communication to the German and Italian Governments the pertinent paragraph of which is the following:

"The Government of the United States feels it desirable, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with its traditional policy relating to the Western Hemisphere, the United States would not recognize any transfer, and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer, any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power."¹²

The Governments of France, Great Britain, and the Netherlands were informed in the same sense.

The Senate itself has also given evidence of its adherence to the policy which I have outlined above through the passage of S. J. Resolution 271 on June 17, 1940, "approving nonrecognition of the transfer of any geographic region in the Western Hemisphere from one non-Ameri-

¹² See the *Bulletin* of June 22, 1940 (vol. II, no. 52), pp. 681-682.

can power to another non-American power, and providing for consultations with other American republics in the event that such transfer should appear likely".

On July 21, 1940 there assembled at Habana the Second Meeting of the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of the American Republics for purposes of consultation in accordance with the procedure established at the Inter-American Conference for the Maintenance of Peace held at Buenos Aires in December 1936 and the Eighth International Conference of American States held at Lima in December 1938.

It was recognized that it would be contrary to the interests of the American Republics to permit the European possessions in the New World to become a subject of barter in the settlement of European differences and that such a situation would involve a threat to the peace and security of the hemisphere. Even in the absence of an actual transfer of sovereignty, it was evident that the use of these possessions to promote systems alien to the inter-American system could not be countenanced. Furthermore, in approaching this matter, it appeared desirable that any solution which might be reached should not carry with it the creation of any special interest for the benefit of any particular American republic or republics but that the solution should further the legitimate interests of all the American republics as well as the interests of the possessions that might be involved. It was therefore agreed that in the event that conditions should so permit, such possessions as might be taken under control by, or on behalf of, the American republics should be returned to their original sovereigns or declared independent, as soon as possible after the passing of the emergency which furnished the basis for the assumption of control over them.

To give effect to the foregoing, two measures were adopted at Habana, the Act of Habana, and the Convention submitted herewith. The former, a copy of which, as already stated, I enclose as essential information but not as requiring ratification, provides for the emergency establishment of a regime of provisional administration under specified conditions "when islands or regions in the Americas now under

the possession of non-American nations are in danger of becoming the subject of barter of territory or change of sovereignty". The determination of the necessity for establishing such a provisional regime is entrusted to an emergency committee consisting of one representative of each of the American republics, although provision is also made for individual or joint action on the part of any of the American republics should the need be so urgent that consideration by the committee cannot be awaited. In other words, full freedom of action is retained by each of the American republics, should the circumstances be such as in its estimation to require it to take provisional steps without prior submission of its views to the Committee.

The purpose of the Convention is to obtain the acceptance in treaty form of the mutual obligations recognized by the American republics with respect to the situation envisaged in the "Act of Habana". It is my belief that this convention should be brought into force at the earliest possible date.

Respectfully submitted,

CORDELL HULL

SPECIAL ASSISTANCE

Financial Convention with the Dominican Republic Revising the Convention of 1924

A convention between the United States and the Dominican Republic was signed on September 24, 1940 in Washington by Secretary Hull for the United States and by Dr. Rafael L. Trujillo, Ambassador Extraordinary of the Dominican Republic on Special Mission. The new convention when it comes into effect will supersede the convention between the two countries signed on December 27, 1924 (Treaty Series No. 726) relating to the collection and application of customs in the Dominican Republic.

Under the provisions of the new convention the Government of the Dominican Republic will resume the collection of that country's customs

revenues which, under the provisions of the convention of 1924 had been collected by an official appointed by the President of the United States, and the General Receivership of Dominican Customs will be abolished.

The convention provides that a depositary bank will be selected by mutual agreement between the two Governments which will be the sole depositary of all the revenues of the Dominican Republic. The two Governments, likewise, will appoint a representative of the holders of the 1922 and 1926 bonds, who will be charged to receive from the Dominican Government during the first 10 days of each month the interest and amortization payments on the outstanding bonds. As soon as these payments have been made to the representative, the depositary bank will be authorized to make disbursements on behalf of the Dominican Government. The payments of the service of the bonds, as well as the costs of the services of the bondholders' representative and of the depositary bank, will constitute an irrevocable first lien upon all the revenues of the Dominican Republic.

In the event that the Dominican revenues exceed \$12,500,000 in any given year, specified percentages of the excess will be paid into the sinking fund for the additional redemption of the 1922 and 1926 bonds. The agreement between the Dominican Republic and the Foreign Bondholders Protective Council concluded in 1934 regarding the rate of amortization of the outstanding bonds remains in effect. Existing Dominican accounting and treasury law may not be changed without the consent of both Governments. Arbitration is provided in case controversies should arise between the two Governments which cannot be settled by diplomatic means. The new convention will enter into force upon the exchange of ratifications, which shall take place within 30 days following ratification by the Government which ratifies later in point of time. On the date of entering into effect of the new convention, the convention of December 27, 1924 will cease to have effect although certain provisions of the old convention will remain in force until the necessary measures have been taken by both countries to

put the provisions of the new convention into operation.

Simultaneously with the signing of the convention, notes were exchanged by the Governments of the United States and of the Dominican Republic providing for the liquidation at the rate of \$125,000 annually of the claims of United States nationals against the Dominican Republic; and for the payment of benefits to two retired officials who served in the General Receivership of Dominican Customs for many years.

The signing of the new convention inaugurates a new era in the friendly relations which exist between the United States and the Dominican Republic as well as an additional step in the development and coordination of the good-neighbor policy based on mutual respect and confidence among the countries of this hemisphere.

POSTAL

Universal Postal Convention of 1939

Argentina

There is printed below in translation a decree signed on October 23, 1940, by the Acting President of Argentina providing for the administrative operation of the Universal Postal Convention and Subsidiary Agreements signed at Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939:

AUTHORIZING THE ADMINISTRATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF THE CONVENTION AND AGREEMENTS SIGNED AT THE XI CONGRESS OF THE UNIVERSAL POSTAL UNION

Buenos Aires, *August 23, 1940.*

Having considered the report issued by the Ministry of the Interior No. 16, 791-C-1940, whereby the Direction General of Posts and Telegraphs, in accordance with the provisions of article 82 of the Universal Postal Convention, requests authorization to enforce administratively the convention and agreements signed at the XI Congress of the Universal Postal Union held in this federal capital in 1939, and

WHEREAS:

For reasons of administrative character it is fitting and necessary to establish the juridical situation of the Argentine administration regarding the international agreements mentioned, the enforcement of which, as stipulated in the above-mentioned article, is to take place on July 1, 1940,

The Vice President of the Argentine Nation, Acting Executive Power, through a ministerial resolution,

DECREES:

Article 1. The administrative enforcement as from July 1, 1940 of the convention and agreements signed in Buenos Aires on May 23, 1939 is hereby authorized subject to ratification by the Honorable National Congress:

(a) Universal postal convention, the final protocol thereof, rules for its execution and additional provisions regarding airmail;

(b) Agreement relative to letters and boxes

with declared value, the final protocol thereof and rules for its execution;

(c) Agreement relative to parcel-post packages, the final protocol thereof, rules for its execution and additional provisions regarding air transportation of parcel-post packages;

(d) Agreement relative to money orders, rules for its execution and supplement regarding travel postal orders;

(e) Agreement regarding postal transfers and rules for its execution;

(f) Agreement relative to postal drafts and rules for its execution;

(g) Agreements relative to subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals and rules for their execution.

Article 2. Let this be communicated, published in the *Official Bulletin*, and transmitted to the National Registry.

CASTILLO.—JOSÉ MARÍA CANTILLO.—DIÓGENES TABOADA.—PEDRO GROPPPO.—LUIS A. BARBERIS.—MASSINI EXCURRA

Publications

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

During the quarter beginning July 1, 1940, the following publications have been released: ¹³

1466. The Chaco Peace Conference: Report of the Delegation of the United States of America to the Peace Conference Held at Buenos Aires July 1, 1935-January 23, 1939. Conference Series 46. iv, 198 pp., including maps. \$1.

1473. Military Aviation Mission: Agreement Between the United States of America and Chile—Signed April 23, 1940; effective April 23, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 169. ii, 8 pp. 5¢.

1474. Allocation of Tariff Quota on Heavy Cattle During the Calendar Year 1940: Proclamation by the President of the United States Issued on November 30, 1939, Pursuant to Article III of the Reciprocal

Trade Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada Signed November 17, 1938 (Executive Agreement Series No. 149). Executive Agreement Series No. 170. ii, 4 pp. 5¢.

1475. Trans-Isthmian Joint Highway Board: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Panama—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed October 19 and 23, 1939, December 20, 1939, and January 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 168. ii, 5 pp. 5¢.

1478. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. II, No. 53, June 29, 1940. 21 pp. 10¢.¹⁴

1479. Certificates of Airworthiness for Export: Arrangement Between the United States of America and New Zealand—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed January 30 and February 28, 1940; effective March 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 167. ii, 17 pp. 5¢.

1480. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 54, July 6, 1940. 19 pp. 10¢.

¹³ Serial numbers which do not appear in this list have appeared previously or will appear in subsequent lists.

¹⁴ Subscription, \$2.75 a year.

1481. Diplomatic List, July 1940. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1482. Reciprocal Recognition of Load Line Regulations for Vessels Engaged in International Voyages on the Great Lakes: Arrangement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchanges of notes signed April 29, 1938, August 24, 1938, October 22, 1938, September 2, 1939, October 18, 1939, January 10, 1940, and March 4, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 172. ii, 9 pp. 5¢.
1483. The American Foreign Service: General Information for Applicants and Sample Entrance Examination Questions. Revised to June 1, 1940. iv, 142 pp. Free.
1484. Publications of the Department of State (a list cumulative from October 1, 1929). July 1, 1940. ii, 23 pp. Free.
1485. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 55, July 13, 1940. 7 pp. 10¢.
1486. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 56, July 20, 1940. 10 pp. 10¢.
1487. Exemptions From Exchange Control Measures: Agreement Between the United States of America and Canada—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed June 18, 1940; effective June 18, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 174. ii, 3 pp. 5¢.
1488. Achievements of the Second Meeting of the Foreign Ministers of the American Republics: Statement of the Honorable Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, at the Close of the Meeting, Habana, July 30, 1940. Conference Series 47. ii, 8 pp. 5¢.
1489. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 57, July 27, 1940. 24 pp. 10¢.
1490. Exchange of Official Publications: Agreement Between the United States of America and Nicaragua—Effectuated by exchange of notes signed February 14 and 19, 1940; effective February 14, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 171. ii, 7 pp. 5¢.
1491. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 58, August 3, 1940. 37 pp. 10¢.
1492. Diplomatic List, August 1940. ii, 91 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1493. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 59, August 10, 1940. 10 pp. 10¢.
1494. Foreign Service List, July 1, 1940. iv, 107 pp. Subscription, 50¢ a year; single copy, 15¢.
1495. Statistics of Causes of Death: Protocol Between the United States of America and Other Powers Revising the Minimum Nomenclature of Causes of Death Annexed to the International Agreement Signed at London June 19, 1934 (Executive Agreement Series No. 80)—Signed at Paris October 6, 1938; effective January 1, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 173. ii, 12 pp. 5¢.
1496. Military Aviation Instructors: Agreement Between the United States of America and Argentina—Signed June 29, 1940; effective June 29, 1940. Executive Agreement Series No. 175. ii, 10 pp. 5¢.
1497. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 60, August 17, 1940. 8 pp. 10¢.
1498. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 61, August 24, 1940. 53 pp. 10¢.
1499. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 62, August 31, 1940. 20 pp. 10¢.
1500. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 63, September 7, 1940. 17 pp. 10¢.
1501. Diplomatic List, September 1940. ii, 93 pp. Subscription, \$1 a year; single copy, 10¢.
1503. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 64, September 14, 1940. 8 pp. 10¢.
1507. The Department of State Bulletin, Vol. III, No. 65, September 21, 1940. 21 pp. 10¢.

TREATY SERIES:

960. Commerce and Navigation: Treaty Between the United States of America and Iraq—Signed at Baghdad December 3, 1938; proclaimed May 29, 1940. ii, 10 pp. 5¢.

The Department of State also publishes the slip laws and Statutes at Large. Laws are issued in separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are signed. Treaties are also issued in a separate series and are numbered in the order in which they are proclaimed. All other publications of the Department since October 1, 1929, are numbered consecutively in the order in which they are sent to press, and, in addition, are subdivided into series according to general subject.

To avoid delay, requests for publications of the Department of State should be addressed directly to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., except in the case of free publications, which may be obtained from the Department. The Superintendent of Documents will accept deposits against which the cost of publications ordered may be charged and will notify the depositor when the deposit is exhausted. The cost to depositors of a complete set of the publications of the Department for a year will prob-

ably be somewhat in excess of \$15. Orders may be placed, however, with the Superintendent of Documents for single publications or for one or more series.

The Superintendent of Documents also has, for free distribution, the following price lists which may be of interest: Foreign Relations of

the United States; American History and Biography; Tariff; Immigration; Alaska and Hawaii, Insular Possessions; Laws; Commerce and Manufactures; Political Science; and Maps. A list of publications of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce may be obtained from the Department of Commerce.

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